

REFERENCE BOOK

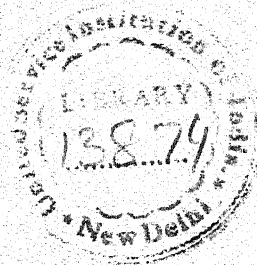
HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE SERVICES OF THE

33rd (QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN)
LIGHT CAVALRY



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(Lt.-Col. A. J. Wogan Brown), at Aurangabad.



V

NOTE.

THE Historical Records of the Services of the 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry were originally compiled by Major A. P. Currie down to 22nd February 1877.

They were revised and very largely added to by Captain M. H. Anderson down to 1st March 1911.

In 1913 Major M. H. Anderson again revised the records, greatly assisted by his brother, Captain E. S. J. Anderson of the Military Accounts Department, who took immense trouble in obtaining a great deal of information from the Imperial Library, and Imperial Record Library, Calcutta, at which institutions every facility was afforded him, through the courtesy of the Librarian, Mr. J. A. Chapman, of the Imperial Library, and Dr. Denison Ross, Ph.D., C.I.E., and Mr. Dias of the Imperial Record Library.

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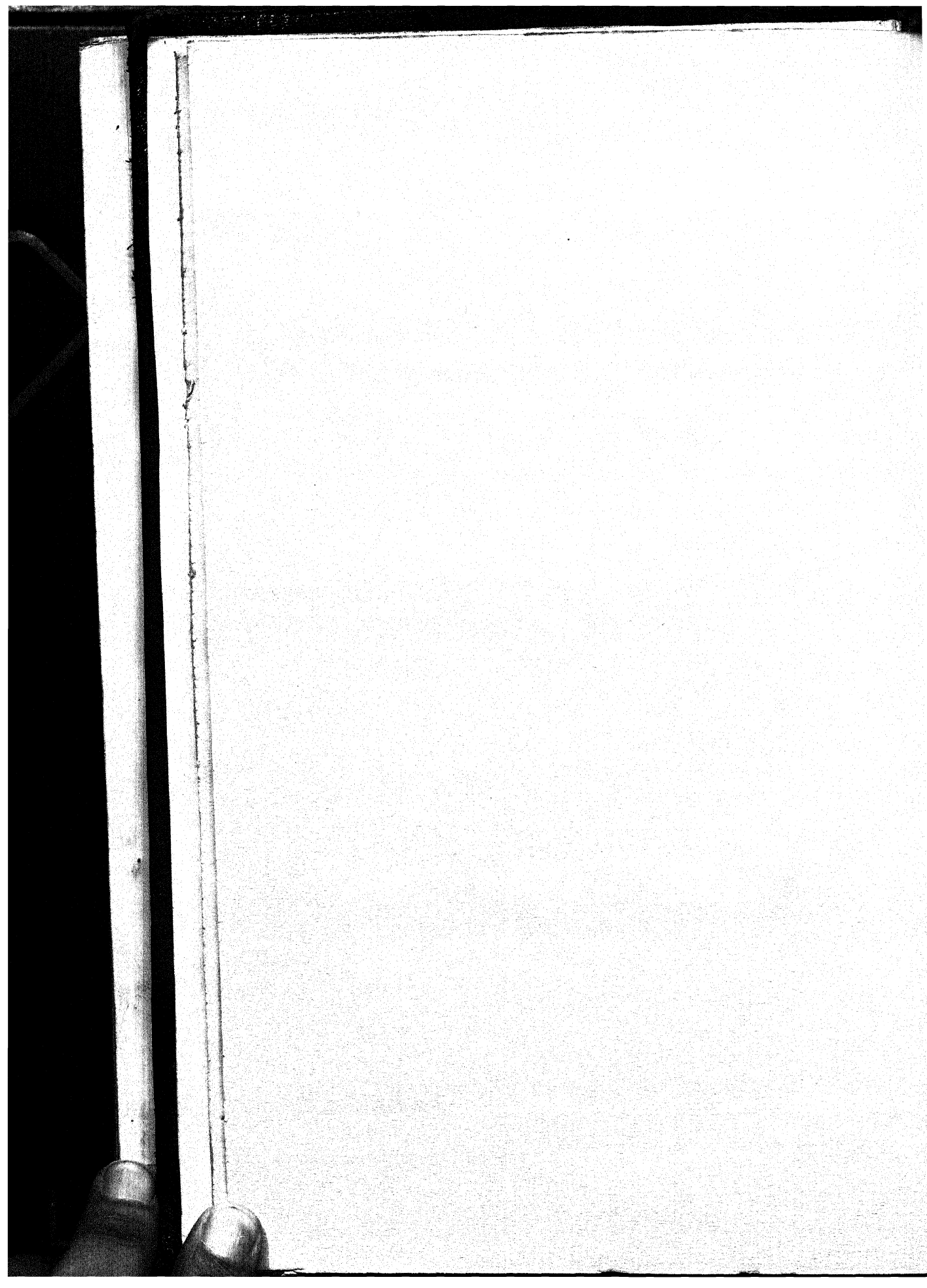
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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE SERVICES OF THE

33rd (Queen Victoria's Own) Light Cavalry

THIS Regiment was raised on 4th May 1820, the basis being composed of one Squadron from the 1st and one Squadron from the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry. 1820

Extract from Government General Order, dated Bombay Castle, 24th May, 1820:—

"The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following augmentation and arrangements be made in the Army of this Presidency.—

"One Regiment of Native Cavalry to be raised, to consist of three Squadrons of six Troops, on the same organization with the Cavalry Regiments now on this Establishment.

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"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to adopt the subsidiary arrangements necessary to give effect to these resolutions."

Extract from Government General Order, dated Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1820.

"The 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry to be Officered as follows:—

Major P. Delamotte.	Lieutenant J. Sutherland.
Captain S. Whitehill.	" G. Marshall.
" W. Gillkrist.	" G. J. C. Paul.
" S. W. Wells.	Cornet M. Stack.
Lieutenant E. Jervis.	" O. A. Woodhouse.
" W. Hammond.	" J. K. E. Johnstone.
" H. Jameson.	

1820

*Extract from General Order by the Commander-in-Chief,
dated 3rd June 1820:—*

"No. 4. In fulfilment of the order by Government of the 24th ultimo, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the third Regiment of Light Cavalry be formed at Sirur * * *

"Government having accepted the service of such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the three Poona Auxiliary Battalions of Infantry as may volunteer for the Line generally, three hundred young men fit for Cavalry will be permitted to enter that branch as Troopers, in the proportion of one hundred to each Regiment.

"The basis of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry is to be composed of one Squadron from the 1st and one from the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, but, as the season is too far advanced to admit of these troops being withdrawn from Cutch immediately, Major-General Smith, C.B., will be pleased to assemble the volunteers for the Cavalry at Sirur, and Major Delamotte will proceed with all convenient expedition to the Deccan to take charge of them until the proposed arrangement can be carried into full effect."

G.O.C.
11-11-1820

The 1st and 2nd Regiments of Light Cavalry to furnish each one squadron of the 3rd Regiment and will each immediately detail.

2 Subedars, 3 Jemadars, 6 Havildars, 6 Naiques,
70 Troopers, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Farrier.

Every man to take his horse with him but no appointments. Lt.-Colonel Dunbar to take charge to-morrow and proceed with these details to Kaira.

All officers belonging to the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry now in Cutch to join directly.

The following horse keeper establishment is fixed.

G.G.O.
7-6-1821.

Native cavalry, one horse keeper for every Native Commissioned Officer, N.C.O. Farrier, and Trumpeter, and one for every three privates.

The Regiment marched to Kaira in 1821, and in 1822 to Poona.

Kittoor.

In December 1824 a squadron of the Regiment under Captain Jameson took part in the capture of the Forts of Kittoor.

The insurrection began under the following circumstances. The Dessye of Kittoor talook dying in September 1824, and leaving no lawful heir, his country was supposed to lapse to the Honorable Company: consequently the Political Agent, Mr. St. John Thackeray, went over to

Kittoor, about 28 miles from Belgaum on the Dharwar road, to put the Sircar's (Company's) seals on the treasury, accompanied by a troop of Native Horse Artillery (Captain Black's) in case of disturbance, though none was anticipated, as our troops at no great distance surrounded the place.

In fact the treasury was taken possession of, and a guard from the Horse Artillery and a detachment of 5th N. I. mounted over it, in the lower fort. The late Rajah's mother, however, under the influence of evil counsellors, especially of one leading traitor Veerupah, was prevailed upon to set up a spurious heir and to deny and resist the Company's claim.

On Saturday 23rd October 1824, when the guards for the relief of those in the Fort arrived at the Fort gate, they were refused admittance; Black reported the matter to the Commissioner (Thackeray) and received orders to fire with his remaining 4 guns and men. Black gave a few minutes grace, to avoid firing if the gate was opened; the gate was not opened and Black opened fire, the Kittoorians replied from the walls above the gate with their matchlocks.

Captain Black, Lieut. Dighton, and many of the gunners were shot down. As the guns made no impression on the gate or walls they were limbered up and retreated to Mr. Thackeray's Camp pursued by the Kittoorians. Mr. Thackeray it appears in the meantime hearing repeated discharges of guns and small arms had hurried off towards the gateway, but was shot from the walls and killed when half way there. All was now confusion. The Kittoorians seized tents and baggage; the 4 guns and horses, and took many prisoners, whom they soon afterwards released. Messrs. Stevenson and Elliot, civilian assistants to the Commissioner, were also captured and were kept prisoners till the siege commenced, when they were sent into the British Camp unharmed. The other subaltern, Sewell, who was severely wounded (died 10 or 12 days later) escaped with Dr. Turnbull and several men and horses to Dharwar 20 miles off. Mr. Thackeray's body was treated with great indignity, as was confidently reported, being placed against the wall, after being decapitated, and mock subjection paid to it by the ring leaders in the revolt. It was also said that the scoundrel Veerupah, when some of the Jaghiredars made their appearance, who had been slow in bringing in their contingents or in acknowledging the surreptitious heir, made them salaam to their late master, after which he himself decapitated them. This ruffian was taken prisoner a day or two after the surrender of Kittoor, concealed in an

oven, in the large deserted pittah, was lodged in Dharwar goal, and doubtless received his deserts. The bodies of Thackeray, Black, and Dighton were eventually recovered and buried at Dharwar.

The siege commenced on the 2nd December 1824, and on the morning of the 5th, the forts were found to have been deserted during the night. Mr. Munro, sub-Collector, died on the 12th December from wounds received during the seige.

7363 Troops took part in the operations including 1198 Europeans. The prize money (with interest) amounted to over twelve and a half lacs of which $\frac{1}{8}$ (upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs) fell to the Commander, Lt. Colonel Deacon, C.B.

G.G.O. 297
of 6-8-1829.

Detachment (one Squadron) 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry is entitled to share in the Kittoor prize money.

Copy of Government General Order, dated Bombay Castle, 18th December, 1824:—

"The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders the following letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, enclosing despatches, from Lieut. Colonel Deacon,* C.B., of the Madras Army, announcing the fall of Kittoor, and has much satisfaction in expressing his entire approbation of the measures adopted by that officer, and the gallantry and good conduct of the troops employed under his command, particularly the exertions of the several corps to reach their destinations, as specially noticed in His Excellency's despatch."

Extract from Report by Lieut. Colonel Deacon, C.B., dated Kittoor, 6th December, 1824:—

* * * * *

"The services of a party of Captain Spiller's Horse; and the Squadron, under Captain Jameson, of the 3rd Bombay Regiment Lt. Cavalry, both of the Commissioner's Escort, in completing, as much as could be the investment of the place was particularly serviceable and cheerfully performed."

In 1825 the Regiment marched from Poona to Deesa, and remained there till the year 1830, when it marched to Rajkote, and in the course of relief moved back to Deesa in 1834.

* Afterwards Major General Sir Charles Deacon, K.C.B.

Captain Olyett Atkinson Woodhouse died at Bussorah on 11th September 1834, aged 33.

Major Hugh Jameson died on the China sea on 22nd October 1835, aged 41.

Major John Cherry Paul died at Puttosum near Deesa on 22nd September 1839, aged 41.

In the year 1835 a wing of the Regiment was on Service in Mahi ¹⁸³⁵ Mahi Kanta. The following is an account of the hostilities and the causes which led to the same.

A British force, a very small one, was sent to coerce certain rebel Chiefs who had been in arms against the Government for many months, and who had been laying waste the whole of the country indiscriminately, including the territories of the Rajah of Ahmednagar. This force arrived at Ahmednagar on the 3rd February 1835, two days before the death of the Rajah, who had earnestly entreated the British authorities, to afford him assistance in subduing the insurgents.

As soon as he was dead it became generally known that preparations were being made for re-enacting the Edur tragedy, and that five out of the seven Ranees were to be burned alive with the body. Mr. Erskine, assistant to the political Commissioner, being on the spot with a detachment of 300 men, promptly summoned the nearest relatives of the deceased, explained to them the detestation entertained of such inhuman practices by the British Government, at the same time declaring his intention of opposing the suttee by every means in his power. The whole of the 8th was spent by the relations in trying to persuade Mr. Erskine of the necessity of the ceremony, and secretly and actively collecting armed Bheels with the determination of carrying the suttee into effect by main force. Mr. Erskine observed the large bodies of armed men pouring into the town and ordered them to be disarmed. Lieut. Lewis, Commanding the detachment, was wounded whilst delivering this order to the Kotwal, who closed the gates of the Fort, and a brisk fire was opened on the detachment from the Ramparts, which continued until nightfall, when the British troops were compelled to fall back a few hundred yards, an express in the meantime having been sent off for the artillery. Everything was quiet until about 2-30 a.m. when an alarm was given that the pile was on fire. It was then of course too late to send any assistance even had the means been at command, the pile having been constructed on the bank of the river, upon such a principle, that, had the unfortunate women shown any disposition

to effect their escape their efforts must have proved perfectly un-availing; their murderers had, however, in some measure anticipated resistance, by drugging them almost to a state of stupefaction. In this helpless, forlorn condition, one of the wretched females was sacrificed without much difficulty, the other four were dragged over a broken part of the wall by these monsters in human form, and hurled headlong from the wall into the pile which, saturated with oil and clarified butter, was immediately set fire to and the abomination completed. Their screams and supplications nevertheless caused many of the Guikowar's horsemen and others who were camped near to start from their sleep and give the alarm, but too late to be of any avail. The detachment was obliged to entrench itself and await the arrival of reinforcements, amounting altogether to 700 men, a wing of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry from Deesa, and a couple of Battery Guns. A slight affair also happened at one of the gates, in which several of the enemy were put hors de combat and a Bheel Chief of some note (who was observed to be very active in the affair with Lieut. Lewis' detachment) was caught. Little doubt now remains but that the whole of the unfortunate suttees were compelled to burn; as, on examining the pile immediately after the horrid deed was perpetrated, the hand of a female, cut off apparently by the blow of a sword or axe, was found in the ashes.

Gota.

Captain Delamain with a combined force of 200 Infantry, a wing of 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and 150 Guikowar's Horse, was despatched against Surajmull, one of the refractory Chiefs, and on the 17th February, reached Muralee in the Edur country, where Surajmull was said to be encamped. He was found to have retreated to the village of Gota, two miles off. Delamain immediately advanced against the place which appeared deserted, and while the advanced guard was riding up the principal avenue of the village they were fired on from a small, strong, and lofty ghurree which commanded the avenue, and was situated in the midst of a court yard without means of ascent except by a small door, which was commanded by the apertures of the out-houses forming the court. It was at once resolved to take this place, but the force had no Artillery and the attacking party, who could only enter by the small door above mentioned, suffered severely from the fire of the matchlockmen in the interior, who could fire without being exposed; their shots were unerring and the whole of their defence most creditable. The ghurree was, however, soon taken. The loss on our side, wholly caused by about 7 men in the ghurree, was no less than 26 killed and wounded, including Lieut. Pottinger of the 17th N.I., who fell while most gallantly leading the

advance. The enemy lost 4 or 5 killed in the ghurree and 25 prisoners, the whole of the men in the village at the time. The village of Gota was burned.

Casualties in the 3rd Bombay Cavalry at GOTA:—

Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1 Naik.	1 Jemadar.	1 Havildar.
1 Trumpeter.	1 Farrier.	4 Privates.
3 Horses.	4 Privates.	3 Horse keepers.
	1 Horse keeper.	3 Horses.

Captain Delamain complained that the information communicated to him as to the nature of the country was most incorrect. It consisted chiefly of rocky eminences with dense jungle, and was altogether quite impracticable for Cavalry.

On the 3rd March the flank companies of the 9th Regiment and a Wing of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry under Captain Delamain, the whole commanded by Captain Shaw, proceeded from Nagpur in order to surprise and destroy a nest of freebooters at Kanora. The party reached the town after a march of about 29 miles, by daylight destroyed it, killing and wounding a number of the banditti, and making many prisoners, without the loss of a man. Some sepoy, however, were subsequently surprised and barbarously murdered by the bloodthirsty miscreants, and a party of Officers, who were taking a stroll, were attacked by them and Lieut. Wright, not being able to effect a retreat so soon as the rest, was dangerously wounded, receiving an arrow in his side and several sabre cuts.

A Detachment under Major Morris reached Gorule or Gornu at midnight on the 10th March to endeavour to capture Surajmull, who was reported in the village. Lieut. Bury with 1 Squadron, 3rd Bombay Cavalry and 160 Pallanpore Horse, made a detour to the left, to cut off his retreat, nevertheless Surajmull escaped. But the Shet captured by him at Sidhpoor was found and released, also a horse lost by Delamain in the affair at Gota. On the morning of the 16th March the force under Major Morris, (since dead) left its encampment standing at Deyrole and marched upon Pannora, 25 miles distance, a village belonging to Surajmull situated in the Merwar hills. The force, which had in the morning marched for about 15 miles by a pretty good road, at length when 10 miles from Pannora entered a strong pass, beyond which, not only was the road found to be broken and bad but the hills assumed a bolder character, and might each seem a mere natural fortress. The enemy after trying to defend several strongholds,

Pannora.

which they were obliged to abandon in consequence of the gallant attacks upon them, under the most unfavourable circumstances by the British troops, at last took refuge at the head of the Pannora Ghaut, supposed to be inaccessible by troops, the chief having previously sent his wife and all his family there as a dernier resort, and enlisted the Grassia chief of Pannora in his favour. When this was known, an attack upon them was determined upon by the zealous and able Officer commanding the force. Intelligence reached the rebels at Pannora, by means of a person pressed by the British as a guide from the village below the Ghat, who escaped and reported that an army was threatening them. An order was immediately sent for two bodies of mukranees and Bheels to go and protect the passes of the Ghaut. When within 3 miles of Pannora the British Troops were fired upon, and a party was sent, consisting of the light company of the Detachment from Baroda, to attack the enemy. The troops proceeded and after passing more than one stockade which had the appearance of having been lately prepared for purposes of defence, succeeded in surmounting the summit of this difficult mountain. Pannora was attacked and slightly defended but the chief rebels had fled. The state of the troops it may easily be conceived, after such a day's march, would not admit of any pursuit into a strong and unknown country. The villages of Maunpoor and Pannora were burned.

The troops bivoucked all night within sound of the dhole, or assembly of the Bheels, which was set up immediately at dark. The next morning the return march began. The whole Ghaut by this time was manned by the Pannora Bheels amounting to many thousands, and the village of Pannora was filled by bodies of Mukranies and Bheels under the complete conviction, on their part, that they could effect the annihilation of, or at all events, the greatest injury to, the British troops. The road was such that men could only march in single file, and the difficulty of getting on, owing to the fatigue of the troops, the ravines, rocks, and eminences, from which the enemy could fire with impunity, can hardly be described.

The Cavalry were in front, with an advanced guard of the infantry, but although the Bheels most daringly advanced, under the protection of the rocks and jungle, and fired continually to the bottom of the Ghaut in great numbers, strange and most welcome to say, the troops arrived at Deyrole with only 17 men wounded, and not one killed. Lieut. Cruickshank, commanding the rear guard, which was at one time greatly exposed, received a ball in his leg, during his indefatigable

exertions to protect his men. The charge by Lieut. Malet, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, with the Cavalry for the purpose of protecting the rear guard was made in a space of ground which fortunately for us was open for a few hundred yards, was completely successful. Not an Officer or man of the Cavalry was wounded and but very few horses, and it is a general idea that these lawless rebels, who had never before seen a British force, supposing, on seeing the light blue jackets of the Cavalry, that they were clad in chain armour, would not throw away their fire upon them. Lieut. Malet very gallantly engaged in single combat with a Jamadar and killed him.

At 6 o'clock p.m. on the 27th of March, after having surmounted this supposed inaccessible pass, in the face of the whole of the supposed unconquerable Pannorae Bheels aided by Surajmull and his Mukranies, after having defeated them, sacked and burnt their town, and driven them out of the country as fugitives, and after being engaged for 5 hours to the greatest disadvantage, on their return the next day, the detachment marched into Deyrole having thus accomplished one of the principal objects for which they had been assembled.

The outpost duty and patrolling were very heavy both on the Scinde frontier and in the desert at Balmeer, and frequent affairs of outpost occurred. Lieut. Forbes was on outpost duty at Nuggur Parkur for 12 months with 30 sabres, and Lieut. Graves at Balmeer with a Squadron under Captain Malet.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 25th November 1836.

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 24th November.

No. 488 of 1836. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following notification published in the London Gazette of the 8th December 1835, page 2363.

Whitehall, December 7th 1835.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Lieut. Francis Farrant of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry in the service of the East India Company on the Bombay Establishment, His Royal licence and permission that he may accept, and wear, the Insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun of the 2nd class, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his approbation of his services while attached to the Persian Army.

*Extract from General Orders No. 287 by the Honourable President
in Council, Fort William, 18th November, 1842, re-published
from the London Gazette.*

Whitehall, August 29th 1842.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Francis Farrant, Esquire, Captain in the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, in the service of the East India Company, Lieut.-Colonel, and Attaché to Her Majesty's Mission in Persia, Knight of the 2nd Class of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, Her Royal License and permission that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the first class of the said order of the Lion and Sun, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon him in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his conduct whilst in his actual service; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided nevertheless that Her Majesty's said license doth not authorize the assumptions of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege pertaining to a Knight Bachelor of these realms, and also to command that Her Majesty's said concession, and special mark of Her favour be registered, together with the relative documents in the college of Arms.

(Signed.) W. M. N. STURT, MAJOR,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, Military Department.

*General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Head Quarters Camp, Ferozepore
1st December, 1838.*

By the Honourable the President in Council,
Fort William, 12th November, 1838.

No. 164 of 1838.—The London Gazette of the 24th July, 1838 having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the following Extract therefrom is published for General Information.

War Office, 24th July, 1838.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under mentioned Officers of the East India Forces, to take rank, by brevet, in Her Majesty's army only; as follows: Commissions to be dated 28th June, 1838.

* * * * *

To be Major Generals :—

* * * * *

Colonel Peter Dela Motte.

* * * * *

(Signed) J. STUART, LT.-COLONEL,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, Military Department.

*General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Head Quarters Camp, Ferozepore,
1st December, 1838.*

By the Honorable the President in Council,

Fort William, 12th November, 1838.

No. 163 of 1838.—The Honorable the President in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following paragraphs of a military letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors No. 62 dated 1st August, 1838.

Para 1. We have the highest satisfaction in announcing to you, that the Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Coronation, to confer the honors of the Order of the Bath upon the following Officers.

* * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * *

Colonel Peter Dela Motte of the Bombay Cavalry.

* * * * *

(Signed) J. STUART, LT.-COLONEL,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, Military Department.

During the hot weather of 1838, a squadron under Captain Walter, with Lieutenants Taylor and Graves, served in the Mahi Kanta with the Field Force under the command of Captain Apthorpe, 20th N.I., and did excellent service.

At the capture of the Village of Wullumpoora in the Godra District in June 1839, Captain Apthorpe reported that Jemadar Pucham

Singh, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, in command of a party of about 3 Troopers 3rd Cavalry and 10 Guikowar's Horse, displayed the greatest zeal and good judgement in carrying into effect his orders, *i.e.*, to prevent anyone escaping from the village before the arrival of the Infantry. A reward was granted to be distributed amongst the party.

G.G.O. 415
of 1839.

Subedar Major Mungal Cawn to be Sardar Bahadur. He was the first Native Officer in the Regiment to receive this honour.

The order of British India was instituted on 17th April, 1837.

Map. I

The Regiment in relief marched to Rajkote, and on the 15th October 1840 marched for Afghanistan *via* Sukkur in Scinde where it arrived on 17th December.

Cornet F. Whitmore was drowned 17th June, 1840.

Kujjuk.

The Kujjuks had been accustomed to pay tribute to the sovereigns of Afghanistan whenever those princes were enabled to enforce it. Our puppet Shah Soojah wished to revive this custom; but the tribe with the spirit invariably prevalent in the East, determined to withhold compliance until it should be extorted by arms. A small force as per margin, under Col. Wilson, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, was directed to proceed early in February 1841 to their stronghold *Kujjuk in the Seebee country, for the purpose of forcing them into compliance with the Shah's demands. The Kujjuks, Punnees of the Cankur Tribe, undaunted by the appearance of a British Force, still refused to accede to our terms; it therefore became necessary to attack the town. The place to be attacked was strong, and the material for a siege found by Col. Wilson inefficient. On 20th February the attack was made and supported with much gallantry, but after 3½ hours most desperate fighting altogether failed, and the loss in British Officers was serious with reference to the object to be gained. Colonel Wilson was mortally wounded and died on 6th March. Lieut. Falconer of the 2nd Grenadiers and Lieut. Creed, R.A., killed; Lieut. Shaw, Commissariat, who had volunteered his services, wounded. One troop under Lieut. Forbes was dismounted to act as stormers and to lead the attack accompanied by Lieut. Graves who volunteered for this duty. Lieut. Creed was shot through the heart when leading a second attempt to turn the fortunes of the day with a small party of volunteers from among the men of his own troop. This attack rather partook of the nature of a forlorn hope.

3rd Bombay
Cavalry,
some local
horse, a wing
20th Bombay
Native Infy.,
200 of 2nd
Grenadiers,
one Troop
H.A.

Gallantly the Europeans rushed to the onset, carrying all before them, and gained possession of the gate. The besieged, however, seeing

* In some accounts the stronghold is called Kujjuk or Kujjuck and the district Seebee and vice versa.

that the assault was not supported returned to the charge, overwhelming the troops with superior numbers, drove them from the Fort with the loss of the intrepid Creed and 10 of his gallant volunteers. After this repulse no further attempt was made to carry the Fort. It appears there was much mismanagement in the attack, isolated efforts most gallantly made being unsupported. Total casualties were 3 Officers killed, 1 wounded; 10 N. C. O's. and men killed, 40 wounded. The enemy's loss estimated at 200 amongst whom were some influential chiefs.

The Kujjuks pursued on this occasion the course, not unusual, of defending a fortified place with desperation and then seeking safety in flight. The following morning Kujjuk was found abandoned.

Colonel Wilson was buried with all the honours the circumstances would admit close to the spot where he had received his death wound. He was a young active soldier, and bore the reputation of being one of the best, if not the best Cavalry Officer in the Bombay Army.

A committee was appointed for the management of prize property, it having been decided that everything taken at Kujjuk should be disposed of for the benefit of the troops, pending of course the sanction of Her Majesty. An extract from a letter from Government was published at this time (about June) declaring that no property taken from the Kujjuks could be considered prize, it having been found in a town belonging to a friendly power which it had been found necessary to occupy as a temporary measure. The money realised by the sale of these things was returned; a reparation was made for the property destroyed and a sum of money was placed at the disposal of the Kujjuks to enable them to rebuild the fort.*

On the 13th April the Regiment left Dadar and advanced through the Bolan pass to Quetta and Moostung; on the 3rd May a portion of the Regiment, composed of five European officers and 186 sabres, marched to Nooshkee with a detached Field Force, and afterwards rejoined the main force at Quetta on the 20th June. A troop was then despatched to Kandahar, under Command of Capt. Walter, with Lieut. Graves, to assist in escorting a convoy of treasure, ammunition, and stores, the whole under the Command of Major Clarkson, 42nd Bengal N.I. After this the troop returned to Quetta, escorting (with the assistant of 50 irregular Horse) 1,200 Camels laden with provisions for that place, and had to run the gauntlet through the Kujjuk Pass, when by making a forced night march, crowning the heights with

*(The writer comments on the above Government decision; and no wonder),

dismounted men under Lieut. Graves, they escaped being beset and utterly destroyed by the Afghan army.

The Regiment remained at Quetta till 15th October, Dadur from 26th October till 7th November, Darpul 8th November to 3rd December, Sebee to 29th December; Dadur to 26th January 1842, Shikapore to 14th March, where one squadron remained, Quetta, to 26th April. On 24th March one troop accompanied Genl. England's force in his first advance on Kandahar up the Pisheen Valley. On the 25th March at Koochlach one hundred of the enemy's horse were attacked by a detachment of Capt. Leslie's troop of the Horse Brigade, supported by a troop of the Regiment, the enemy fled precipitately, leaving 5 dead on the field and two horses captured. We had two men wounded, one horse killed and two missing. General England in his despatch reports that nothing could have exceeded the ardour and good conduct of the men in this skirmish. At the first action of Hykulzai one troop under Lieut. Mackenzie pursued and cut up a number of the enemy. On 28th April at the second action of Hykulzai the Regiment took an active part. General England in his despatch stated that "Nothing could be more successful than the combination, and the insurgents after a short resistance fled into the rugged mountains in their rear; leaving their standards, being closely and gallantly pursued by the 3rd Light Cavalry under Capt. Delamain. Lieut. W. Ashburner was engaged in a personal encounter with a powerful Afghan and received 9 wounds, some of them very severe, happily they did not prove dangerous, and while in Candahar he quite recovered.

Casualties on 28th April were 1 Lieutenant, 1 havildar, 3 sowars and 7 horses wounded, one horse missing.

Candahar
1842.

General England's force reached Candahar on 10th May 1842.

On the 18th May the Regiment formed part of a strong Brigade under Colonel Wymer for the relief of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, distant 87 miles, which place was reached on the 26th instant.

On the 23rd at Teer-un-daz a note reached Col. Wymer from Khelat-i-Ghilzai informing him that a most determined attack had been made on the morning of the 21st, which had been repulsed with great slaughter. Khelat-i-Ghilzai was a place of formidable strength, under any circumstances, nevertheless the Ghilzies, without artillery attacked it on one side, and at one angle in a most determined and persevering manner, ascended the walls with scaling ladders, and were bayoneted from them by the garrison. The angle attacked was defended by a 6 pounder gun, and as an instance of their determination

one man was killed in the embrasure under the gun. Their loss in killed was subsequently ascertained by Major Leech to have been over 500, and a large pit near the fort was filled with dead bodies by the garrison after the action.

On the 27th May the small garrison marched out of the scene of their triumph with flying colours, receiving three honest hearty cheers from the relieving Brigade and moved to the ground which had been marked out for them. The 28th to 31st was occupied in destroying the fort and on the 1st June retraced their steps to Candahar which place was reached on the 12th inst., without having met the opposition promised.

Indeed instead of seeing the vaunted thousands of Ghilizies who were to drive them back to Candahar, if they should condescend to leave any to drive, the number of natives actually seen during the march to Khelat-i-Ghilzai and back would rather be over estimated than not at ten.

The Regiment, 360 sabres, under Captain Delamain formed part of General Nott's army that marched via Ghuznee to Cabul, distance 90 miles, carried with them 40 days provisions, and had a retinue of 10,000 camels besides other beasts of burden. The force started from Candahar on 10th August. At Assia Huzara on the 16th four sepoy of the 27th N.I. which formed the Garrison at Ghuznee and had escaped from their servitude, came into camp exceedingly thin and ragged. One had here an opportunity of observing the horrible effects of caste, in destroying the natural sympathies between man and man. Although these men had behaved exceedingly well, yet because they had been among infidels, and eaten with them, instead of being received with open arms by their countrymen; as they would have been anywhere else in the world, not one would eat with them, or permit them to associate with him, or assist them in the least, but they were driven away as dogs.

Nothing beyond the ordinary annoyance of a march through a hostile country occurred till 28th August when an attack on the rear guard by a body of the enemy required the despatch of some cavalry to disperse the assailants. This duty was satisfactorily performed by two parties of irregulars. A more serious affair took place later in the day as follows.

Oba.

On 28th August about noon a report came in that the grass cutters of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, were being cut to pieces by the enemy.

Capt. Delamain, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, did not wait to enquire into the truth of the story, but at once proceeded with all the disposable Cavalry, two Squadrons of his own Regiment and about 300 irregulars. He soon found that it was a false alarm. His grass cutters were not being attacked, but he went on to reconnoitre, and about 3 miles from camp came up with a party of the enemy's footmen on the plain. Some 15 of them were cut down, and the remainder put to confusion and flight. In the meantime the enemy had increased and in considerable numbers were crowning the heights. Delamain ordered the retreat which was begun in an orderly manner.

The enemy however closing in upon the retreating force to within 50 or 60 yards and pouring in a heavy fire, it became necessary to make an attempt to drive the foe to a greater distance. The Squadrons were accordingly ordered to front and one of them to charge. The charge was intrepidly executed, but a hot fire from a party of jezailchees who suddenly appeared on their flank saluted them as they advanced, and then the enemys horse poured upon them with tremendous effect; they were driven back carrying the second squadron with them, but they rallied at the distance of a few hundered yards, though still under a heavy fire, and the retreat thenceforward was conducted in good order. Capt. Reeves was shot near the foot of the hill, Capt. Bury fell beneath the sabres of the Afghans, but he is said to have cut down 4 of the enemy before he was overpowered,* Capt. Ravenscroft (died 24th October) and Lieut. Mackenzie of the same Regiment and Lieut. N. Chamberlain of the Shah's Horse were wounded, the two former severely.

The loss of the Regiment was severe—

			Killed.		Wounded.
British Officers	...	...	2	...	2
Native Officers	...	...	1	...	1
Rank and File	...	...	15	...	6
Horses	...	...	6	...	4

In a despatch dated 29th August, 1842, General Nott transmits an account of the dispersion of a party of the enemy which occurred early on the morning of the 28th; but no allusion is made to the above incident although the return of killed and wounded contains the names of the Officers who suffered in this affair of which no report was made. How it could totally escape notice in official communications,

* He received a sabre cut in the sword arm while in the act of attacking a person said to be Shumshudeen Khan.

it is impossible to conjecture, that the omission was intentional is not to be believed; firstly because such an intention would not be creditable, and secondly, because no one could indulge the expectation that all knowledge of facts witnessed by thousands of men could be suppressed. The only official report of any part of the later proceedings of the 28th August is found in a letter from Capt. Delamain to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated 26th September, 29 days after the occurrence. This is all the more inexplicable as Capt. G. G. Malet in his dairy has the following entry. "Monday 29th August 1842. A special court of enquiry, closed court, is ordered to assemble on yesterday's affair."

No. 494 Capt. Delamain to the Adjutant General of Army.

Cabool, September 26th, 1842.

(Extract)

"Being temporarily removed from the Bombay Presidency it the more becomes my painful duty to report to you with the least possible delay, for the information of His Excellency the C-in-C., the deaths of Capt. Bury and Brevet Capt. Reeves of the Regiment at present under my command, who, together with 16 Native Officers, N.C.Os. and troopers were killed in an encounter with the enemy under Sirdar Shumshudeen Khan on the 28th ultimo.

"The Cavalry first turned out on an alarm of the grass cutters being cut up, and having proceeded about 4 miles the enemy appearing in small bodies, a troop was despatched under Capt. Bury to cut up some 15 men making for the hills, which having effected, he rejoined the main body. The enemy now showed up to the amount of 5,000 to 6,000 horse and foot, when it became necessary to retire, which was conducted in the most orderly manner at a walk for about a mile. The enemy had now however closed in, in great numbers, to within 50 or 60 yards, and pouring in a very heavy fire it became necessary to make an effort to drive him to a greater distance. I, therefore, ordered the squadrons (two in open column) to front, and directed Capt. Bury to lead the charge. This was done in the best spirit by all, and they closed with the enemy, but being met on the rise of the hill by a tremendous fire of matchlockmen, in addition to the horse opposed to them, they were, I regret to say, hurled back in disorder, carrying the remainder with them. It is however to the credit of the men, that at the distance of 3 to 400 yards, they rallied, being still under a heavy fire, and the retreat was conducted in the best order. Capt. Bury was cut down whilst gallantly leading the charge; Capt. Reeves and many men being

shot in the same advance. In addition to the above I am sorry to have to add that Brevet Capt. Ravenscroft and Lieut. Mackenzie were severely wounded, the former in the first attack and the later in the second. Both are doing well. 1 N.O. and 15 men killed. 7 men, including Soobedar Major Mohamed Khan, wounded. 6 horses missing."

Extract from Capt. G. G. Malet's diary.

August, 28th Sunday.

"About 11 miles to Assya Assan Khan. Shortly after breakfast between 11 and 12 we (all the Cavalry) turned out, hearing that our Foragers and the Camp followers were being cut up by the enemy. We mustered about 150 of ours, there were between 2 or 300 of Christie's Horse and a small party of Haldness.' We went a long way being led by some straggling horsemen, whom we saw in front, to the other side of a long range of hills. Delamain, who commanded the whole, ordered a troop to attack them, which they did, Bury, Ravenscroft and Ashburner going with it, they cut up about a dozen fellows, and Raven got shot behind the shoulder, not much done however. This troop came in, and by this time the numbers of the enemy had greatly increased on the hill tops, Delamain commenced his return to Camp. As we did this the enemy immediately commenced following and pitching it into us. We reached the last spur of the range at the foot and on the base of which Delamain halted and posted us (our two squadrons) in close column squadrons, left in front, and he wished the irregulars to form up in line to our right and at a right angle with us, facing the hill also, but I don't believe they did so. The enemy were now in great force on the top of this last hill and they were increasing rapidly, and poured a very heavy fire into our ranks at about 50 yards distance which our men stood steadily. Delamain wished to charge the enemy with the 2nd (Bury's) squadron but some time elapsed in making this known to Bury, as he was on the right flank and Delamain stood on the left and could not make his wishes known till he came to him. Bury got his squadron into the gallop, but the position was most unfavourable for doing so from the halt, they being as I have said on the base, the enemy seeing this and that there was some confusion in the ranks from loose horses, wounded men, etc., dashed at a speed in a mass down upon the squadron rolling them completely back, and the whole swept my squadron away with them and thus alas it was a complete case of rout. The first men that were found standing were two Havildars, one Naque and 2 or 3 Troopers of my squadron, and my

Troop whom I found halted on the other side of a nullah some 300 yards in rear of the position from which they had been driven, and in about 300 yards from this the main body rallied and collected, without any support that I know of. Here the line was formed, and we retreated in perfect order of alternate squadrons. The Irregular Horse formed at this point likewise and retired with us. In this disastrous affair we lost, killed my esteemed friends Bury and Reeves, also Jemadar Casseram, Native Adjutant, a capital man, and 15 non Coms. and Troopers. Total slain 18, wounded, Mackenzie, a sword cut into right elbow joint. The doctors fear he will have a stiff joint, a melancholy prospect for one of the finest fellows in the Regiment, and quite a young man. He is, however, doing well at present I rejoice to say; his hunting cap received three cuts, and had he not had chain reins he must have been killed as his leather ones were cut through, our *Subedar Major Mohammed Khan, a fine old soldier, was also wounded by a shot somewhere about the groin, he is doing well and 7 Non Coms. and Troopers also. After some time we were joined by the General in person, bringing with him Leslie's Troop H.A. and some Infantry. With the H.A. we returned to the scene of action and found the bodies of our friends and comrades sadly cut and knocked about, those of Bury and Reeves without their heads. We conveyed the whole to the Camp and in the dead of night by the light of a lantern we laid the bodies side by side in one grave, the Rev. Mr. Allen reading the service. We covered them over, smoothing over the surface, no stone or monument, no mark, tells of the place where the earthly remains of two as good fellows as ever lived, two of my oldest and best friends, have found their last resting place. Peace be with them. Our reason for not marking the place was on account of those horrid Afghans being in the habit of disturbing our dead. We brought this entirely on ourselves, first by going out without orders, secondly by going such a distance (between six and seven miles from home without support), and thirdly in our retreat by not giving the hills, more especially the last spur of them, a wider berth which could easily have been done; fourthly by halting on the base of the last spur where our horses could not possibly get into their stride at once from the halt; fifthly by standing there so long under a very severe fire at only about 50 yards, which could have been avoided had Delamain, instead of calling and waiting for Bury to come to him, ridden up to him and directed the attack at once. The only thing that astonished me was that the men stood this heavy fire so well, and that more were not killed by it. God's will be done; and it is my most earnest hope that in

* The oldest soldier in the Regiment; had the Medal of Sirengapatam, 1799.

His own good time He will give us an opportunity of wiping away this stain on our hitherto very good name and fame. I may here mention that Mackenzie' and my escapes were miraculous, his hunting cap being cut into in three places, and for the second time I owe my life, through an Almighty providence, to my hunting cap, for in this affair it bore the brunt of (and quite saved my head) two cuts, one in front, a very severe one right through the Pugrie, which I had wound round it. The men had not fair play shown them."

Another account in which it states that Captain Delamain did send information to General Nott before starting.

28th August.

"We could plainly see the marks of the wheels of Shumshudeen's Guns, on our march to-day.

"Encamped about 11 a.m. at some distance from several forts. After breakfast a report was brought in that a part of Shumshudeen Khan's army had attacked our grass cutters, a short distance in front of camp. Captain Delamain, Commanding the Cavalry, immediately ordered a portion of them out, and moved to the scene of action, having however, *adopted the precaution* to despatch a messenger to the Adjutant General, intimating for the information of General Nott, the step he had taken, of course in the expectation that should it be approved he would be supported: if not, there was time for his recall before he could reach the enemy. *This communication was, however, not made at the time to the General.* Meanwhile Captain Delamain with the whole cavalry moved out and, coming up with the enemy, repulsed and drove them back with loss. Elated with success, our troops lost the advantage they had gained by pursuing their opponents too far, and being met with the whole of Shumshudeen's army in a difficult country, full of ravines, which were lined with matchlock-men, were overwhelmed and overpowered.

"We had all been attracted to the front of the camp by the firing we had heard, but for a long time could distinguish nothing of what was going on, from the masses of dust which veiled everything from our view; at length a number of horses with empty saddles were seen to emerge from the clouds of sand, galloping wildly towards camp. Shortly after a report was brought in, that our cavalry had met with a severe check, and had sustained the loss of several officers, and that they had been driven into the plain, where we could now see them reforming. The general *being now apprized* of what was going on, issued orders for a considerable portion of his force, to move out; the "assembly" was

sounded throughout camp, and all was hurry and activity. Then it was that marching down with regiments and some guns towards the cavalry. we learned the extent of our losses—among those who had fallen gallantly cheering their men, were Captains Reeves and Bury of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, old and intimate friends of my own and most of my brother officers, the life and soul of all our manly sports and amusements at Deesa, and possessing that ardour and daring promptitude and resolution so peculiarly and inseparably connected with the character of good cavalry officers. Amongst the wounded were Captain Ravenscroft and Lieutenant Mckenzie, 3rd Cavalry, and Lieutenant Chamberlain of the Irregular Cavalry, who seemed to have the good fortune to be wounded on every occasion he was engaged.

"As the General with his reinforcements advanced Shumshudeen with his army retired, satisfied doubtless with the success he had already obtained.

"The mutilated corpses of our fallen soldiers were brought in to camp,—mangled inanimate remains of what they had been, and exhibiting mournful proof of the utter barbarity of those against whom we were opposed, deprived of heads, hands and otherwise fearfully disfigured, their limbs were sent through the country as trophies. At Ghuznee poor Reeves' head was exhibited as that of General Nott, who, it was said, had been entirely defeated near Mookur, himself killed, his army dispersed, and the whole of his artillery captured.

Recovery of
dead.

"At dead of night, the remains of the gallant Reeves and Bury were in sadness, silence, and sorrow, consigned to their last resting place. No monument in that far land points out where they have been laid, but they died the death of brave soldiers and they will long live in the memory of the friends who mourned their loss. The observation that 'war cannot be made without loss' is truly applicable here; it is also painful."

Funeral of
Capt. Reeves
and Bury.

On the 30th August, Shumshudeen, the Afghan Governor of the fortress of Ghuznee, brought nearly the whole of his army, about 12,000 men, into the vicinity of our camp at Gonine at 3 p.m. The General moved out with half of his force. The enemy advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, each Division cheering as they came into position, their left being upon a hill of some elevation, their centre and right along a low ridge until their flank rested on a Fort filled with men. They opened a fire of small arms, supported by two six-pounder horse artillery guns, which were admirably served. Our columns advanced upon the different points with great regularity and steadiness and after a short

and spirited contest, completely defeated the enemy, capturing two field guns they brought from Ghuznee, the whole of their tents, ammunition, etc., dispersing them in every direction. Such was the haste with which he quitted the field, that half his men threw away their sandals to move the quicker. One hour's more daylight would have enabled the whole of their infantry being destroyed. Shumshudeen fled in the direction of Ghuznee accompanied by about 30 horsemen. General Nott in his despatch wrote: The behaviour of the troops, both European and Native, was such as I anticipated, and afforded me complete satisfaction.

Total casualties 28th-30th August.

		Killed.			Wounded.	Missing.
3 Officers	} = 38		7 Officers	} = 66		
35 Men			59 Men			
Horses ...	25		...	...	40	13

On the 5th September Genl. Nott's force was before Ghuznee. The hills North of the city were cleared of the enemy and occupied by the British. Our loss was 46 killed and wounded. The camp was established at Rizeh about 2½ miles distant, and preparations were actively commenced for assault, a principle attack supported by two false ones, being meditated. Throughout the night the besiegers carried on their preparations, and the enemy appeared to be in some degree on the alert. A brisk matchlock fire had been commenced early in the evening, but it gradually slackened, and after a time ceased altogether. At dark the enemy's infantry had been observed crossing the river near the water gate, with the intention, it was supposed of attacking the working party during the night, but in the morning 6th September it was found that the place had been evacuated, and before sun rise both town and citadel were in quiet possession of the invaders. There being no enemy, the sole labour of the victors was that of destruction; and the 7th and 8th September were employed in this work. Fourteen mines were sprung in the walls of the citadel all with effect, and the gateway both of the citadel and town, with the roofs of the principal buildings were fired. Among the trophies of success were the sandal-wood gates of the tomb of Mahomet of Ghuznee, believed erroneously to have belonged to the temple of Somnath in Guzerat, respecting which the Governor General Lord Ellenborough had expressed considerable interest. Upon the possession of these gates the people greatly prided themselves, and the numerous fakeers attending the tomb wept at their removal; as accounted them their most valuable treasure.

The real gates of Somnath were, I believe, made of quite different wood. These gates were supposed to have been brought from Somnath by Mahomet of Ghuznee about the year of our William the Conqueror. The Hindus regarded them with so great reverence that Runjeet Singh wished to make a special stipulation in a treaty, that on the restoration of Shah Soojah they should be delivered to him. These gates brought from Ghuznee are now in the Fort at Agra.

In Ghuznee was the much talked about famous brass 68 pounder called Zubber Jung (the mighty in battle) by which the enemy had annoyed Lord Keane's Force. Shortly after the force camped, the most astonishing report struck our ears and whirr, whirr, whirr, came an enormous shot, pitched among the camels and wounded two or three. Instant orders were given to remove camp. One of the shots had been found and carried to the General's tent and a large body of Officers collected to view it, a mass of hammered iron weighing over 50lbs. It was soon obvious that the group of Officers was conspicuous, as soon whizz came a shot right over the General's tent. It is impossible to describe the horror which seemed universal at the noise of these enormous shot as they flew over our heads; but we only lost 4 or 5 camels and not a man was touched, and all was moved to a safe distance. Zubber Jung was burst with the rest of the guns when the Fort was blown up. General Nott had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee 327 Sepoys of the 37th N.I. from slavery to which they had been reduced by the Afghans.

On the 10th September the army marched from Ghuznee and on the 12th reached Sidabad. Here the enemy kept from midnight to sunrise an incessant roar of matchlocks, gingals and jussails, their shrieks were fearful and at one time after a rattling volley they uttered such wolf-like or rather fiend-like yells that old campaigners fully expected they were about to make a rush into camp. There were only two casualties, one killed and one wounded.

In the fort, the bastions of which were blown up by us, Capt. Woodburn 44th B.I. and 150 sepoy were slaughtered on 3rd November 1841. He was received into a walled yard under this fort with promise of protection, but no sooner was he within it, than a fire was opened upon him from the walls. He made his way out and defeated his assailants, but was killed by a shot from one of the bastions.

On the 13th October when camped near Shirkabad, in the evening the hills in rear of camp were occupied in some force by the enemy. Capt. Malet, 3rd Bo. Cavalry, was sent with a squadron to clear the

heights, and afterwards, as the hilly and broken nature of the ground was not considered well adapted for Cavalry operations, 4 companies of the 40th were sent after him. As we advanced the enemy retired, and we took possession of the heights, after exchanging a few long shots. We maintained our position until dark when we retired quietly with loss of one trooper killed and a few men wounded.

At Bin-i-Badam on 14th September the Cavalry with Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery were sent down to disperse a body of Cavalry which had separated from their comrades, and moved to the right across the valley, and halted. The enemy would not wait for the Horse Artillery; Major Delamain therefore tried them with Cavalry only. Leaving the guns the Cavalry broke into a gallop and moved steadily towards them. The enemy immediately broke and galloped off, some in one direction some in another. Delamain consequently pulled up and returned to Camp.

On 14th and 15th the army had to dislodge about 12,000 men assembled by Shumshudeen, Sultan Jan, and other Afghan Chiefs occupying a succession of heights and intercepting our march upon Ben-i-badam and Mydan. Our troops dislodged them in gallant style, and the total losses were slight—only 4 killed and one wounded.

On 17th to within 5 miles of Cabool which city General Pollock had previously entered.

Extract from General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General in India.

Simla, 30th September, 1847.

The Governor General announces to the Army and to the people of India, the occupation of Ghuznee by Major General Nott on the 6th September 1842 and its entire destruction by the Candahar Division of the Army. Major General Nott had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee three hundred and twenty sepoy of the 27th N.I. from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Afghans. The Governor General likewise announces the complete defeat of Mohomet Akbar Khan at the head of 16,000 men at Tezeen on the 13th September by Major General Pollock, and the occupation of Cabool by the troops under that General on the 16th of September. The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Bala Hissar.

Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained, and repeated victories in the field

and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabool have advanced the glory, and established the accustomed superiority of the British Arms.

* * * * *

The Governor General in the name of the Government and of all the people of India offers to Major General Pollock and Major General Nott, and all the Officers and troops under their respective Commands, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgements of the important services they have performed. The Governor General directs that the recent successes obtained by the armies in Afghanistan be fully made known to all the troops at all the stations of the Army, and that at all these stations a salute of 21 guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee and a similar salute for the capture of Cabool.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in India.

(Sd.) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secretary to Government of India.

On the 12th October (snow on the ground and the weather bitterly cold) commenced the return march from Cabul, distance to Jellalabad 105 miles and from there to Peshawar 90. For the first six marches the ground in many places was thickly strewn with the ghastly remains of the unfortunate soldiers, followers, and animals of General Elphinstone's doomed force. War daily and nightly engaged with the enemy, forming part of the rear-guard of the whole army, as General Pollock's Force was a march ahead. On the 15th marched 14 miles to Tazeen, the rear guard under Captain Leeson, 43rd B.I., was very hotly pressed and was out all night, but being most ably handled drove the enemy off, and brought in all the baggage and casualties, which amounted to 10 killed and 42 wounded.

On the 17th at Kutty Sung the Governor General's order, awarding six months batta and a medal to the troops diffused very general gratification. On the 18th during the march to Jugdulluk, saw a very few skeletons till we came to a very steep ascent, just before entering camp. Here were some ruined walls, where the remains of the ill fated force had evidently taken up a position, believed the last, though a few stragglers penetrated farther, and some almost within sight of Jellalabad. The ground was strewn with dead bodies, perhaps 100, nearly all Europeans, clearly distinguished by the light short hair, and fairness of the skin, which was dried upon the bones. Most probably the remains of H. M. 44th and Horse Artillery.

There were several horses, and one body lying by a horse was plainly that of an Officer, from the length of the hair which waved from the head, the privates and N.C.Os. having their hair cut short by regulation.

Before leaving Jugdulluk our two remaining 18 pounders were blown up, two had previously been destroyed at Khoord Kabul by General Pollock; this was a great relief to the men, as the gun bullocks were so completely knocked up that the men had to drag these guns the greater part of the way.

24th October Sultanpur. Here Capt. Ravenscroft died of the wounds received at Oba on 28th August. At night all his old friends attended to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory. To guard against the remains being disinterred, it was necessary to bury them with the greatest secrecy, the ground being afterwards carefully levelled; and generally a fire lighted on it, to mark as it were the spot where some of the soldiers had been cooking. Ravenscroft's grave was dug inside the mess tent of his Regiment. Here all assembled, a few candles glimmered faintly round the grave, and at 10 p.m. the solemn service of the Church was read over his body which was lowered by some troopers of the Regiment; the grave then filled up and made even with the rest of the ground. In the morning when the tent was struck, a fire kindled, on another of those graves of the brave over which "not a soldier discharged his farewell shot."

This day about 15 of the enemy were killed by the rear guard. Following with amazing pertinacity, whenever there is a chance of plunder. They must have been close to camp, during the night, for while assembled at Ravenscroft's funeral, two very fine troopers of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, who had gone unarmed to fetch water, about 100 yards in advance of the quarter guard, were murdered, the one shot, the other cut down. Very imprudent, but being Brahmins objected to the water brought by the bhistee.

26th. 7 miles to Jellalabad, the scene of the gallantry and suffering of Sir R. Sale and his brave garrison. The Fort had nothing remarkable in its appearance. The walls had been almost rebuilt, and rendered very strong by the intrepid garrison. A mine was prepared under each bastion and several others along the curtains, preparatory to its utter destruction. The scenery around the river, the snow-capt mountains on which the clouds were frequently resting, was very beautiful, but it has one great drawback, *viz.*, the frequency of earthquakes. Not many days pass without some indication of this kind.

On the 29th left Jellalabad for Ali Bogham, 5 miles. The Cavalry on the rearguard, a squadron of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Graves assisted by Lieut. Neville Chamberlaine of Christie's Horse, laid an ambuscade for the enemy, who came down in great numbers for the purpose of harrassing the rear-guard, and were charged by the squadron 3rd Bombay Cavalry, which Lieut. Graves had divided between himself and Lieut. Chamberlaine. On this occasion nearly 300 of the hostile force were cut up, and the enemy were taught a lesson, from which the army derived the benefit for many subsequent marches. Lieut. Graves' horse was wounded on this occasion. (Lieut. Taylor, 3rd Cavalry repeated this lesson on a subsequent occasion). For this service the squadron received the approbation of Government in the following terms :—

"No. 4309. Military Department,
Bombay Castle, 24th December, 1842.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1160 dated the 8th instant, with its accompaniment, and in reply to express, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the approbation of Government at the service performed by Lieut. Graves and the party of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry near Jellalabad on the morning of October last.

I have, etc., etc.,
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, LT.-COLONEL,
Secretary to Government.

To The Adjutant General of the Army."

On the 12th November marched from Kwolsir round the city of Peshawar and encamped about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the other side. The hospitality of General Avitabile, the Governor of Peshawar, under the Maharajah of the Punjab, was unbounded. He kept open house on a magnificent scale, and every day large parties of Officers were breakfasting, lunching, dining, and supping in his princely mansion, where every luxury of the table was spread in profusion. Meanwhile the force was moving off day by day in distinct Brigades, of which General Nott's, first and second formed the rear, as they had done from Cabul. General Avitabile was a tall stout, elderly man, exceedingly affable. The environs of the town were rendered disgusting by the numbers of gibbeted criminals who met the eye in every direction. These, with the manner and tone adopted by the guards, led me to suppose that the General's rule was marked with great severity; but he has the character of a just

ruler, and can easily conceive, what he himself states, that without severe examples he could not maintain his position. One singular plan he adopted, viz., from the back of his house a box, like a letter-box, was lowered by a chain into the street; above it was an inscription in the native tongue, to the effect that whoever had any grievance and petition should drop it into the box. It was drawn up at night, and the contents submitted to the General's consideration, who kept the key himself.

The Regiment with General Nott's force, then marched through the Punjab *via* Peshawar, and on the 23rd December crossed the Sutlej at Ferozepore by a bridge of boats decorated with the colours of the ribbon of India—red, yellow, and blue—and saw in the distance floating pennons, which announced the preparations made for the triumphal entrance of the troops. At the farther end of the bridge we passed under a canopy ornamented with colours and flags; on leaving this we entered a long and glittering street formed of native Cavalry, at the head of which were the Governor General, Commander-in-chief, and their brilliant Staffs, and ladies upon elephants, with howdahs richly caparisoned. His lordship and General Nott cordially saluted in passing, but there was no halt for more than an instant. They certainly, both European and natives, looked most soldierly and service like, and all the spectators whose sentiments we heard, seemed struck with their appearance. It was really wonderful that troops, many of whom had been for years in the field, with very scanty and irregular supplies from India, on account of the difficulties of carriage, could have their clothing and equipment in such order. It is true there was many a patch, and that not always precisely of the proper colour, but there were no rags; and there was a noble and gallant bearing in the men, which far more than made amends for every deficiency in outward decoration. In the evening General Nott, his Staff, Officers Commanding Corps and the Regimental Staffs, sat down to a magnificent dinner, in a still more magnificent tent with the Governor General.

While at Ferozepore, every day was marked by some circumstance of rejoicing; the distribution of honours and medals, reviews, dinners, etc. On the 31st the Regiment gave a farewell dinner to their old friends, H.M. the 40th Foot. The rain which had been threatening for some days came down suddenly like spouts, such rain as I never experienced before. We were wet to the skin in an instant; arrived at the Mess tent, one miserable object after another, all completely drenched. Dry clothing was procured, but the rain continued, the whole camp in an

hour was a kind of shallow lake; the mess tent became flooded, and we sat up to our ankles in water, a very dismal farewell to our old comrades. The Regiment was most highly complemented by Sir Jasper Nicolls, Commander-in-Chief in India, and by Lord Ellenborough.

General Nott's Farewell Orders.

* * * *

On the 2nd January 1843 previous to assuming his duties (*i.e.*, Envoy at the Court of the King of Oude) he (General Nott) issued the following farewell order to his companions in arms.

Major General Nott, having received permission to join the appointment assigned to him at the Court of the King of Oude, cannot leave the Kandahar force without returning his best thanks to the Officers and men composing it, for the assistance he has constantly received from them, which has enabled him on all occasions to uphold the honour of his country and the reputation of British Arms.

It is with feelings of deep regret and admiration that the Major General now bids farewell to his brave and gallant comrades of the Kandhar Army.—

Extract from G. O. C. C. dated Simla, 4th October, 1842.

* * * *

"(5) The several Corps of the Indian Army which on the 6th of September occupied Ghuznee, and the several Corps which on the 16th September and the following days occupied Cabool, will hereafter bear on their standards and appointments the word "Ghuznee" and "Cabool" respectively, with the figures "1842" under written."

The Medal granted for this campaign had on the reverse side the words "Victoria Vindex."

General Orders.

Head Quarters Bombay 25th January 1843.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief has much gratification in publishing for general information of the Army of this Presidency the following highly satisfactory report from Major General W. Nott, late Commanding the Kandahar Force.

From Major-General W. NOTT, late Commanding Kandahar Force.

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, Bombay Army.

Dated Ferozepor, 3rd January 1893.

Sir,—The Army recently returned from Kandahar, having been broken up, may I request the favour of your bringing to the notice of His Excellency Sir Thomas McMahon, Bt., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, my entire satisfaction of the gallant and zealous conduct of

* * * * *

and the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, from whom, during the time they were under my command, I derived the most essential service.

I am etc., etc.

(Signed) W. NOTT, Major General,
late Commanding Kandahar Force.

By order of

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
STRATFORD POWELL, Lt.-Col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Table of Distances.

Sukkur to Kandahar 404 miles.

Kandahar to Cabul 318 „

Cabul to Peshawar 193 „

Peshawar to Ferozepur 347 „

From THE POLITICAL AGENT, S. & B.

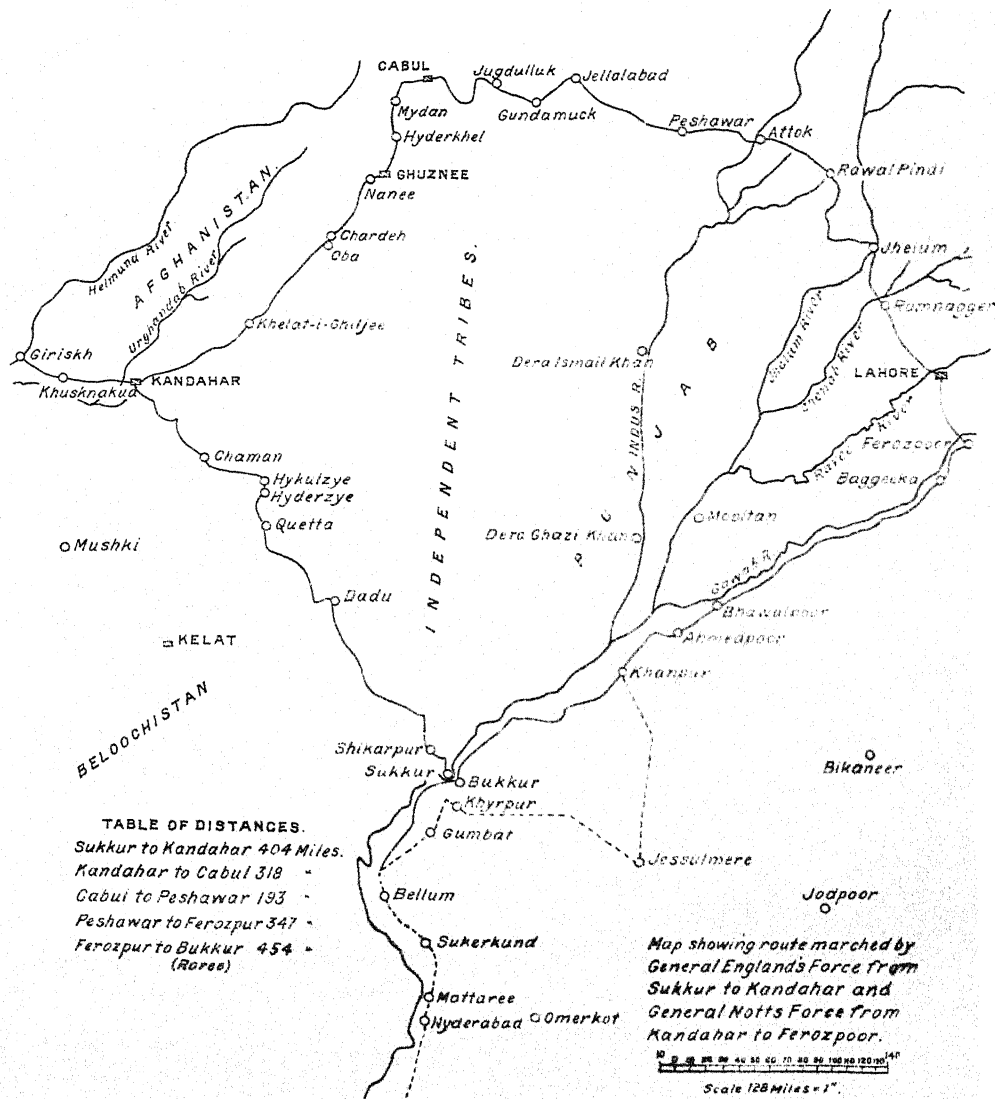
*To T. H. MADDOCK, ESQR., Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.*

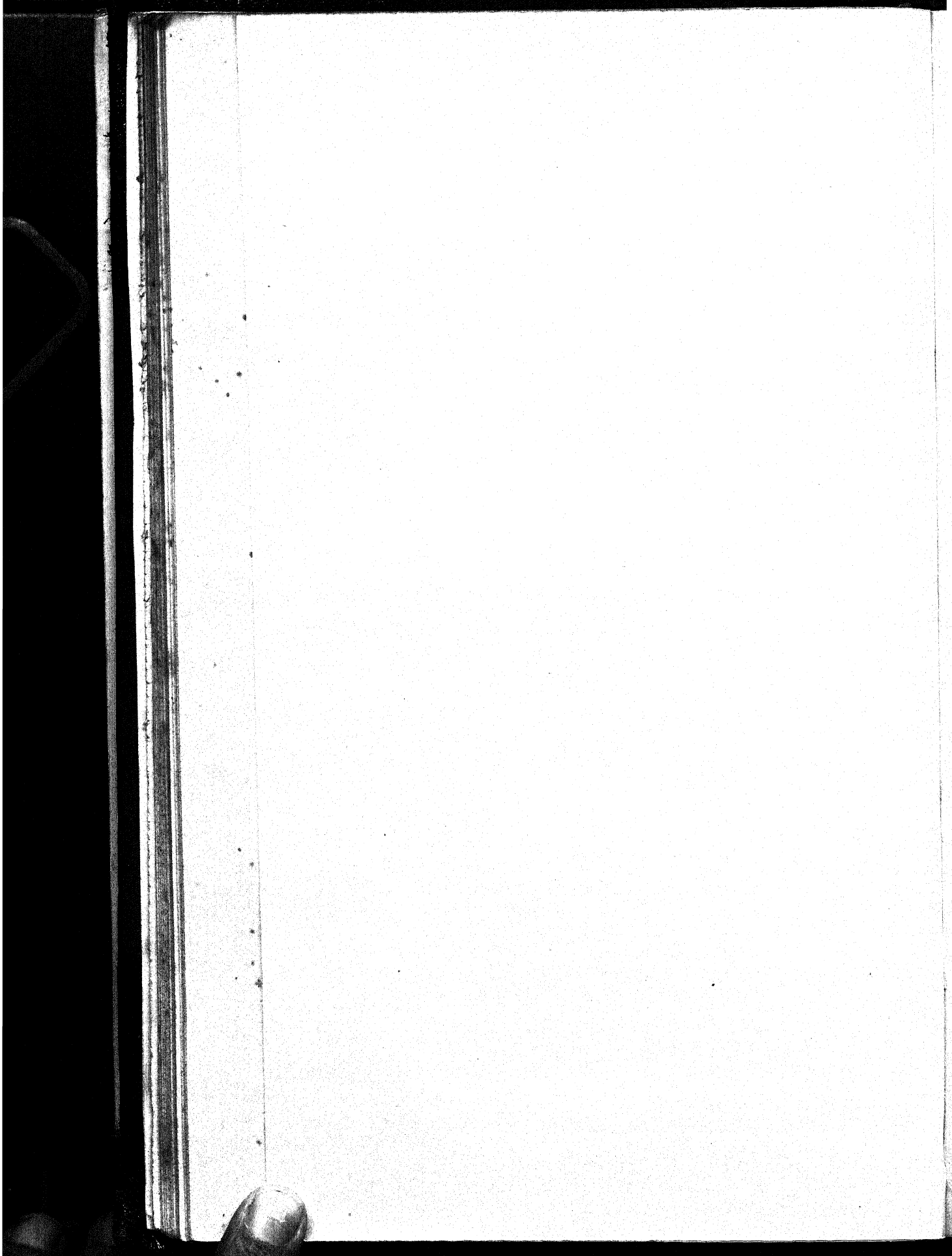
Sukkur, 4th April, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council the copy of a letter from Captain Ravenscroft, Commanding a Squadron of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, reporting the satisfactory result of his march from Balmeer via Jeysulmere to Sukkur, where it arrived on the 1st Instant.

I have, etc.,

For Major OUTRAM,
Political Agent, S. & B.





Sukkur, April 4th 1842.

Sir,—Having accomplished the march from Balmeer via Jeysulmeer (distance about 260 miles, i.e., Balmeer to Jeysulmere 95, and from there to Sukkur, 165) through the Desert to Roree with the Squadron and details of the 3rd Cavalry under my command. I have much pleasure in acquainting you of the assistance and attention received by me from the Authorities through whose territories I marched, the more especially from the Ameer of Khyrpoor, Meer Roostum Khan, who furnished me with a most efficient guide and that through the most trying part of the march, although I cannot say we experienced any difficulties or hardships, the route being infinitely better than I had been led to expect. The men and followers suffered no privations, and the horses have kept their condition as well as they usually do on a long march from Station to Station. This route I have no doubt would always be practicable if bridges were thrown over the two canals, which intervene between a village called Vapale and Roree, and which would only be required during the inundations of the Indus.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) GEO. S. RAVENSCROFT,
Bt. Captain.

To Major OUTRAM,
Political Agent in Scind.

No. 465

Governor-General to Sir C. NAPIER,
Camp Gorunda, 30-1-1843.

General.—I received to-day your letter of the 22nd from Pir Abubukur. I will willingly sanction the payment of the sum you think Lieutenant FitzGerald and the men of the Scind Horse ought to receive on account of their march to Balmeer.

You appear to suppose the route from Balmeer to the Indus is unknown, but it was recently used by Lieut. Ravenscroft and a detachment 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

I have, etc.,
ELLENBOROUGH.

The Regiment left Ferozepore, on the 5th January, 1843; Roree, on the 4th March, and from there proceeded by forced marches to reinforce Sir Charles Napier, at Hyderabad, Scind, a distance of 445 Scind 1843.

miles, avoiding with a small skirmish, an attempt by the Ameer's force to prevent the junction with Sir Charles Napier.

Situation in
Seind. In order to understand the situation in Seind, at the time the Regiment joined Sir Charles Napier at Hyderabad, it appears advisable to briefly explain the military position there. Sir Charles Napier, though he had gained a decisive victory at Meanee, on account of the smallness of his force compared numerically with that of the enemy, and considering the various positions he had to hold, felt he could not risk another battle, until the reinforcements he had asked for, and which were being hurried on to the seat of war, had arrived. Meanwhile the enemy, Shere Mohamed (called the Lion), who had approximately about 25,000 men at his disposal, thinking Sir Charles Napier's seeming inactivity was due to fear, did everything he could to harass the British force, and even went so far as to offer terms of peace. This audacity greatly incensed the General, who replied to these insulting overtures on the part of the enemy, that unless they surrendered before the 23rd he would march upon them and give battle. Sir Charles fixed that date, as he calculated that his reinforcements, both from the North and South, would by that time have arrived. The following graphic account is given of the march of the column from the North, which Major Stack commanded, and of which the regiment formed a part.

On the 21st Major Stack reached Muttaree, a long march from Hyderabad. There he received orders, carried by a native messenger, called a cossid, to force his movement, and advance constantly; the Lion had, however, notice of his approach, and was preparing to intercept and overwhelm him before he could be succoured. The whole of the Belooch Forces had been moved on the night of the 21st from Khooserie and Alika-Tanda to Dubba, with the design of falling the next day on Stack during his march. The Belooch and English Generals were thus pitted for a trial of skill, but the chances were all against the latter. The Lion had the central position; he had simply to mass his troops on the right, by a night march of a few miles, and attack the next day with vigour. Sir Charles Napier, with forces immeasurably inferior in number, and scattered also, had many objects to guard; his combinations were, therefore, necessarily more subject to disturbances from unforeseen causes, and in this latter respect, fortune was at first very adverse. For Major Clibborne, who was charged with the secret intelligence of the army, having obtained information of the Lion's movement to assail Major Stack's column on the march, sent, without informing

the General, a cossid to that Officer, bearing this written message in a small quill:—

"Halt for God's sake! You will be attacked by at least 40,000 men to-morrow"! Stack, who had just before received precise instructions to march steadily onwards, was naturally preplexed at the contradiction; and being amazed withal at the enormous force of Shere Mahomed, sent the cossid back instantly with the quill and message, demanding positive orders. The man happily passed the lion's forces, and reached the Camp at the moment when the General was entertaining a great body of officers in his tent, and the dinner was just over when he arrived. The affair was momentous and dangerous. The vicinity of Shere Mahomed's army, his great numbers, his confidence, his arrogant boasting and message; his known intercourse with the captive Ameers, and the Force of Beloochs which those Princes had in the garden and fortress, the many others at their command, who were lurking in the City and neighbouring villages, awaiting the hour of battle to show themselves, were matters known to every follower of the army, and had produced great disquietude; the reinforcements were looked for anxiously by the Troops, and even by the officers. There was, in fine, great uneasiness if not apprehension, for the aspect of affairs was exceedingly gloomy and menacing.

Clibborne's untoward interference very much increased the difficulties. If Stack should halt at Muttaree, the distance was so great from the Camp that the Lion, who was ten miles nearer, might crush him there before succour could arrive. If the Army marched in sufficient force at once to aid him, the Camp and Fortress would be endangered—should, as was likely, the Lion's reported march prove to be only a feint. Nor would it have been wise to give the Belooch Army an opportunity of attacking either body separately on the march. It was essential, therefore, that Stack should continue his movement, and come as near as possible to Hyderabad, ere he was assailed, that the General might be enabled to move to his aid without endangering that Fortress or the Camp.

All these considerations rushed on Sir Charles Napier's mind, when the cossid brought him Clibborne's unauthorized message from Major Stack. He was uneasy himself, and therefore feared the moral effect the affair would have on others. Hence he was desirous to excite the military feelings of the officers present, by an appearance of confidence and hilarity, and he effected that by a happy stroke of genius.

He read the note aloud with this reply, which he wrote on the spot, and sent back by the same cossid instantly: "Clibborne's army is in buckram. March on." The humour was caught by the hearers, who repeated it, the laugh went round the Camp, and confidence was completely restored. But it was one thing to encourage his own troops, another to save his reinforcements. Intelligence confirming Clibborne's news, that the Lion was in full march to destroy Stack, arrived during the night of the 21st, and it became necessary to baffle him. His attack could only be made with advantage
See Map. 2 at three places, namely, Muttaree, Meeanee, and between the villages of Loonar and Bagayet, a few miles nearer to Hyderabad. Muttaree was unlikely because of its distance, and because Stack would be in march from thence as soon as he received the last order; Meeanee came next, Loonar third. But those places were distant from each other, and the combinations to succour Stack must be precise; the arrangements which would suit one place would not suit another. In this perplexing state of affairs, one of the scintillations of genius which indicate the strength of the fire within, determined the line of action. "Muttaree is distant; the plain of Meeanee is covered with the bleaching bones of chiefs and warriors; the Baloochis are superstitious, they will never go there to fight again; Loonar will be the place of action, and there I will march." Such was the General's reasoning, and in conformity with it he acted. Still he did not neglect the chance of an attack at Muttaree.

The Ameer's army was on the Eastern bank of the Fullailee, and the winding of the nullah would cause it a somewhat circuitous external march to reach Stack at Muttaree; for though dry, the bed of the river was profound, and in a direct march must be crossed more than once. The line of communication from Hyderabad was, on the contrary, straight and internal. The General therefore sent Captain McMurdo with the Poona Horse, 250 strong, to feel if the enemy had intercepted this line, and if not, to push on to Muttaree, reinforce Stack, and confirm the orders to continue his movement. McMurdo marched in the evening of the 21st, found no enemy, and joined Stack the next morning, that is to say the 22nd, on which day the General sent Jacob also with the Scind Horsemen from Hyderabad, along the same road. He moved himself soon after with the Bengal Cavalry, and some guns, which were followed at a later period by the whole of the Infantry.

This succession of columns showed a mastery in the art. The information* of the Lion's march had been somewhat vague, and no

sure intelligence of his real number could be obtained. The country though flat, was covered with houses, gardens, and shikargarhs, and was intersected with nullahs where thousands of men might be concealed in security. No extended view could be obtained anywhere, and it would have been unprovident to uncover the hospitals and magazines of the entrenched camp incautiously; the Lion might have marched against Stack with an overwhelming force, and yet have kept enough troops concealed in that closed country to storm the Camp in the absence of the Field Army. Indeed, from previous intelligence it was known that 5,000 men had been so concealed, and with that object, at Khooserie; and there was no certain knowledge that they had been withdrawn. The successive movements were all made with these considerations borne in mind. For first, the General judged that McMurdo's force would probably be by the Lion's spies greatly exaggerated; hence if he met the Belooch army on the road, his sudden appearance, his menacing movements, and his supposed strength would necessarily cause a delay in its march against Stack. Sure intelligence of the Lion's position would thus be gained, and time given for the army to move up to McMurdo's assistance. But if, as happened, the road was clear, a very resolute officer and 250 good horsemen would be added to Stack's force, and he then, having positive orders and greater strength, would push on more boldly. Meanwhile the head of the troops from Hyderabad could approach the Fullailee, and the perilous distance between the separated bodies of the army be rapidly diminished, while the rear of one would still be near Hyderabad, and therefore able to succour the Camp if attacked.

Major Stack marched at 11 o'clock on the 22nd from Muttaree, and, as the General had anticipated, crossed the field of Meeanee without seeing a Balooch. He passed the Fullailee, and then moved over a plain, having that nullah, which there took a sudden bend towards Hyderabad, close on his left. He was a good officer, but so wholly intent on effecting his junction with the General, the head of whose column was only 4 or 5 miles from him, that he disregarded all other considerations and managed his operations imprudently. The line of march gave the left flank, as above said, to the Fullailee, especially near the village of Loonar; and the opposite bank was covered by a thick Shikargarh, in which the Balooch Army was lying perdue to fall upon his column. It would have been proper, therefore, to have placed the baggage on the reverse flank, and well in advance, keeping the infantry and guns together, and throwing out the Cavalry towards the Fullailee to cover that flank. All this could have easily been effected, because

he was on an open plain without any obstacle to pass, save one small nullah, which running at right angles to the Fullailee crossed his line of march. Instead of this prudent arrangement he pushed his guns in advance, followed them with his Cavalry and Infantry in one column, and left his baggage behind with such a lengthened train, that when the guns had passed the small nullah in front, the rear of the baggage had scarcely passed the Fullailee at Meeanee. Thus straggling, the baggage approached the nullah again at Loonar, whereupon the Belooch matchlock men crossed in considerable numbers from the Shikargarh, and opened a fire on the rear guard. At the same time heavy masses were seen moving on the other side, some to support the attack on the baggage, others to fall on the flank of the troops; and one large body was evidently in motion to cross the head of the column, and cut it off from Hyderabad. In this crisis, Captain McMurdo, being in the rear, and having six of the Poona Horse men in hand, charged the matchlock men, and beat back their skirmishers, sending at the same time to Major Stack for the aid of a troop to support the baggage guard. Meanwhile the matchlock men were reinforced, and renewed the attack on McMurdo; but that gallant young officer sustained their fire for $3/4$ hour, always showing a menacing front, and keeping them in check until the horsemen he had asked for arrived. His intrepidity saved the baggage. When the troop he had asked for came at last, for some demur had occurred, he charged again and drove the Beloochis entirely across the Fullailee. During these proceedings, Major Stack, apparently not comprehending the critical position of his baggage, had sent an officer forward to communicate with the General, who he knew could not be far off, and continued to march with his column towards Hyderabad, the towers of which were in sight. McMurdo observing this, and fearing for the baggage, desired Lieutenant Moore, who commanded the troop of horse, to make the best front he could, and then galloped off to overtake Stack, and get reinforcement. The guns were, as before said, already over the small nullah in front, and it was with some difficulty he obtained leave to take two back. These he placed in a flanking position, and raked the enemy's troops, who were now gathering in great numbers, but after a few shots which did execution they retired across the Fullailee. Then the action ceased at this point, and the Belooch masses, which were before menacing the head of the column, halted on seeing Stack, who was now sensible of his error, stop his march and take a position in order of battle. Jacob's Cavalry soon afterwards came in sight, and the baggage was then closed up, and the movement conducted in a more

military manner; but the column did not reach Camp until midnight, exhausted with fatigue, though it suffered no loss.

The following two Reports appear in the official despatches.

From Major-General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K.C.B., Commanding in Baluchistan and Scind.

To The Right Hon'ble LORD ELLENBOROUGH, Governor General of India, etc., etc., etc.

Camp, Hyderabad 23rd, March 1843.

MY LORD,

Major Stack joined me last night with the 3rd Cavalry, the 8th Native Infantry, and Major Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery. The enemy fired upon them as they passed Meeanee, but I had reinforced his party by the Poona Horse at Muttaree, in case of accidents, and also sent out the Scinde Horse to meet him at Meeanee and in an hour after the enemy appeared, I was myself with a troop of the 9th Light Cavalry, the remainder of the last named Regiment following me with some cannon. No serious attack took place and the whole arrived in camp late at night. I have given them this day to rest, and to-morrow morning I mean to attack the enemy wherever I find him: he is either at Kotree, Dubba, or Jaum Ali ka Tandah: all these are with in 6 miles of Hyderabad, and he has already begun attacking our camels.

I beg to say that Major Stack's conduct on the March has pleased me very much. All sorts of reports reached him of the great force of the enemy, but he marched on boldly like a good soldier.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Major-General.

From Major M. STACK, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

To Major General Sir Charles J. NAPIER, K.C.B., Commanding in Scind and Baloochistan.

Camp at Aleear, 27th March, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honor to report the arrival of the force under my command, as per margin, at Hyderabad on the night of the 22nd instant, having been detained a few hours on the road from Muttaree by a skirmish with the enemy on that day, the particulars of which I have the honor to subjoin.

Major Leslie's troop of horse artillery, 5 guns.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, 297 sabres, including drill and sick.

8th Regiment Native Infantry, 818 of all ranks.

I marched from Muttaree at 11 a.m. and after passing the scene of action of the 17th ultimo, about 1 p.m. some horsemen appeared to my

left front. Lieut. McMurdo, who (with the Poona Horse under Lieut. Tait) had joined me on the morning of the 21st, proceeded to reconnoitre them with a few Troopers of the advance guard, and I directed the Poona Horse to remain on their present ground to reinforce the rear-guard and protect the baggage. As I could perceive the number of the enemy increasing, and they were firing sharply on our advance party, I detached a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieut. Moore to Lieut. McMurdo's support, and sent Lieut. Ashburner, Adjutant, 3rd Light Cavalry, to report to you the appearance of the enemy. Lieut. Moore's troop made a spirited charge on the enemy's advance, but at too great a distance to reach them before they had secured themselves in the bed of the river.

Lieutenant McMurdo sent to report to me that the enemy were advancing in force, on which I halted the column, with the right resting on the Phoolalie, and detached two guns under Captain Rowan, a Squadron 3rd Light Cavalry under Captain Malet and the Grenadier company 8th Regiment under Captain Morse, to check their advance; at this time the enemy were crossing the bed of the Phoolalie in great numbers, both horse and foot, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to our left rear, in the direction of our luggage, which was in the rear of the column; large bodies were drawn up in front of a wood on the opposite side of the river, and heavy masses were seen with a glass to their left rear, and advancing towards the head of our column.

The guns took a position nearly opposite the point where the enemy were crossing the bed of the river, and opened upon them with such effect that they were instantly checked: a few more rounds telling on them severely, they retreated with precipitation, and re-crossed the river much more rapidly than they had advanced; in their retreat they carried with them all those that were ranged in front of the wood. The large bodies in the distance also fell back, and in about half an hour after the opening of our guns there was not an enemy in sight.

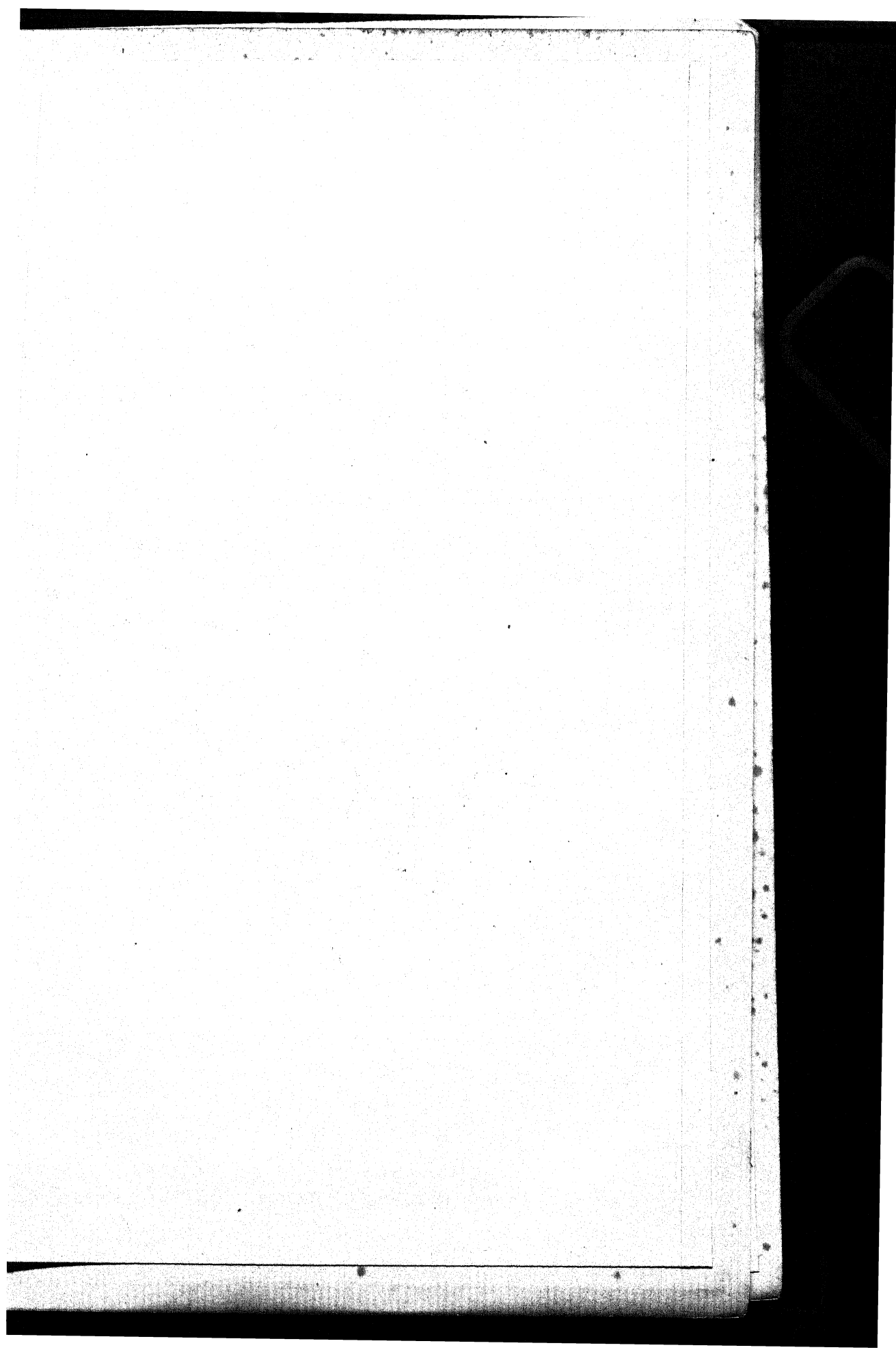
Captain Jacob's horse having arrived from Hyderabad about the time our fire ceased, I directed them to cover the rear of the columns, and recalled our detached parties to join the main body: by this time the baggage being well in advance, I resumed the march, and arrived in camp without the slightest loss of any sort.

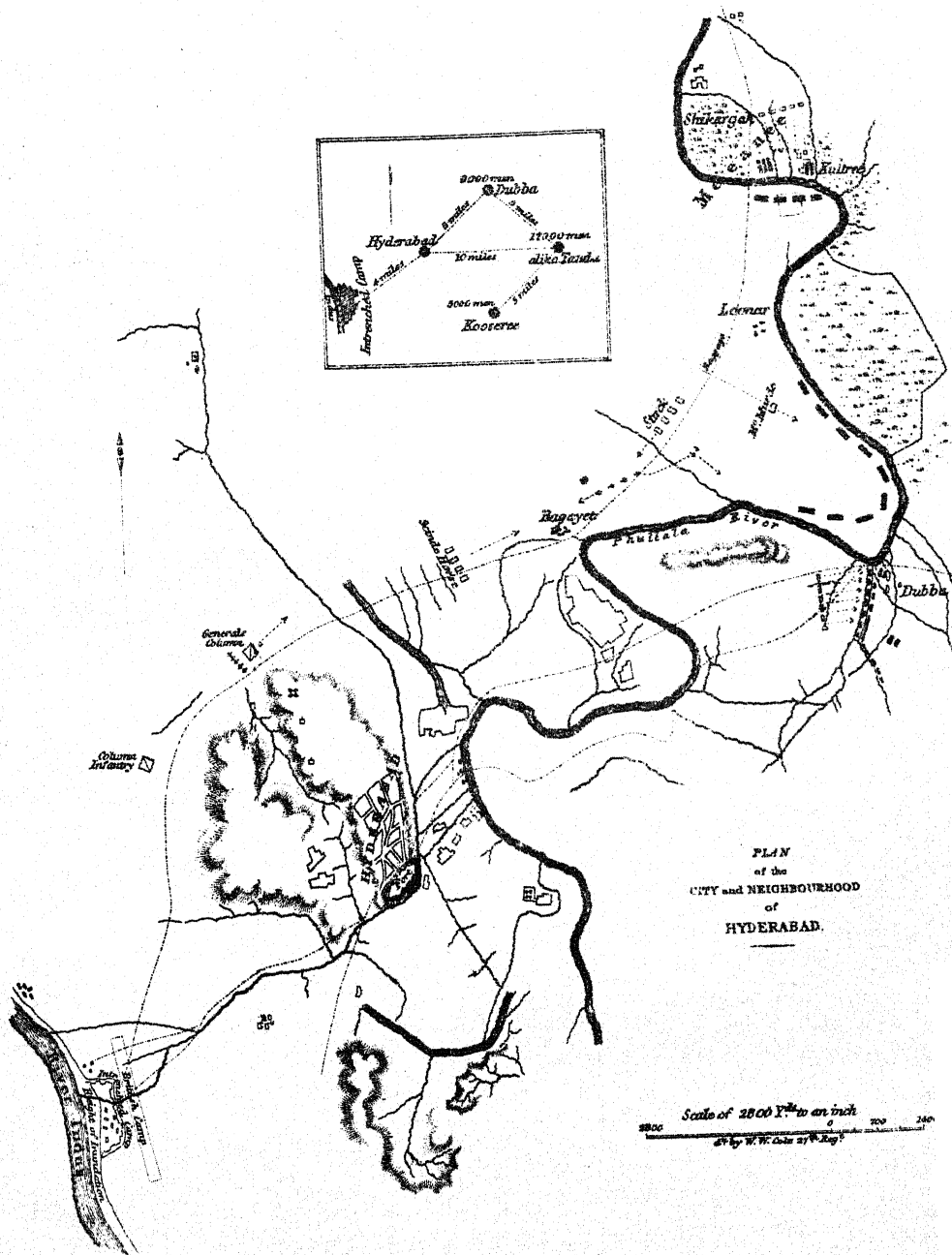
I have, etc.,

(Signed) M. STACK, Major,

3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry,

Late Comdg. troops en route from Sukkur to Hyderabad.





"Even on the 23rd he (the British General) would have gone forth to fight, but the extreme fatigue of Major Stack's troops, (they had marched more than 20 miles, and had been sixteen hours under arms) induced him to wait yet a day.* It was fortunate Sir Charles did wait, as all his reinforcements by water from Sukker, Bombay, and Karachi arrived in time to take part in the battle on the 24th. On the 24th March 1843, Sir Charles Napier fought the battle of Hyderabad, inflicting a crushing defeat on the Ameer's forces."

At break of day on the 24th March 1843, 5000 fighting men were under arms in front of the British Camp; of these 1100 were Cavalry; and there were 19 guns of different calibre, 5 being Horse Artillery. Two pieces were assigned for the defence of the camp, 17 remained with the Army, and the march commenced. The line of direction at first placed Hyderabad on the left, because in the night of the 22nd the spies had reported, that when Shere Mahomed failed against Stack he returned to Ali-ka-tanda, and Khooserie, and had remained there in position at those places the whole of the 23rd; the movement was therefore conducted with a view to fall on him at Khooserie, if he should be found there in strength. But in the night he had again changed his position, probably in consequence of the General's letter sent by the vakeels, and concentrated the whole Army on his right at the village of Dubba, where he had before entrenched a position to receive the battle which he now saw inevitable. When this became known by the scouts sent towards Khooserie, the line of march changed so as to pass diagonally in front of Hyderabad towards Dubba, which was about 8 miles north-west of that city.

Sir C. Napier placed the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and Scind Horse under command of Major Stack to cover the right flank of the army. As soon as our Artillery opened a cross fire, numbers of the enemy were seen hurrying in apparent confusion towards the centre; Major Stack concluded it to be a panic and went headlong down with all his gallant horsemen upon their left wing. It was a great error if the wood on his right had been really filled with the selected division of Beloochis appointed for the counter-stroke designed by the Seedee Hoche Mahomed, but a grand stirring one. It could not be remedied, the whole body of Cavalry was at full speed, clearing the nullahs without a check, the riders' spurs deep in their horses sides, their different war cries peeling high and clear, their swords whirling above their heads in gleaming circles; there was the fiery Jacob and terrible Fitz Gerald careering alike in the same path of error, while the splendid troopers of the 3rd Cavalry and the red turbans of the wild horsemen of Scind speeding

Hyderabad.

Map.3

through smoke and dust streamed like meteors behind them, cutting down the retreating enemy for several miles. For a moment the General looked at the scene at first with anger then with admiration as casting his eyes towards the wood he saw no indication of any rush from there.

Casualties.

The Scind horsemen pursued on a parallel line more to the right, then Jacob and Delamain actually got sight of Shere Mahomed's elephant and camels, on one of which he was retreating; in a few moments they would have had him dead or alive, when Colonel Pattle, second in command, a brave and zealous old man, rode up, but thinking perhaps the dispersion of the Cavalry too great, stopped the pursuit; this was a great error, the Lion escaped to renew the war.

"The battle lasted three hours and was very bloody. The casualties of the British Force were 270 Officers and men. The actual casualties in the Regiment were:—

	Killed.		Wounded.	
Rank and File ...	1	...	...	9
Horses ...	3	...	...	12

The enemy lost about five thousand, 800 bodies were lying in the nullahs at Dubba, but all the lanes and villages beyond the latter place were so filled with dead and dying, that to avoid them the army was forced to encamp on the ground it occupied before the action commenced. All the fallen Baloochis were of mature age, and grim visaged men of athletic forms, the carcass of a youth was not to be found. This memorable battle, fought thirty-five days after Meeanee, and within a few miles of that field, bears three names—Dubba, Naraja, and Hyderabad, the first from the village, the second from the plain, and the third from the City near which it was fought. The last is the name by which it must be known, being that which is inscribed on the colours and the medals of the gallant soldiers by whom it was won.

*Lord Ellenborough's Gratitude.***Governor
General's
Gratitude.**

"The Army of Scind" he said, "has twice beaten the bravest enemy in Asia, under circumstances which would equally have obtained for it the victory over the best troops in Europe. The Governor General regards with delight the new proofs which the Army has given of its pre-eminent qualities in the field, of its desire to mitigate the necessary calamities of war by mercy to the vanquished. The ordinary expression of thanks would ill convey the extent of the debt

of gratitude, which the Governor General feels to be due to His Excellency, Major General Sir Charles Napier, on the part of the Government, the army, and the people of Hindoostan.

"To have punished the treachery of protected princes; to have liberated a nation from its oppressors, to have added a province, fertile as Egypt, to the British Empire, and to have effected these brilliant objects by actions unsurpassed in brilliancy, whereof a grateful army assigns the success to the ability and valour of its general; these are not ordinary achievements, nor can the ordinary language of praise convey their reward."

Such are the words in which the Governor General expressed his gratitude after the victory at Hyderabad, which virtually completed the conquest of Scind.

Two days after the battle of Hyderabad was fought, the Regiment was employed in marching about in pursuit of the disorganized Scind army, and one Troop, detached under Captain Walter, was much praised for its services, charging and capturing two guns in position and making the Ameer in command a prisoner. "As *they* took him, let *them* (3rd Cavalry) bring him to me," was Sir Charles Napier's order.

*Extract from Division Orders by Major-General Sir Charles Napier,
Camp Hyderabad, 24th March 1843.*

"To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, both European and Native, who fought the battle which took place yesterday, the Major-General cannot help expressing his unqualified approbation, and the pride he feels in having the honour of being their Commander.

"He specially congratulates the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry on the opportunity which offered, and of which they took such prompt advantage, to charge the enemy.

"He congratulates the Horse Artillery on the admirable and effectual advance made on the enemy's right flank. The conduct of these two renowned bands showed the Major-General that their fame in Afghanistan had been fairly won."

No. 55 of 1843, Military Department.

To the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, for affairs of the Honorable the East India Company, London.

Mily. Comsn.
1843, 9th Aug.
Nos. 5708
and 15.

Honorable Sirs,—We beg to transmit the accompanying copies of the documents specified in the Margin, relative to a recommendation that the local Commission of a Lieutenant on the Invalid Establishment may be conferred on Mr. Riding Master Walter of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry for his distinguished services in the Field against the Beloochees.

2nd. We desire to observe that Riding Masters rank only with Conductors, and therefore do not in strictness belong to the class in which your Honorable Court have intimated your intention of giving occasionally the Commission of a Lieutenant to distinguished Warrant Officers. But on the other hand as Riding Masters cannot rise to any higher grade such as that of Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance which is open to Conductors; We do not think that on this ground alone, the present application can be rejected.

3rd. On an examination of the roll of Mr. Walter's services which forms part of the accompaniment, it will appear that these have extended to the term of twenty-two years, and of this term, nine years only have been passed in the Company's Army, nevertheless Mr. Walter's services have been very meritorious and at the Battle of Meeanee were marked with such great gallantry, as to have called forth the expression of the high approbation of His Excellency Sir Charles Napier.

4th. We regard it as an object of the highest importance that rewards should be held out to deserving persons of Mr. Walter's rank in the Army, and we therefore venture in laying this case before your Honorable Court, to strongly recommend it to favorable consideration.

We have the honor to be,

With the greatest respect, Honbl'e Sirs,

Your Most faithful and Obedient humble Servants,

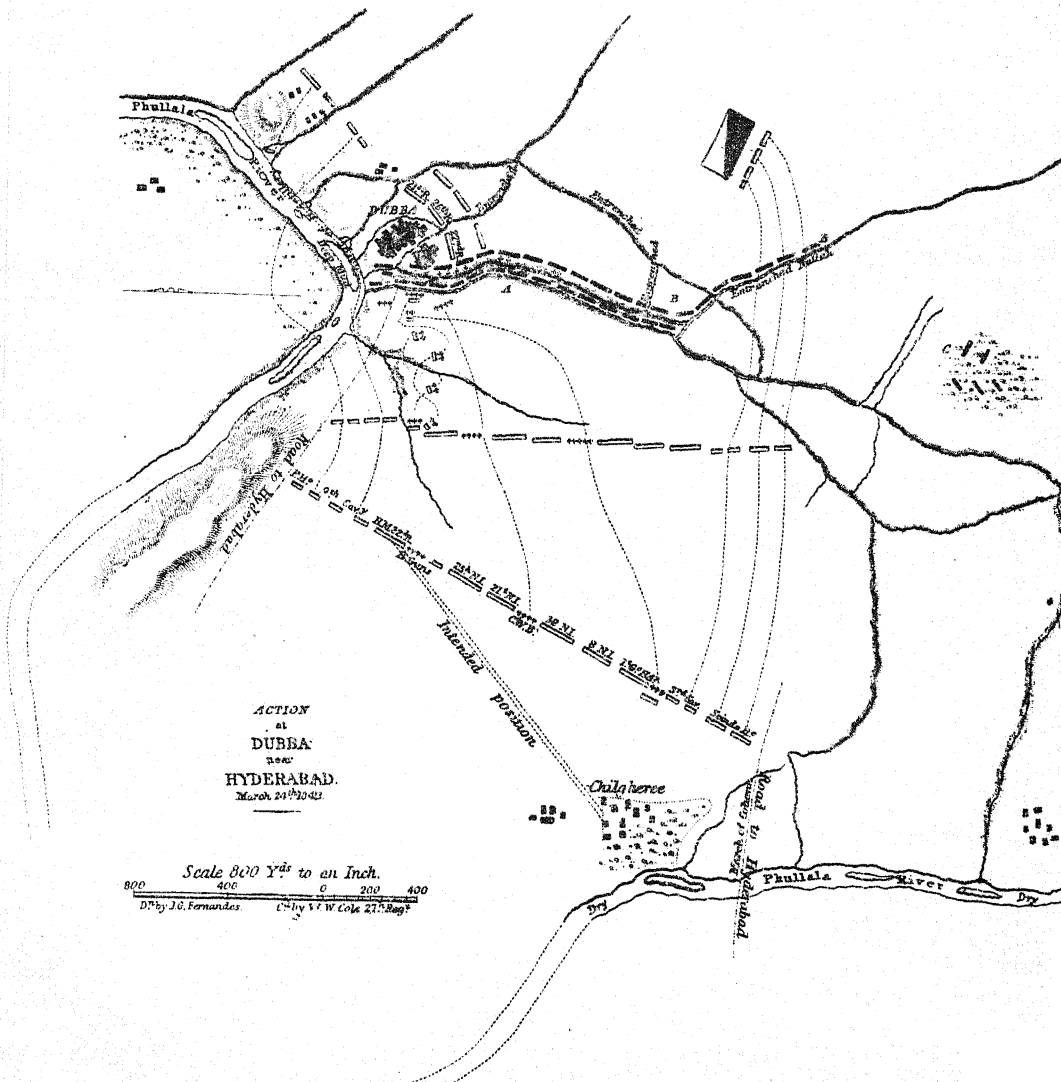
(Signed) G. W. ANDERSON,

" J. H. CRAWFORD.

Bombay Castle, 21st August, 1843.

True Copy Lieutenant-Colonel, Secretary to Government.

No. 203 of 1844.—The following extract, para: 13th of despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors No. 3, dated the 3rd of January last, is published for general information.



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13. In consideration of the distinguished conduct of Riding Master

Letter dated 21st August 1843, No. 55.

Transmit documents, recommending that the local commission of Lieutenant on the invalid establishment be conferred on riding master Walter of the 3rd Light Cavalry for his distinguished services in the field against the Baloochies.

J. H. Walter, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, in the battle of Meeanee and of his meritorious conduct on other occasions and in the compliance with the strong recommendation of your Government, of the Commander-in-Chief, and of Major General Sir C. Napier, we authorise you to grant to him the commission of Lieutenant on the Non-Effective

Establishment from the date of your receipt of this despatch. Under the foregoing instructions the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is pleased to confer the Rank of Lieutenant on the Invalid Establishment on Riding Master Walter, date of commission, 11th of February 1844."

On the 4th February 1844 the Regiment left Hyderabad to march again across the desert to Deesa, where it arrived on the 8th March, leaving a Squadron, under command of Lieutenant Graves, on detachment at Balmere, having been three years and a half in the field under canvas.

1844.

The following General Order, dated Head-Quarters, Kurrachee, 5th February 1844, was issued by Sir Charles Napier:—

"Soldiers of the 3rd Cavalry! you are about to quit my command and return to your Presidency after a long absence. The record of the Scindian war borne on your standards speaks for your glory, and you take with you my regards and the regards of all who beheld you reap the laurels of victory as the intrepid Delamain led you charging over the deep nullahs on the plain of Dubba."

Major Stack and Captain Delamain received Brevet promotion and were made C.Bs.

A medal for the Afghan war, and another for Hyderabad, were granted the Regiment for its services in the field.

In 1846 the Regiment was again ordered by forced marches *via* Jeysulmere for the Punjab, but on arrival at the former place information was received of battles having been fought, on which the Regiment was ordered to the frontier of Scind, and took charge of that frontier for a year.

1846.

The Regiment marched to Kurrachee for Sholapore, and from thence proceeded by country boats to Bombay, and marched on to Sholapore, where it remained from 1847 to 1849. On this, prior to the

1847.

second occasion of the departure of the Regiment from Scind, in a farewell order to the 12th Native Infantry, the following was inserted:—

“The justly celebrated 3rd Cavalry is about to follow.”

1854.

In relief to Neemuch 1850 to 1851, and Nusseerabad 1852 to 1854.

In 1854 the Regiment marched to Rajkote, leaving a Squadron on detachment at Deesa.

1856
Persia.

On the 1st October 1856 the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, under Captain Forbes, marched on Porebunder *en route* for Persia.

The Regiment reached Porebunder on the 13th October, and embarked in four transports on the 12th November, and were taken in tow by four steamers of the Indian Navy. Lieut. Colonel Malet having joined assumed command.

<i>Abdalla,</i>	A Troop.
<i>Alabama,</i>	B "
<i>Boyne,</i>	F "
<i>Fairlie,</i>	E "

On the 28th November the Bushire outer Roads were reached by three of the transports; the fourth—the *Boyne*—having been cast off by the steamer towing her, in a gale of wind, did not reach Bushire until after its surrender.

Map 4.

The Cavalry transports were the first troop-ships to arrive off Bushire; but on the 6th December, the main portion of the troops having arrived, the transports were towed down to Halliah Bay, a spot about ten miles down the coast, selected as a landing-place. Here, after slight opposition, a landing was effected. On the morning of the 9th December a forward movement was made.

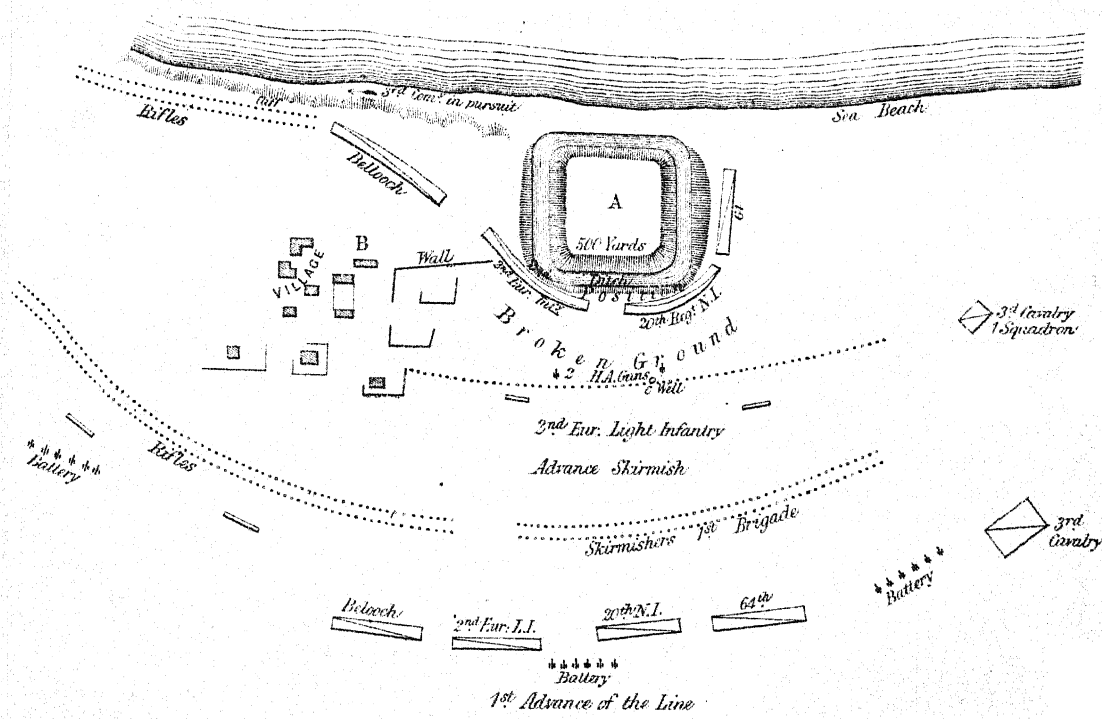
Reshire.

The general features of the country were flat and sandy, the road on which the force marched running along a high table-land lying between the sea and the “Mashilah,” with a precipice on either side for a considerable distance. The first obstacle reached was the large square mud redoubt, or Dutch fort, of Reshire occupied by the enemy.

The Artillery and Infantry got into position for attack, and this Regiment was sent to the far side to cut off the enemy’s retreat to Bushire; to effect this, three Troops being detached were posted at intervals between the sea and the road, amongst very rocky ground, much cut up by ravines.

After a short bombardment the redoubt was stormed by the Infantry, who drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet down the

Nº1.
 Rough Sketch
 OF THE ATTACK ON
RESHIRE,
 9th December, 1856.



- A. The Redoubt of Reshire.
- B. Village occupied by the Enemy.

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sea face of the redoubt. Lieutenant-Colonel Malet, who was commanding the Regiment, seeing that the enemy were escaping in the opposite direction, away from Bushire, and were protected by the precipitous bank from the fire of the Infantry, advanced with a Troop to pursue.

Unfortunately, at the corner of the fort there were a number of large rocks extending into the sea, and, it being now near high water the only passage was through a V shaped space, with water up to the horses' girths, and only available for one man at a time.

Through this Colonel Malet pressed, followed as closely as possible by Captain Graves and the rest of the Troop; but he appears not to have waited for his men, but to have ridden forward, calling upon the fugitives to throw down their arms. This was done in many cases, but ultimately Colonel Malet was shot through the neck and body, cutting the main artery, and died almost immediately. On this occasion two men also were killed, and Subedar Hussein Khan, three men and three horses were wounded close to, and one in advance of the Colonel.

The enemy who escaped did so by climbing the face of the precipice, and getting on the level ground below on the other side, and were making the best of their way northwards when two guns of the Horse Artillery, and the other two Troops of the Regiment under Captain Forbes, came down upon them and killed many. By Colonel Malet's death Captain Forbes succeeded to the command.

That night the whole force bivouacked at Reshire, the dew falling as heavily as rain, and the following morning, after burying the dead, an advance was made on Bushire. No opposition was met with on the road, and while the Fleet was shelling the town the Force formed line of battle. During the bombardment, a chief, Mahomed Rizza, and six followers, sallied out, and endeavoured to escape by our right flank, but the Cavalry moving to cut them off, they returned to the gate from whence they had issued, but were refused admittance, a few shells from our Artillery then burst amongst them, the chief galloped for the centre of the line, and, as it was supposed they wished to surrender, they were allowed to approach, when some of the followers could not resist firing into the Infantry. Seeing the mistake his followers had made, the chief galloped through the intervals between Regiments, and all were cut off or made prisoners. Mahomed Rizza himself was cut down by one of the 3rd Cavalry. "Poor Mahomed Rizza deserved a better fate."

—Extract from private letter from General Stalker.

The city hauled down the flag and surrendered.

1856
Bushire.

Map 5.

Extract from Notification No. 14 of 5th January 1857.

"The Right Honourable the Governor General of India has much gratification in publishing for general information the despatches which have been received by the Government of Bombay announcing the unresisted occupation of Karrack on the 4th, and the surrender of Bushire on the 10th ultimo, after an ineffectual opposition.

* * * *

"While congratulating the Military and Naval Forces on the important result which has been achieved, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council laments to know that it has been purchased with the sacrifice of valuable lives. He deplores the loss of Brigadier Stopford and Lieut.-Col. Malet, who nobly perished while leading their men to attack."

* * * *

The force then encamped about 2 miles from the town of Bushire.

A very long chain of vedettes, furnished by this Regiment and the Poona Horse, was maintained day and night. This duty, owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, and the proximity of a strong Persian army with an overwhelming force of Cavalry, rendered the due performance of it a severe and anxious task to both officers and men—to the latter especially, as the Regiment furnished about half its strength daily for guards and piquets. The Regiment also took part in two or three armed reconnaissances, though no fighting took place.

1857
Bushire.

At the commencement of the year 1857 the 3rd Bombay Cavalry was at Bushire, in Persia, under the command of General Stalker.

Boraxjoon.

Extract from Despatch by Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., dated 10th February, 1857.

"9. The 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, which arrived on 31st ultimo

3rd Cavalry	... 243	} 419 Sabres.
Poona Horse	... 176	
64th Foot	... 780	} 2,212 Europeans.
2nd Europeans	... 693	
78th Highlanders	... 739	} 2,022 Native Infantry.
Sappers & Miners	... 118	
20th N.I.	... 442	} 18 Guns.
4th Rifles	... 523	
26th N.I.	... 479	
Belucheas	... 460	

Map 6.

	4,653	
3rd Troop H.A.	... 6	} 18 Guns.
3rd L.F. Battery	... 6	
5th " "	... 6	

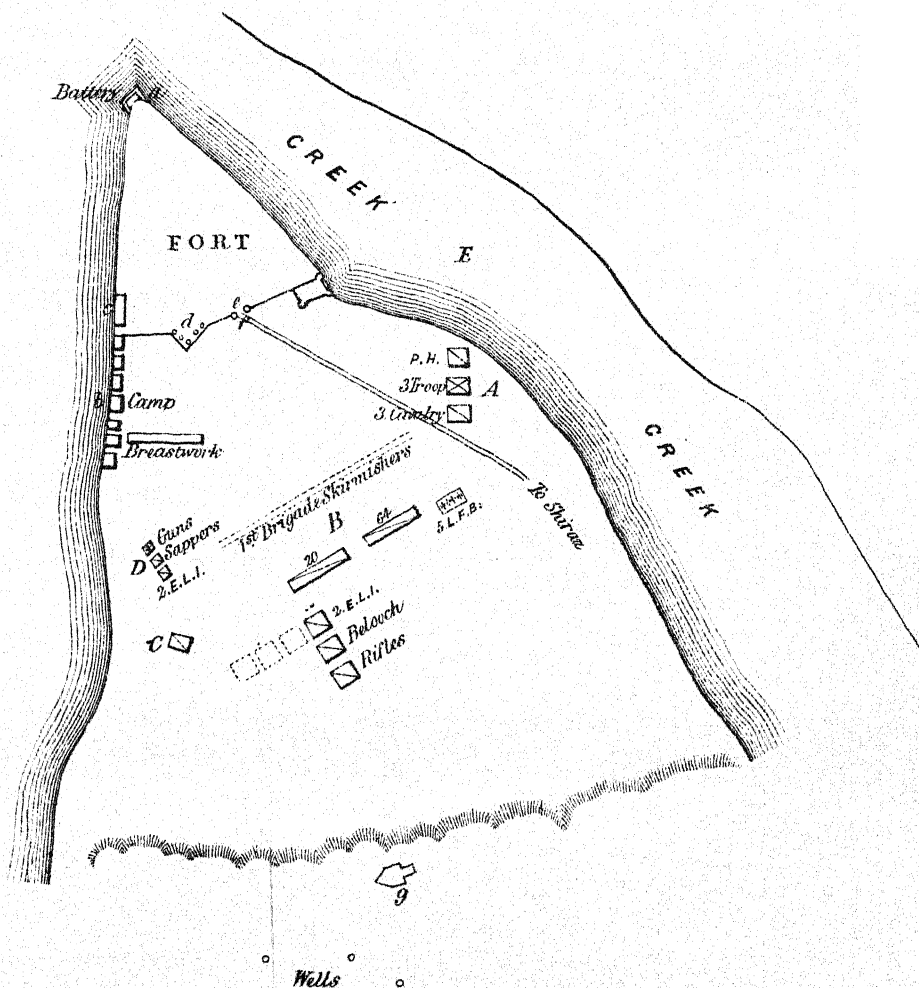
and 1st instant, was landed by the 2nd, and on the evening of the 3rd the troops as per margin marched from camp without tents or extra clothing of any sort, each man carrying his greatcoat, blanket and two days' cooked provisions, the Commissariat being provided with three days in addition.

Rough Sketch
OF THE ADVANCE ON
BUSHIRE,
10th December, 1856.

5

REFERENCES.

- a. Battery at N. point.
- b. D^o facing Sea.
- c. D^o D^o D^o
- d. D^o facing Sea or land.
- e. D^o behind Gateway.
- f. Gateway.
- g. Deserted Redoubt.
- A. Shows the position of our H.A. and Cavalry which were sent off to the right to cut off the garrison when we saw them moving off from the battery at b.
- B. The advance of the troops 5th L^t F^t Battery on right, 1st Brigade deployed 2nd Brigade in mass of Columns, afterwards deployed into contiguous Columns at quarter distance.
- C. Small party of 3rd Cavalry.
- D. 4 C^{os} 2nd E. L^t Infantry, 2 C^{os} Sappers & Miners and 6 Guns 3rd L^t F^t Battery sent to occupy the enemy's deserted battery at b.
- E. Intended position of Gun boats in the Creek.



1857
Bushir

Boraxjoc

<p>"10. After a march of 46 miles in 41 hours, during which the</p>			<p>Troops were exposed to the worst of weather, cold nights, and deluging storms of rain, they reached the enemy's entrenched position on the afternoon of the 5th, and found it abandoned; the enemy, strength as per margin, on hearing our approach had evacuated his entrenchments the previous night so precipitately that his tents, camp equipage and ordnance magazines were left behind. The former being rapidly carried off by village plunderers operating for some hours before we arrived.</p>
Fouji Khalsah	...	800	
4th Fouji Tahiz	...	800	
Fouji Shiraz	...	600	
Fouji Arab	...	800	
Fouji Shaskar	...	800	
Tufungehees	...	1,000	
2 Regiments goosloos	...	1,000	
Shah Selman	...	400	
Shirazi	...	400	
Erlyan Horse	...	400	
Afsharee Horse	...	750	
17 guns.			
1 mortar.			
<hr/> <p>8,750</p>			

"I endeavoured to intercept the retreat of some of the Eilkhanees' Horse, who had held the camp during the night and were still in sight, and a little skirmishing took place but eventually they made off.

"11. The enemy having succeeded in withdrawing the Guns to the strong passes, where I did not deem it prudent to follow them, and being satisfied with the moral effect of our occupying their position for two days, I decided upon moving the Troops back to Bushire. The return march was accordingly commenced on the night of the 7th, first destroying their magazines, found to contain about 40,000 lb. of powder with small arm ammunition, and a vast quantity of shell and shot, and carrying away large stores of flour, rice and grains which the Persian Government had been collecting for a long time past for their army: thereby effectually crippling their future operations. Some of their guns are supposed to have been cast into wells, and, as their wheels and axles fell into our hands, it will be impossible they can be used again for the present.

"12. At midnight an attack was made upon the rear guard by the enemy's Horse, and parties threatened the line of march on every side. The Troops were halted, and so formed as to protect the baggage, and resist the horsemen on whatever direction they might attempt to charge. Four of the enemy's guns of heavy metal opened their fire upon the column, whilst the darkness of the night prevented any steps being taken to capture them.

"13. I should here state that, on abandoning their position, Shooja-ul-Mulk, with his force, had taken the direct road to Shiraz by the "Mhak" Pass, and the Elkhanee with his Horse had retired by the one leading to the "Huft Moolla" and, from information subsequently

received, I learn that they had planned a combined attack upon our camp the night we marched:—Indeed, the explosion of their magazines gave them the first intimation of our departure, when they hastened after us in the expectation of being able to attack us on the line of march, and possibly create confusion and panic in the dark.

Map 7. "14. At daybreak the Persian Force, amounting to between 7,000 men with some guns, was discovered on our left rear (north east of our line of march) in order of Battle.

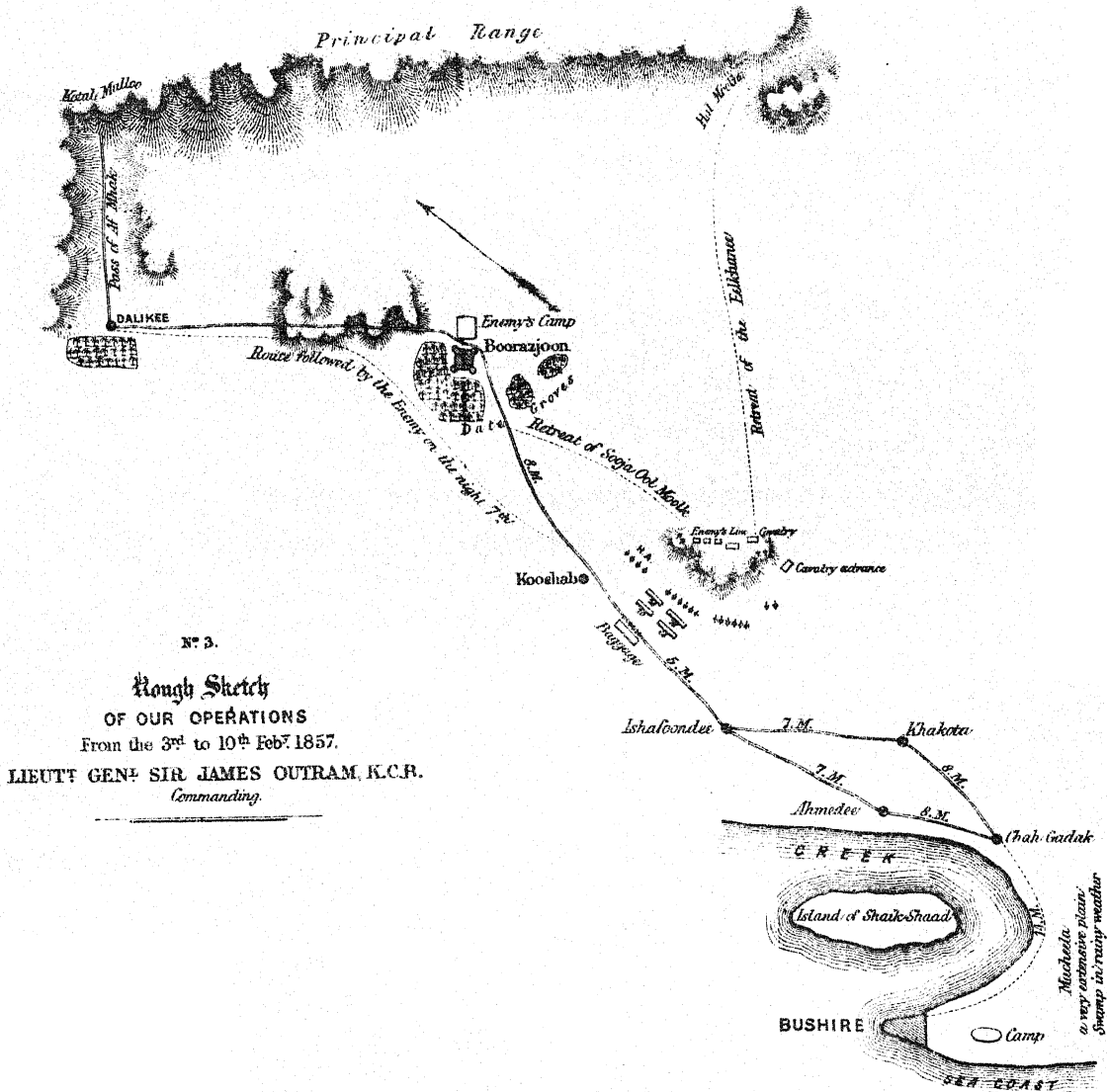
Khooshab. "15. Our Artillery and Cavalry at once moved rapidly to the attack, supported by two lines of Infantry, a third protecting the baggage. The firing of the Artillery was most excellent, and did great execution; the Cavalry Brigade twice charged, with great gallantry and success: a standard of the Kashkai Regular Infantry Regiment was captured by Poona Horse, and the 3rd Light Cavalry charged a square, and killed nearly the whole Regiment:—Indeed, upon the Cavalry and Artillery fell the whole brunt of the action, as the enemy moved away too rapidly for the Infantry to overtake them. By 10 o'clock the defeat of the Persians was complete, two guns were captured, the gun ammunition, laden upon mules, fell into our hands, and at least 700 men lay dead upon the field. The number of wounded could not be ascertained, but it must have been very large. The remainder fled in a disorganised state, generally throwing away their arms, which strewed the fields in vast numbers, and nothing but the paucity of our Cavalry prevented their total destruction, and the capture of the remaining guns.

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"16. The troops bivouacked for the day close to the battle-field, and at night accomplished a march of 20 miles (by another route) over a country rendered almost impassable by the heavy rain, which fell incessantly. After a rest of six hours the greater portion of the Infantry continued their march to Bushire, which they reached before midnight, thus performing another arduous march of 44 miles, under incessant rain, besides fighting and defeating the enemy during its progress, within the short period of 50 hours. The Cavalry and Artillery reached camp this morning.

"17. The result is most satisfactory, and will, I trust, have a very beneficial effect upon our future operations.

"18. The greatest praise is due to the troops of all arms for their steadiness and gallantry in the field, their extraordinary exertions on the march, and their cheerful endurance of fatigue and privations under circumstances rendered doubly severe by the inclemency of the weather,



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to which they were exposed without shelter of any kind; and I cannot too strongly express the obligation I feel to all under my command for the almost incredible exertions they have undergone, and the gallantry they have displayed on this occasion.

"21. The rapid retreat of the enemy afforded but little opportunity for deeds of special gallantry. I have already alluded to the successful charges made by the 3rd Light Cavalry and Poona Horse, under Captain Forbes and Lieut.-Colonel Tapp and to the efficient service performed by the Artillery under Lieut.-Colonel Trevelyan. The Brigadiers Commanding the Infantry Brigade, Wilson, Stisted, and Honner, with the several Commanding Officers of Regiments, and, indeed, every Officer and Soldier of the force, earned my warmest approbation."

Another account relates as follows:—

A Squadron of the 3rd Cavalry escorted the General to the foot of the passes, which were found to be strongly occupied by the enemy, and as there was no carriage to enable the Force to proceed, it was deemed inadvisable to force the enemy out.

On the 5th February when the Persian Army retired a smart brush however took place in which Cornet Spens and 2 or 3 troopers received slight wounds.

On the night of the 7th February this Regiment was on rear-guard, when the Force was put in motion on its return march to Bushire, and when clear of the encampment the heap of ammunition was exploded by the use of a Jacob's shell.

The explosion appeared to act on the enemy as a magic war note: on every side in the pitchy darkness the jackal-like howl of the enemy was set up, and heavy musketry fire commenced. On the rear-guard reaching the main force, which had halted, three sides of a square was formed, the 3rd Cavalry being on the front face. It was found to be too dark to make any satisfactory firing—in fact it only tended to draw down fire on the Force; and the enemy having opened a severe cannonade on us, the 'Cease firing' was sounded by us, and repeated by the enemy.

At 6 A.M. on the 8th February a reconnaissance of the enemy was made by Captain Graves, accompanied by four troopers of the Regiment, who rode along the whole front of the Persian army between their skirmishers and line of battle, and reported most accurately to his Commanding Officer both as to the strength and position of the enemy; and on the action of Khooshab commencing, this Regiment, led by Captain Forbes, charged and utterly broke a large

1857.

Khooshab. square formed of the picked Infantry of the Persian army, which had two guns in the front face, of which one gun was at once captured, the other gun being captured later by Captain Graves, who had then assumed the command of the Regiment, on Captain Forbes being wounded and obliged to leave the field; and after a very heavy massacre of the enemy, in which the men of the Regiment fulfilled their promise to avenge the death of Colonel Malet at Reshire, the Cavalry and Artillery pursued, causing still further havoc.

At about noon a halt was then sounded and the horses fed, but, the position not being deemed suitable and provisions exhausted, the march was continued the rest of the day and all night, camp being pitched at Chaguduk at 9 A.M.,—the men having thus been almost continuously in the saddle for over thirty-six hours.

The Story of Khooshab.

The history of the Persian Campaign under General Outram (the Bayard of India) which supervened upon the Persians attacking Herat, and the subsequent misunderstandings which arose,—is a long story to tell. One of the most stirring of the events of that brief campaign is the small but bloody battle of Khooshab. The General Order and Despatches of Sir James Outram, privately printed, give a succinct account of this fight, which began at daybreak and lasted till about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of February 1857, resulting in a complete rout of the forces under the Persian General, Shuja-ul-Mulk. The war opened with the siege of Bushire. The 9th of December, saw the Persians dislodged from the old Dutch fort of Reshire, and a short but very severe fight took place. Brigadier Stopford, of the 64th regiment, was shot down from his horse while turning to inquire why his regiment had halted; it had halted to be dressed into line. Lieut.-Col. Malet, of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, had prevented one of his troopers from killing a wounded Persian; but his humanity cost him his life, for he was shot as soon as his back was turned, by the Persian, who was lying on the ground. General Outram discovered that a large Persian force, over eight thousand men, had taken up an entrenched position at Burazan, forty-six miles distant, so on the evening of the 3rd February the British troops marched from Bushire, taking no tents or luggage, and each man carrying a great coat and two days' provisions; the commissariat carrying three days more. The force included the 64th (now the North Staffordshire) the 78th (The Ross-shire Buffs) the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, the Poona Horse and the Bombay Horse Artillery with

some Native regiments. After performing a march of forty-eight miles in forty-one hours in great cold and deluging rain, they came in touch with the enemy's camp. The entrenchments were found abandoned, the Persians having evacuated with great precipitation, without removing tents, camp equipage, or stores. The spoils of the camp were being carried off by the people of the neighbouring villages when the British arrived. Some Cavalry were in sight, and the 3rd Cavalry went after them, and they soon disappeared. General Outram saw the ruse at once, and declined to follow the enemy into the strong passes of Burazan. So they occupied the place, and found hidden, and destroyed an enormous quantity of powder; much small arm ammunition, and a quantity of shot and shell, and commenced to march back to Bushire, carrying large stores of flour, rice and grain. The march began on the night of the 7th February, and at midnight an attack was made on the rear-guard by the Persian Horse, while detachments threatened the line of march on every side. The troops halted, and were drawn up to protect the baggage and prepare for attack all round. Four of the Persian guns opened a heavy fire, but the men were ordered to lie down till daybreak beside their arms, and little damage was done. The Persians had planned an attack on the British troops for that night when they were startled at hearing their magazines blown up, and of the departure of the troops. The Persians followed on hard, and tried to create a panic in the British lines, but failed. When day broke about seven thousand troops were discovered drawn up in order of battle to the north-east of the British position. The Cavalry and Artillery at once moved forward to the attack supported by two-thirds of the Infantry in two lines, the remainder protecting the baggage. The Artillery fire disconcerted the Persians. The regiments of Indian Cavalry vied with each other in gathering laurels off the field. The Poona Horse succeeded in capturing the standard of the Kashgai regiment and the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry charged and broke an Infantry Regiment formed up in square.

Sir James Outram describes the part played by the regiment at the battle of Khooshab in the following despatch:—

To Lieut-General Sir H. SOMERSET, K.C.B., K.H., *Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.*

Bushire, 13th June 1857.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the accompanying lists of officers and men recommended for the Victoria Cross, for acts of daring, collective and individual, at Bushire and Khooshab.

I have made the fullest enquiries, and have satisfied myself of the correctness of all that I have recorded.

I beg to annex reports from Captain Forbes, Commanding the 3rd Light Cavalry, and from Captains Moore and Oldfield of the same Regiment.

* * * *

I have the honour to be, etc.,
J. OUTRAM, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Persian Expeditionary Force.

List of Officers and Men recommended for the decoration of the Victoria Cross for their conduct in the battle of Khooshab on the 8th February, 1857.

Bushire, 13th June, 1857.

Captain Forbes, Commanding 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

At the battle of Khooshab, Captain Forbes, seeing a column of the enemy's infantry advancing toward him, immediately proceeded to attack. Captain Forbes had with him at the time, one hundred and twenty men of his regiment in all, that is, a number about equal to one weak squadron. Observing his advance, the enemy's column halted, and formed square in the most regular manner. The column consisted of one strong regiment. One side of the square was just equal to the front of Captain Forbes' attacking squadron. The square was formed with perfect regularity, with bayonets fixed, and the front ranks kneeling. Its fire was given closely, rapidly, and steadily. The enemy's infantry seemed fully confident in the strength of their army, and there appeared to be no wavering in their ranks.

Captain Forbes led the squadron, at the utmost speed of their horses, straight down on the square, and without the least check or hesitation, every horseman went through the kneeling and standing ranks. In one instant the square was broken to pieces. Great numbers of the men who had composed it were left dead on the spot, and the remainder dispersed in flight. In closing with the infantry square, Captain Forbes was severely wounded by a musket-shot through the thigh but, notwithstanding his wound, after executing this destructive charge on the square, Captain Forbes, with Captains Moore and Wren, and such men as they had been able to keep together after riding through the infantry, instantly fell on the Persian artillery, about

two hundred yards in rear of the broken square. Captain Forbes himself killed two of the artillerymen, and Captain Moore three of the drivers of the gun (a brass nine-pounder), which they thus took, and for a considerable time kept possession of under a heavy fire of musketry from the Persian infantry, who were all around them.

In the encounter, Captain Moore's horse was killed, and this accident alone prevented him from at once carrying off the gun they had taken, which was ultimately left on the ground.

After the fight at the gun, Captain Forbes was compelled by loss of blood to leave the field.

2. Captains Moore and Wren, Lieutenants-Adjutant Moore, Spens, and Malcolmson, and Cornets Combe and Hill.

These Officers were present with the squadron with which Captain Forbes destroyed the infantry square. They were all, of course, in front, and were all among the first to break into the bayonets; in effecting which Captain Moore's horse was shot in three places, one musket ball fired by a man of the kneeling ranks, entering the front of the horse's neck and coming out of his withers without apparently interfering with or delaying the animal's progress in the least.

In closing with the square, Captain Wren's horse received three musket balls. The horse of Cornet Combe was severely wounded in three places, two balls and a sword cut, and that of Lieutenant Spens by a bayonet. Lieutenant Moore, the Adjutant of the Regiment, was the first of all by a horse's length. His horse leaped into the square, and instantly fell dead, crushing down his rider and breaking his sword, as he fell amid the broken ranks of the enemy. Lieutenant Moore speedily extricated himself, and attempted with his broken sword to force his way through the press, but he would, assuredly, have lost his life had not the gallant young Lieutenant Malcolmson, observing his peril, fought his way to his dismounted comrade through a crowd of enemies to his rescue, and, giving him his stirrup, safely carried him through everything out of the throng.

The thoughtfulness for others, cool determination, devoted courage, and ready activity, shown in extreme danger by this young officer—Lieutenant Malcolmson—appear to be most admirable, and to be worthy of the highest honour.

3. Captain Graves, 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry.

This officer succeeded to the command of the Regiment on Captain Forbes becoming disabled by his wound. He did most gallant service

throughout the day, repeatedly charging the enemy, with invariable success, wherever and whenever he could get at them, and having been personally engaged in a severe struggle for one of the enemy's guns, which he finally captured after hard fighting. At the commencement of the action, Captain Graves was sent to the front to examine the enemy's line of battle, and he performed this dangerous and difficult duty in a manner deserving of great praise.

Commencing at the left of the Persian line, Captain Graves, accompanied by four troopers, rode along the whole front of the enemy's army, at about two hundred yards distance, under a continual fire, and having succeeded in observing everything returned unhurt, and reported the result of his observations.

4. Captain Oldfield, Lieutenant Legeyt, and Riding Master Brookes.

These Officers behaved most gallantly throughout the day. Captain Oldfield's squadron took one of the guns which was captured, and remained in the possession of of the British at Khooshab. The enemy fought hard for the possession of this gun, and all those around it were killed before the piece could be finally secured.

5. Havildar Runjeet Sing, 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry. This man has now been promoted to the commissioned rank of Jemadar.

In the charge of the square he was shot through the centre of the breast, the ball entering in front, and lodging under his shoulder-blade. The wound did not check his progress in the least, and he entered the square close to Lieutenant Moore. After riding through the square, he was close to Captain Forbes in the attack on the enemy's guns, and there received a second wound, which immediately took from him the power of using his sword. He, however, continued to retain his hold of his sword, and went on until the men reformed for another charge. After the fight at the guns, when coming up to his Commanding Officer, the havildar saluted him, told him that he was shot through the chest, and that he knew that his wounds were mortal, but that he did not mind losing his life in the least, if his officers thought he had done his duty bravely. Havildar (now Jemadar) Runjeet Sing has not yet recovered of his wounds, but is doing well.

6. Trooper Lall Khan.

This man, Lall Khan, was with Captain Moore in the attack on the enemy's artillery after the destruction of the square. He dismounted under a heavy fire, and, at Capt. Moore's orders mounted the lead-

ing horse of the Persian gun, which Captain Moore was endeavouring to carry off from the midst of the enemy, as described above, and had not Captain Moore's horse just then fallen dead, the attempt would have proved successful.

In considering the degree of merit due to Captain Forbes and his regiment on that day, it should be borne in mind that the particular regiment which was attacked and destroyed on that occasion was some 800 strong, and was one of the very best of the Persian regular army, that the soldiers composing it were fine, tall, strong, athletic men, from Northern Persia; that they were perfectly well accoutred, armed, and drilled according to the best European model; that they were formed in square in the most approved regular manner, four deep, with two ranks kneeling; that they stood perfectly firm and steady until the cavalry sprang into their ranks, and on them; that they gave their fire with rapidity and precision up to the last moment, that this fire was such that, out of the eight European officers who were engaged in the charge three were wounded; and of their horses, five were either killed or wounded as they closed at speed with the enemy, one horse dropping dead as he sprang into the square, and two others receiving three muskets balls each; while Captain Forbes, the leader of the whole, was himself shot through the thigh, and, lastly, that the number of British cavalry engaged in this particular charge was, when Captain Forbes commenced his attack, 120 men; and that, as many men and horses were shot during the advance, not more than about 100 could actually have fallen on the enemy, who had thus the odds of eight to one in his favour.

After the fullest inquiry, I am myself quite satisfied that the undermentioned Officers and men of the 3rd Regiment, of Bombay Light Cavalry are well deserving of the high distinction of the Victoria Cross for their conduct at Khooshab, on the 8th February 1857, for which I beg earnestly to recommend them.

The order of merit in my opinion is as I have placed their names:— Captain Forbes, Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore, Captain Moore, Lieutenant Malcolmson, Captain Wren, Lieutenant Spens, Cornet Combe, Cornet Hill, Jamadar Runjeet Sing, Trooper Lall Khan.

I have further to observe, that though not actually engaged in the charge on the enemy's square, the conduct of the following officers appears to be worthy of the highest distinction, and I would strongly recommend them, more especially Captain Graves, whose conduct throughout the action was very conspicuous for coolness and gallantry, and who succeeded to the command of the Regiment when Captain

Forbes was obliged to retire:—Captain Graves, Captain Oldfield, Lieutenant Legeyt, Cornet Currie, Riding-master Brookes.

It is found quite impossible to specify other individual instances of distinguished bravery among the lower ranks of the Regiment, where all appear to have done their duty heroically; but, in addition to the list of names given above, I would respectfully recommend that two crosses be given to each troop of the Regiment, according to the provisions of the thirteenth article of the rules regarding the decoration of the Victoria Cross; and further, that an extra standard be granted the Regiment, commemorative of its gallantry on the 8th February, 1857.

(Signed) J. OUTRAM, Lieut-General,
Commanding, Persian Expeditionary Force.

From Captain J. FORBES, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

To Colonel E. LUGARD, C.B., Chief of the Staff.

Camp near Bushire, 10th February, 1857.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a report of the part taken by the Regiment in the action of the 8th instant, up to the time when, wounded, I had to hand over the Command to Captain Graves.

2. As soon as it was sufficiently light to discern the Persian Army from our position, Brigadier Tapp, with the Poona Horse, advanced at a rapid pace to our right front, and as I was left without instructions as to how I was to act, I judged that it was the Brigadier's intention that I should be guided by circumstances.

3. An opportunity almost immediately offered of attacking a considerable body of skirmishers, and to do this I advanced with the 3rd Squadron under Captain Moore, having first directed Capt. Graves to support with the 1st Squadron at 200 yards.

4. The nature of the ground sheltered the Squadron in this advance from the fire of the enemy's lines and the charge was most successful. Surprised in extended order, without support, the enemy's loss was considerable, ours very trifling.

5. In the pursuit of the skirmishers, from some rising ground, I obtained an excellent view of the Persian Force.

6. It was evident that the forward movement of our cavalry towards his left had not been unobserved by the enemy, and troops were in motion to strengthen that flank.

7. One infantry regiment, which in the imperfect morning light I mistook for a body of Cavalry, was approaching very rapidly.

8. The Squadron was much scattered, and in the absence of support, Captain Graves having been impeded in his advance by our Artillery deploying, made it advisable to retire, which was done very quietly, front rank and officers leading, the men closing in and taking up their dressing.

9. I remained a little in rear to watch the enemy.

10. Soon after we had moved off it, the rising ground before referred to was occupied by the above mentioned Infantry Regiment.

11. The men and Horses of the Squadron were in high spirits—the ground most favourable for Cavalry—the enemy in a position isolated from the rest of their Army. Even if an attack against them failed the consequences would not be serious.

12. I ordered the Squadron to wheel about and attack to its front. The enemy halted on the slope and formed square.

13. The men saw at once what was required of them, and by a loud cheer assured their officers of their determination to meet the odds opposed to them.

14. The distance between us and this fine body of men, seven to eight hundred strong, armed with musket and bayonet, with confidence awaiting the shock in a formation they had been taught to consider impenetrable to horsemen, was soon passed. Without a check and almost at the same instant along its whole face was the square clashed upon, broken and entered, and soldiers one moment before so perfect an example of discipline had become a confused mass of fugitives.

15. In no previous action have I witnessed in so short a time so great a destruction of life as was then inflicted by the straight sword, drawn from a steel scabbard, on this regiment, and yet that only weapon for a Cavalry soldier has been called useless in the hands of a Native Dragoon.

16. To the right rear of where this square had stood was a very fine gun with six horses, whose gunners and drivers shared the fate of their infantry comrades.

17. This masked gun, had there been any delay in our attack after the enemy appeared on the ground on which they stood to receive the charge, would have been brought to bear on the squadron.

18. By this gun Captain Moore's horse was mortally wounded, and both that officer and Captain Wren, leader of the Right Troop 3rd Squadron, whose charger I observed was covered with blood from three bullet wounds, greatly exposed themselves in endeavouring to bring it off.

19. I was now obliged to hand over command of the Regiment to Captain Graves owing to a wound received in the attack on the square. At the close of the action I was highly gratified to hear of the admirable manner in which all ranks did their duty under that excellent officer.

20. I may mention that whilst retiring to reform before the attack in the square, I observed Captain Graves' squadron advancing at a gallop towards the enemy considerably to our left.

21. I would wish to bring to your notice the gallantry of Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore. In the charge on the square he dashed in front and his horse fell dead on the bayonets, precipitating his rider into the midst of the enemy. Lieutenants Malcolmson and Combe are also very promising and gallant young officers. The latter's horse had three bullet wounds and a bayonet stab. To the assistance afforded to him by the former, do I consider Lieutenant Moore owes his life. With a sword broken by his fall he was dragged clear of the enemy by Lieutenant Malcolmson who, drawing his foot from the stirrup, gave him the leather to hold by.

22. Lieutenant Spens, who so well led the Left Troop of the 3rd Squadron, had also his horse wounded.

23. To the Riding Master, Mr. Brooks, great credit is due. A man of excellent character, I have always found him indefatigable in the performance of his duty, so important a one in a cavalry regiment.

24. I cannot close this report without in a special manner requesting to bring to your notice the great assistance I have at all times received from my 2nd in command and comrade of 21 years, Captain Graves, and I trust that he may not be forgotten should the services of the regiment during this war be considered worthy of recognition, for to the good feeling that runs through all ranks and to the excellent example set by him and the other senior officers in an exact and cheerful performance of every duty whether in Cantonments or on service, do I principally attribute any success which may have attended our Arms in the Field.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) JOHN FORBES, Captain,
Commanding 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

To THE ADJUTANT, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will lay the following before the Commanding Officer with reference to his order of yesterday's date in the Regimental Order book.

Upon the morning of the eight (8th) of February at Koosh-Ab, a little before daylight, the 3rd Cavalry were formed up in close column of Squadrons left in front facing the direction of the enemy. The Poona Horse also in close column were on our right, the order being that each Regiment should have an attacking and supporting squadron, as my squadron was in front Captain Forbes Commanding the Regiment accompanied it and it was entirely under his orders that the squadron afterwards acted. I, however, being still squadron officer and Captain Wren and Lieutenat Spens commanding the two troops.

At daylight Brigadier Tapp went off to the right at a hand gallop. I heard no previous orders given by Brigadier Tapp for this advance, but Captain Forbes immediately advanced and the Squadron was soon employed in cutting up the Persian skirmishers who had advanced close enough to annoy the line of infantry and guns. After being thus employed for a few minutes we perceived to our left what appeared to be in the grey of the morning a large mass of Cavalry coming in our direction. Captain Forbes instantly ordered the Squadron to re-form and we advanced in the direction of what had appeared a body of horse moving with a gun from the Persian right towards their left. This was a regiment of the Shah's guard. They halted on the rise of a small hill and fired volleys at us, when we got close they formed a solid square with kneeling ranks and awaited us most steadily. When within thirty yards of the Square I observed Lieutenant Moore who was Adjutant of the Regiment and then riding in front of Captain Wren's troop, spur his horse to speed and in the most gallant and most determined manner rush the horse into the square in front of the whole squadron. The Squadron then in parade order, in a perfect line, rode down the square and it no longer existed except as a struggling mass. The squadron had originally consisted of one hundred and twenty men (120 men) and it is my opinion that when we entered the square we were under one hundred men from some having been wounded and several scattered after the skirmishers. I am confirmed in this opinion, by Captain Wren being of the same belief.

I am of opinion that the square consisted of at least eight hundred men, therefore the bravery and gallantry of Captain Forbes in leading against it, entirely on his own responsibility, a small body of cavalry

one tenth of their number and quite unsupported by any other body cannot be overestimated. The Persian regular infantry had never been previously met by us, the Regiment was a famous one amongst them, were well armed with excellent muskets and fixed bayonets and the men were the largest and finest looking body I ever saw, having been enlisted from the Northern Provinces of Persia. Captain Forbes unhesitatingly led the charge and the whole squadron as unhesitatingly followed, and I can only attribute our losing so few men to the excellent order and quick pace that we advanced at, besides the enemy being on the rise of a hill fired considerably too high. We took possession of a gun which the enemy were driving off to the rear of what had been their square, but the men being scattered in single combat the gun could not be taken off. Captain Forbes, who was severely wounded in charging the square, Captain Wren and myself remained with this gun for a little time but Captain Wren's horse being dangerously wounded and mine being mortally wounded at the gun we were obliged to desert it. I beg to bring to notice here the steady and brave conduct of Trooper Lall Khan, 6th Troop, who dismounted under a heavy fire, on my order to mount the leading gun horse and attempt to drive it off, in which I have no doubt we should have succeeded but for my horse being mortally wounded just then—and the enemy being all round us—and Lall Khan being the only trooper at or near the gun. The gunners had jumped off the gun and ran away on our approach and the three drivers were all killed immediately. I am of opinion that the enemy took out the horses and never moved the gun from where we had to leave it. The whole squadron nobly did their duty. Captain Forbes was severely wounded in the charge. Captain Wren's horse was very severely wounded by three bullets. Cornet Combe's horse severely wounded by 2 bullets and a sword cut. Lieutenant Spen's horse was slightly bayoneted. Lieutenant Moore's horse was killed in the broken square and his sword was broken in his fall. Lieutenant Malcolmson being at hand gallantly assisted Lieutenant Moore out of the rush of the broken enemy. My own horse was mortally wounded and died immediately. I am of opinion that Captain Forbes and Lieutenant Moore are for great gallantry and distinguished conduct well entitled to any honours that can be conferred on them. I have also to mention Trooper Lall Khan and Trooper Ram Sing of the 6th Troop. As I before said all nobly did their duty and many gallant acts were no doubt performed which in the heat of action were not observed.

The Right Squadron (which had been unfortunately unable to support the left, from the delay caused by the guns getting between

the Squadrons) when their front was clear advanced and the left squadron not being in sight, acted independently and equally distinguished itself by charging and routing large masses of the enemy. During the action both squadrons united when Captain Graves took command of the regiment, Captain Forbes having been compelled to quit the field some time previously from the effects of his wound.

Captain Wren had command of the left squadron until I was able to mount a trooper's horse, my own having been killed. When the squadrons were united Captain Oldfield commanded the Right and Captain Wren the Left Squadron, Captain Graves commanded the whole regiment for a very considerable part of the action and brought it out of action, and the squadron came out of action with Captain Oldfield and myself as Squadron officers. After breaking the square Cornet Combe had a combat with two different parties of three men each. These were horsemen, they it were who wounded his horse. He killed one and wounded another of these men, and as he behaved very gallantly and steadily during the action I should also wish to recommend him as well as those I before mentioned for honours. Cornet Combe was some way from any one else when he attacked these parties which makes his conduct the more gallant and commendable.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) ROSS B. MOORE, Captain,
3rd Bombay Cavalry and Commanding
the Left Squadron at Khoosh-Ab.

Bushire 7th May, 1857.

To THE ADJUTANT, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Sir,—Referring to regimental orders of yesterday's date I have the honour to submit the following statement for such consideration as the Commanding Officer may deem expedient.

On the day of the engagement at "Khoosh-Ab" on the 8th of February last, I was in command of First Troop 3rd Light Cavalry, and I feel the greatest pride and pleasure in testifying to the marked gallantry that distinguished the troop, in its attack on several occasions on a greatly superior force of the enemy. My own troop was acting in concert with the second troop, the squadron being commanded by Captain Graves, (now commanding the regiment) and on each occasion of its charging the enemy, its success was as brilliant as the courage of the troopers was marked and distinguished. Besides

the officers with the squadron I can appeal to Major Ballard, C.B., who assured me himself at the time, that with such men, one could go anywhere and do anything. I wish particularly to state that in concert with the second troop we captured one of the two guns taken in the action at "Koosh-Ab," every man round the gun (a nine pounder) having been slain in active combat for its defence. Where all behaved so nobly, I feel a difficulty, amounting to an impossibility, in making any special selection, but I venture respectfully to suggest that the conduct of the troop I had the honour to command on the occasion in question, falls exactly within the provisions of the thirteenth rule of the regulations for the distribution of the "Victoria Cross." In conclusion I trust that the fact of my inability to make any special selections, an inability increased by shortsightedness, will not be suffered to operate to the disadvantage of the troop, or bar their claim to such favourable consideration as the General Commanding may deem expedient.

In support of the statement I have made above I beg to refer to Captain Graves who commanded the squadron, and also to Major Ballard, C.B., who witnessed the charge made by the squadron of which my troop composed a part.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) F. I. OLDFIELD, CAPTAIN,
Commanding A Troop, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Bushire, 7th May 1857.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* of 3rd August 1860 is published for general information.

War Office, 3rd August, 1860.

Victoria
Cross
Awarded.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under mentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, in consideration of their gallantry and distinguished conduct during the operations of the Expeditionary Force in Persia 1856-57 as recorded against their several names.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Thomas Moore, and Lieutenant John Grant Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Date of Acts of Bravery, 8th February, 1857.

On the occasion of an attack on the enemy on the 8th February, 1857, led by Lt.-Colonel Forbes, C.B., Lieutenant Moore, Adjutant of the Regiment, was perhaps the first of all by a horse's length. His horse leaped into the square and instantly fell dead, crushing down his rider, and breaking his sword, as he fell amongst the broken ranks of the enemy. Lieutenant Moore speedily extricated himself and attempted with his broken sword to force his way through the press; but he would assuredly have lost his life had not the gallant Lieutenant Malcolmson observing his peril, fought his way to his dismounted comrade through a crowd of enemies to his rescue, and giving him his stirrup safely carried him through everything out of the throng. The thoughtfulness for others, cool determination, devoted courage, and ready activity shown by this young officer Lieutenant Malcolmson appear to be most admirable and worthy of the highest honour.

Commenting on this brilliant charge of the 3rd Cavalry the *Times* of March 31st, 1857 observes:—"Marked, indeed, is the contrast between the Cavalry charge at Balaklava and that at Khooshab. The first was magnificent even in the eyes of the Russians, and exhibited as much dauntless and devoted heroism as any action on record; but the last was not only magnificent, but scientific as well. There was skill as well as valour,—gain as well as glory, and such a passage of arms may aid the world in conceiving what is likely to happen if any expedition after struggling through Central Asia, should encounter at the Indus an army of men like these."

Extract from Times leader of the 1st April 1857.

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Some readers, we have no doubt will be well pleased to find that the regular Cavalry of India carefully compete in efficiency with those irregular comrades of whose aptitude for service so much was justly predicted; but all must concur in admiration of soldiers, who, Europeans as well as Indians, have so gallantly discharged their duty. The brilliancy of a Victory naturally concentrates attention upon itself, but it deserves to be recollected that the troops not only fought and won at Khooshab, but after marching, without tents or extra clothing, forty-six miles in 41 hours and in the worst possible weather to Borazgoon, again after an interval of two days only, performed the return march in fifty hours more, besides gaining a decisive battle on the way. On such soldiers we may rely with perfect confidence, but we

sincerely trust their prowess may not again be tested in a campaign, which peace has happily terminated.—

Since those lines were written the iron road has spread accross Asia and the troops could be comfortably railed to the banks of the Indus. But notwithstanding that, the men of the regiment will emulate their predecessors if the occasion does arise, there is no doubt. The gallant regiment, in keeping the memory of Khooshab Day green do well. In the early eighties a man named Brooks, wearing the Persian medal and formerly of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, was verger of Byculla Church, Bombay. On Sunday mornings when Quartermaster General Moore used to be leaving Church, Brooks would stand to attention and salute, and he always attracted attention being Zaccheus-like in build and statuesque in appearance, General Moore always acknowledged the salute and if he had a friend with him would generally say. "Good morning, Brooks: you know, this little chap was with me in Persia!" and then Brooks "chucked a chest" and looked pleased.

Honours
and
Rewards.

In this action Captain Forbes, Commanding the Regiment, was wounded, one man was killed and 14 wounded; of the Officers' horses two were killed (Captain Moore's and Lieutenant Moore's, and two very severely wounded (Captain Wren's and Lieutenant Combe's). As before mentioned Adjutant Moore and Malcolmson were rewarded with the Victoria Cross for the part they took in this action. Captain Graves was promoted to Major, as also Captain Forbes; and the latter was made a C.B., and was also thanked by the Governor General in the following order:—"The Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in publicly tendering his best thanks to—

* * * * *

"Captain Forbes of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, whose gallantry on the field of Khooshab was conspicuous."

Extract from Despatch by Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., dated 10th February, 1857.

"3. The loss on our side is, I am happy to say, comparatively small,—attributable, I am inclined to believe, to the rapid advance of our Artillery and Cavalry, and the well-directed fire of the former, which almost paralyzed the Persians from the commencement,

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Extract from a private letter from Brigadier-General John Jacob, C.B., Commanding Persian Expeditionary Force, dated Bushire, 5th June, 1857 to Captain Graves.

"I did my best to make out a just and clear report of the Khooshab business, which in my opinion is the best Cavalry performance of modern times.

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"After all, let us rejoice that the army of England (I will not even say of India or Bombay) has had the opportunity of doing such a passage of arms, and has done it so nobly as your Regiment has done."

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Extract from General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council No. 185, date 1st July, 1857.

"Since the Notification No. 140, dated 18th ultimo was published, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has received a despatch, dated 27th May 1857, from Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., bringing to notice the services of certain Officers attached to the Expeditionary Force whose names were not before the Government at the time when the Notification above referred to was issued.

"The Officers now noticed by the Lieutenant-General are—

1857.

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"Captain Graves, 3rd Light Cavalry, who brought the Regiment out of action at Reshire." [This should be Khooshab].

"To all these Officers, no less than to those who were honourably mentioned in the notification of the 18th ultimo, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., has expressed his obligations, and the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has great pleasure in offering to them his cordial thanks, and assuring them that it will be his care to recommend their services to the most favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government and the honourable the Court of Directors."

*Extract from Field Force Order, by Brigadier-General J. Jacob, C.B.,
Commanding Persian Expeditionary Force.*

Head Quarters, Camp Bushire, 18th August 1857.

"List of Officers whose meritorious services while under command of Brigadier-General J. Jacob at Bushire have been most conspicuous, and who are specially recommended to the favourable notice of Government with a view to honorary distinction :—

* * * *

"Captain Graves, Commanding 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

1857. "This Officer always accompanied me on reconnoitring parties, sometimes in presence of, and close to, the enemy. A large portion of the Cavalry duties of the Force at Bushire have fallen on him; these duties were at one time very harrassing and arduous, and were performed by Captain Graves, his Officers and Men in the most admirable manner. Indeed, I can recommend Captain Graves to notice as one of the best Cavalry Officers I am acquainted with: he has been nobly supported by Captains Moore and Oldfield, his Adjutant, Lieutenant Moore, and the other Officers of this excellent corps, which is as good a Regiment of Cavalry as I would ever wish to lead into action."

* * * *

The 2nd Squadron, from Deesa, under the command of Captain Ashburner, arrived at Bushire on 16th March. On the return of the Regiment to Bushire it was received with loud cheers by the 78th Highlanders, who had marched in the previous night, and who followed them in a body to their lines and assisted in picketing the horses,—a high and much-valued compliment from their comrades at Khooshab.

The Regiment re-embarked in transports in September and sailed down the Persian Gulf. Owing to the ships sailing, instead of being towed, the heat between decks was excessive, and a great many horses died from the effects.

G. G. O. 191
of 1861.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry ordered to bear the word "Bushire" on the Regimental Appointments and Colours.

The Persian Medal and Clasp was granted to the Regiment for its services in the field.

G.G.O. 997 of 13th October 1858 republishes G.O.C. No. 1306 sanctioning the regiments in the service of the East India Company which were employed with the recent expedition to Persia to wear on their standards and appointments the word "Persia." These regiments that were present at the actions of "Reshire" and Khooshab to bear these words in addition to the word "Persia."

*Extract of speeches made in Parliament—House of Lords,
May 7, 1857.*

Lord Portsmouth—

* * * * *

I must say I am proud as an Englishman, to find that my countrymen have manifested the same gallantry in Persia, that has distinguished them in every other part of the world. The thanks of the country are especially due to the Native Indian troops for the gallantry displayed by them, particularly in the charge of the Irregular Cavalry at the battle of Khooshab. Their conduct on that occasion is another proof that the Indian Native Troops, when efficiently led, are animated by the same gallantry and determination as they exhibited under Clive and under the greatest of modern warriors, Wellington, who gained his spurs in the plains of India when commanding Indian Troops.

House of Commons, July 16th, 1857.

Mr. Vernon Smith—

* * * * *

Long will the rapidity with which the Persian Expedition was fitted out be sung in story on those shores. Long will the inhabitants of India bear in mind the gallantry with which the work which it had to execute has been performed. When Persia is again disposed to offer us an insult, she will pause before she does so, when she reflects upon the renown of those few gallant soldiers, whom her own thousands were unable to resist. She will call to mind the victories which General Outram has achieved, and the bravery which upon the part of the youngest lieutenants in the service has been so conspicuously displayed.

* * * * *

Extract from an officer's diary.

Camp Bushire, February 12th, 1857. Since my last, we have had eight days hard work and miserably wet marching, but also a fight. We started from camp at 4 p.m. on the 3rd, with four days provisions, but no tents or baggage, to attack a force of Persians, of seventeen guns, 8,000 Infantry, and 2,000 Horse, who had entrenched themselves at Burasjoon, and collected vast quantities of stores. We halted at 10 next morning, and bivouacked for the day; starting again at 6 p.m. we advanced to within seven miles of their camp, and halted till daylight—raining cats and dogs all the time. At 4 we started again (first discharging all our loaded carbines and muskets, to make sure of their not being damp—luckily we did, for most of them wouldn't go off, while others fizzed out like squibs). As we neared the camp, which was swarming with people, my regiment, the Poona Horse, and some Horse Artillery, were sent round at a trot, to prevent their retreating to the hills, but we were too late, for when the Infantry arrived they found the camp deserted, and the villagers already plundering, while we saw the last of them disappear through the pass. About twenty of their horsemen galloped up to us, to speak, as we thought, instead of which, they jumped off their horses, fired into us, and galloped off again loading as they went. They were mounted on wiry little horses, and were dressed in long flowing green and red robes, which looked very picturesque. The bullets whistled past me, and hit one Officer and two Men. Spens had a narrow escape, for the ball struck him in the ear, but the flap of the cap deadened the effect of an already nearly spent ball. When I saw him clap his hand to his ear, and exclaim "I am shot," I thought it was all up with him. We threw out a few skirmishers, and soon drove these gentlemen away. They, however, attacked our rear-guard, and killed several dhooli bearers, carrying off their heads in triumph. We took possession of the camp which was well supplied with provisions and ammunition, but the guns had been either taken away or buried. Bags upon bags of most splendid dates, gram, sugar, etc., were piled up in large tents. A train had been laid to the ammunition, which luckily failed, or we should all have been blown to pieces, for the powder was estimated to amount to upwards of 40,000 lbs. All day we were busy collecting these stores, and piling up in a great heap the powder, shell, balls and cartridges. At night we were roused by "Fall in"! but no attack was made; the alarm having been caused by an outlying picquet mistaking a patrol of our men for the enemy. As we had no tents it didn't take long to "fall in," but it was most amusing to see the bustle—fellows buckling on

swords and pistols, and tightening girths; it was so cold, we shivered and our teeth chattered. Ugh! A party was ordered to try the pass, but was stopped again, fortunately, for we found afterwards, that it was full of enemy, who would, no doubt, have been very brave behind rocks, and who might have destroyed our party by simply hurling stones down upon them. On the 7th, every available piece of carriage having been loaded with provisions, we started, at 8 p.m., for return march, an officer being left behind to fire the ammunition, which had been collected in a huge pile. This he did with one of Jacob's Rifles. Unfortunately, he did not wait till the force was far enough away—the bullets and bits of shell fell about like hailstones, wounding several Officers and men, and driving the horses wild with fright. The night was very dark—well suited for such a display of fireworks—and the rush of the mighty column of flame into heaven, with clouds of white silvery smoke, mingled with shells bursting like rockets, attended by a report that made the hills echo again and again, and a concussion that shook the earth for miles, formed a beautiful sight, which I shall never forget. As soon as we recovered ourselves we started, but before we were out of sight the villagers commenced looting the deserted camp. We formed part of the rear-guard, consisting of a troop of Horse Artillery, the 4th Rifles and 3rd Cavalry—my troop being in rear of all. We had advanced about seven miles and were dismounted, halted for a few minutes, when we heard a tremendous shouting and howling behind us. Up we jumped, wondering what it all meant, when "bang" went a gun, followed by several other reports, and we found ourselves attacked.

Our skirmishers fell in and we retired upon the main body, which was a mile or two ahead of us. Every now and then we returned the fire from our Artillery, but as it was quite dark, we could only judge the position of the enemy from their firing. We joined our main body in perfect order; the advance guard was recalled, and the whole force was formed up in one large square, the camels and followers being placed in the centre. The enemy now surrounded us, firing and galloping close up, yelling and making a terrific noise. About 3 a.m., we heard a great deal of drumming and trumpeting which was presently followed by a great "bang" and a large shot flew over us. Our Artillery replied, but their next shot was better directed, carrying away the wheel of one of our guns, and wounding several men. It was evident that our firing gave them our line, so we ceased, and remained very quiet all night, being pounded into by them, but not returning a shot. A wretched night, as you may imagine—the groaning of the camels

and howling of our frightened followers adding to the noise made by the Persians. General Outram unfortunately got a fall from his horse, and was insensible for some time; the command devolving upon the next Officer. At 4 o'clock the Officer Commanding the Engineers came up to our Commanding Officer and said "You must go and take those guns." A very wild order, considering we couldn't see three yards before us, and didn't know how many guns there were to take, or how many men defended them. Of course it was not attempted, but we were drawn up into position ready to act as soon as possible. The Poona Horse (150) were on our right, and the Horse Artillery on our left; the 3rd Squadron (5th and 6th—my troop) being in advance; the Infantry behind us all. We dismounted and stood by our horses, the enemy still sending shot and shell over and through us, keeping us awake. One shot knocked over four men, taking off the leg of the first.

At daybreak, one of our Captains (Graves) took four men, and galloped off to reconnoitre, riding along the whole line of the Persian Army; escaping, in the most marvellous way, the hundreds of shot fired at them. By the time he returned it was pretty light, and we discovered the Persian army drawn up in "battle array"—in line; their right resting on a village (Khooshab), their left extending to a second village, in which was a small fort or tower. On their right front and flank was a ditch, full of skirmishers and in front of their centre were two small mounds, which served as redoubts for their guns. Large bodies of Cavalry were formed up on each flank. It was rather misty, but a sharp cold wind soon cleared the mist away, and made us long to be moving. We had not long to wait. Forbes, giving the order to mount, put himself at our head, and gave the orders. "The line will advance." "Draw swords." "Third squadron. "Walk." "Trot." "Gallop," and when within a hundred yards of the enemy, "Charge"! and we were right among them, cutting and slashing away, amid the greatest noise and confusion. We were directed upon a large square of Infantry, which we broke and cut up—not without loss though. Forbes was shot in the hip, Captain Moore and Lieutenant Moore's horses were both killed, my horse was wounded in five places, and we lost two men killed and wounded. I had a very narrow escape, three balls lodging in a "Guernsey" I carried over my holsters. As we advanced, their Artillery opened fire, but luckily for us, too high, and we had the satisfaction of hearing the shot whistle over us. Their Cavalry retired at once, leaving the Artillery and Infantry to make the best of it. In charging the square, Lieut.

Moore's horse fell dead in the midst of the enemy, who would have killed him, had not Malcolmson rushed forward and carried him off. As soon as I could get another horse, I went on with the regiment in pursuit, which we pushed on vigorously, capturing two guns, etc. We returned to the Infantry about 1 o'clock, each man carrying a musket, some two, and we were received with great cheering. The "battle of Khooshab" lasted from daybreak to 10 o'clock, and was fought by our Artillery and Cavalry. Had we been stronger in Cavalry, very few of the Persian army would have escaped. During the fight, a body of the enemy threatened our baggage guard, but a few long shots from the Enfield rifles astonished, and very soon satisfied them. The Governor of Burasjoon, a prisoner in charge of a guard of my regiment, got very excited, and so far forgot himself as to raise his hat on a stick as a signal, for which piece of consideration he was knocked off his horse, and kept on his knees till the engagement was over. In a letter, I cannot attempt more than a very brief outline of what I saw. Our men behaved very well, charged and fought like devils, shouting "Ali, Ali," as we advanced. Our 2nd squadron had a grand fight on a hill which they charged, killing every man on it. The following Officers were in our charge. Forbes, shot in the hip; Captain Moore, horse killed; Wren, horse wounded in two places; Spens, horse wounded; Moore, horse killed, and he himself thrown into the square, breaking his sword off short by falling on it; and me, horse wounded. Malcolmson, Currie and Hill, escaped scot free. Our entire loss was: one Officer killed, two wounded, eighteen men killed and sixty wounded. We rejoined the force about 1 o'clock, and bivouacked on the ground till evening. Anything but pleasant—the dead lying about, many of them burning, their dress having been set on fire by the muskets and cartridges. We buried our Native dead, but the Europeans were brought back and buried here, and at night started home, raining and blowing hard. Such a night's march of it; the guide lost his way and led us a complete circle. In the morning we discovered a party of horsemen on our right, who turned out to be a part of our own rear guard! Had the enemy attacked us, we should have been in nice mess. We halted for a few hours at daybreak, and then came on to our old place, the fort of Chgudda, where we bivouacked for the night. We have been rather amused by the accounts of our fight, published in the papers, and still more so to hear, that the Persians claimed the victory, killing 1,400 of us and taking four guns. I don't think I told you a rather amusing story of my "rencontre," on our return march from Khooshab? The night was dark, and the guide lost his way. I was sent on with advance guard, with orders

to proceed very slowly. About an hour before daybreak, an Officer, muffled up in a great coat, rode up to my leading men, and saying, "Come with me," proceeded at a smart trot, I wasn't going to stand that, and, thinking he was some Quartermaster, or something of the sort, I galloped up and asked him what he meant by going off "so fast"? He paid no attention but went on. I afterwards discovered that this was General Outram. He told the story in camp, and for some days it was a great joke against me.

"Compare the above with the following Persian account, which was published in the 'Teheran Gazette extraordinary.'

"According to express, received from Sooja-ool-Mulk, it appears "that the English Army, consisting of five regiments and ten guns, "marched on the 3rd February to Chah-Kotah, intending to work some "injury to the force under his command, before he could join the other "troops. The Sooja-ool-Mulk, with 3,000 Infantry, 300 Cavalry, and "twelve guns, on the 4th, contemplated a night attack on the enemy. "When he had proceeded four miles from Burasjoon, the rain began to "fall heavily. The English also advanced four miles from Chah-Kotah, "when they entered holes, and went behind irregularities of the ground. "Our troops, having no such shelter from the rain, went back proposing "to attack on the morrow. As the English were under cover, they "remained the night, and advanced on Burasjoon next day. On the "night of the 7th Sooja-ool-Mulk, at the head of 3,000 picked Infantry, "Cavalry, and eight guns, attacked the English, whose rear guard fired "a signal gun. The English, unable to remove their enormous quantity "of ammunition, owing to the mud, blew it up, and retired towards "Bushire. Our victorious army pursued the English to within fourteen "miles of Bushire, were reinforced by two regiments of Infantry, 400 "Cavalry, and ten guns, they turned and offered to fight. Though "the strength of our army did not exceed 3,000 men and eight guns, "yet they heeded not the overpowering numbers of the enemy: they "eagerly rushed to the attack and fought heroically for four hours, twice "breaking the English squares, entering their lines and fighting vigorously. It is reported that General Stalker, who landed at Bushire, "was killed in this action. Among the Persian Officers, Mohomet Kooli "Khan received a sword cut, when he penetrated the English ranks, and "Ali Khan was wounded by a grape-shot: both, thank God, are doing "well. Owing to the incessant rain, each party was forced to desist "from further warfare, each retiring to its own camp, leaving on both "sides sundry guns sticking in the mud. No accurate report of the "killed and wounded has yet been made out but the killed on the

"English side must have been from 700 to 800, and on the part of our "victorious army, from 600 to 500 to 400. The Bashee, who has proceeded to the field of battle, will shortly report fully."

April 21st yesterday morning at 1 o'clock we started on another reconnoitring expedition, General Jacob went with us, the party consisting of 200 3rd Cavalry, 100 Sindh Horse, 100 Poona Horse, and 100 Aden Troop. We first visited Alichan, and then proceeded to Goomrah—the country very pretty: here we fed and watered our horses and then went on to Chahgudda, where we found about 200 horses drawn up and evidently bent on mischief. We formed line, drew swords and advanced at a trot; when we got to within 800 yards they retired, and kept that distance from us. We waited some little time, but couldn't persuade them to let us approach nearer, so we returned swords and began our return march. One of the staff Officers happened to straggle back, and a few of these fellows made a dash at him, but a party of our men hastening to his rescue they retired. General Jacob sent for the Officer and gave him a "wiggen," telling him to keep his proper place "not that you would be any great loss, Sir, but I should probably have to sacrifice some good men to rescue your body!!" We got back to camp in the evening, the heat was intense; one Officer fell off his horse from an attack of sun stroke, and several men were quite sick. General Jacob's horse tumbled down dead, and our horses were very much done up.

I am as well as can be expected with the thermometer at 105° in the large double fly tent; yesterday about 2 p.m. it stood at 145° in the hospital rowtie! We have begun "outlying piquets" again, and it is really enough to kill one, being in the sun from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. We don't see the use of them now, so grumble very much. We have been ordered to cover in our tents, Government supplying poles and matting.

A Persian soldier paid us a visit yesterday, he wore a medal of Khooshab! and told one of our men we were lucky to get off as we did!!

By the end of October all had disembarked at Bombay and assembled at Poona, Captain Forbes having rejoined and resumed command.

The Officers Commanding the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Cavalry will on receipt of this order, divide their Regiments into 8 troops, the men to be drafted for the two new troops on the same principle as directed for the Bombay Regiments and no promotions are to be made until all the troops are completed with men and horses.

G. O. 531—
1857.

Here orders were received for the Regiment to give over its horses to mount the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who had just arrived from England, and for this purpose the Regiment marched to Kirkee, on 20th November, and a Board was held to pick out horses fit for Dragoons. Luckily for the Regiment, the Officers on this Board, just out from England, considered the Horses too small to carry Heavy Dragoons, and only mounted one of their Squadrons,—thus enabling the Head-quarters of the Regiment, with 12 European Officers and 276 sabres, to march to join Sir H. Rose's force, leaving the dismounted men as a dépôt at Poona.

1857.
1858,
Central
India.

The Head-Quarters and Right Wing left on 30th November, and when near Mhow, an order was received to send a Troop in to garrison that station; consequently the A Troop detached with seven lakhs of treasure and a heavy mortar, which had been escorted from Ahmednuggar, and reached Mhow on 6th January 1858.

Map 8.

The regiment was ordered to form part of Sir Hugh Rose's Forces which had been detailed to operate against the rebels in Central India.

The following report of the part played by the Regiment in this campaign was forwarded by Major Graves to the Adjutant General in accordance with instructions received:—

From Arrival in India 1857.

The head quarters of the Regiment landed in Bombay on the 9th of October 1857, and received orders to tranship their horses into country boats, and landing at Oolwa Bunder, marched to Poona. This was, accordingly done, the Regiment arriving at Poona, on the 24th October 1857, detachments of the Regiment arriving at intervals. After a short stay at Poona, the Regiment, still under canvas, was ordered to Kirkee, and there remained for two weeks, when two squadrons were ordered to proceed to join Sir Hugh Rose's force then forming. The headquarters and two squadrons left Kirkee on the 30th November 1857, and joined Sir Hugh Rose's force at Sehore, after a march of 490 miles, escorting from Poona seven lakhs of treasure for Mhow and Indore. The force marched the following morning, and shortly found itself before the walls of Rathgarh, a strong fort blocking the way to Saugor, at that time threatened. After a short siege, the fort was evacuated by the remaining defenders; and thus auspiciously commenced the "Central India Campaign."

During the siege the Regiment was constantly employed, and so heavy were the demands upon it, that men and officers remained, of

Nº 4.

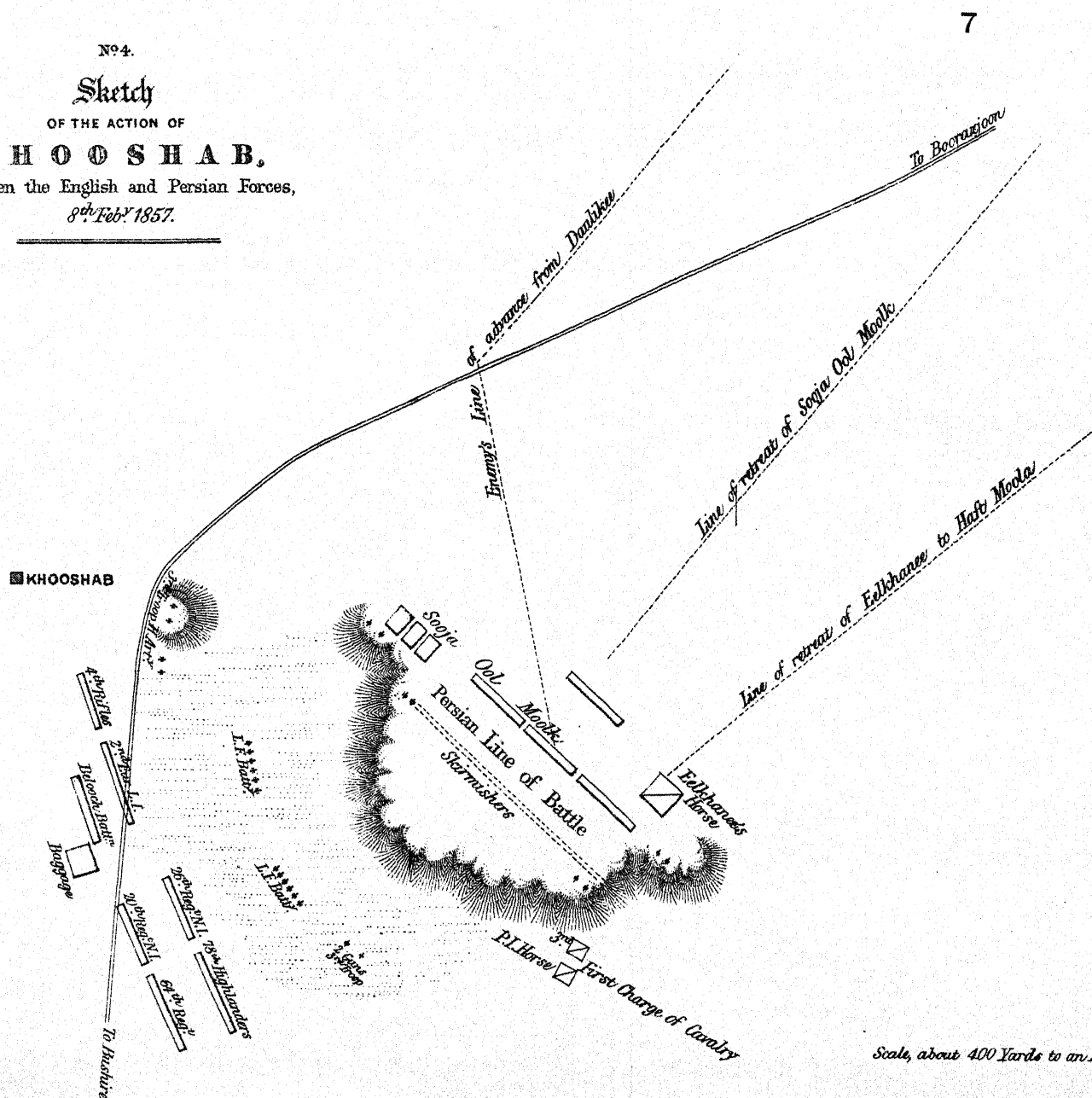
Sketch

OF THE ACTION OF

KHOOSHAB.

Between the English and Persian Forces,

8th Feb^y 1857.



Scale, about 400 Yards to an Inch.

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so heavy were the demands upon it, that men and officers remained, of

necessity, on picket for three, and I think, in one case, four days, without being relieved, the men, unable to cook, eating gram parched by a prisoner, and metaee (native sweetmeats) when procurable. It was during these operations that the camp was suddenly attacked by the enemy, with the view of facilitating the escape of the besieged. A native Officer, since admitted to the Order of Merit, with a small picket of the Regiment, kept the enemy at Bay until the arrival of Sir Hugh Rose himself with reinforcements.

Immediately following the fall of Rathgarh was the Battle of Barodea, where the Regiment, with a few Hyderabad Horse, crossing the river, the opposite bank being held by the enemy, drove the rebels to take shelter in the village, thus contributing to the success of the day, when the force marched uninterruptedly to Saugor, thence to the strong Fort of Gurrakota, held by a mutinous regiment and numerous bundeelas. In the advance on Gurrakota a party of the regiment under the Command of Lieutenant (now Major) Dick, forming the advance guard of the post, surprised and cut up a rebel picket, three Sowars (the mounted portion of it) only escaping. Returning after the fall of Gurrakota the regiment accompanied the army forcing the pass of Madanpur to Jhansi. Here it was employed throughout the siege, and for a few days after as a link in the chain of the investment established by Sir Hugh Rose. The wing remained for twenty-one days on picket; the officers and men, without tents or baggage, exposed in an open plain, remaining for this period night and day in their uniform, sleeping thoroughly accoutred ready for work at a moment's warning, their horses and those of their men remaining saddled all night, and a large portion of them during the day. During this period of continuous picket duty, numerous videttes and sentries were posted, both for the completion of the cordon round the city and for purposes of security, the country in the rear of our pickets being in the hands of the enemy. It may be conceived how arduous was the service at this time performed. While so strict a watch on the besieged was kept that but few contrived to escape the vigilance of the videttes and pickets, those endeavouring to do so generally paying for their temerity with their lives. The day subsequent to the assault of the town, a rumour was spread that the Ranee of Jhansi, afterwards so famous in the history of the rebellion, had escaped; a body of Cavalry, numbering about three hundred sabres was immediately ordered in pursuit by Sir Hugh Rose. This party, consisting of a weak troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons,

the greater portion of the head quarter wing (the right wing) 3rd Light Cavalry, and some eighty of the Hyderabad Horse, the whole under the Command of Major Forbes, 3rd Light Cavalry, proceeded as rapidly as possible on the track of the fugitive, the only delay being occasioned by the necessity of stopping here and there for information. After having proceeded about 22 miles the greater portion of it at a trot, the party arrived at Bandere, which was found to be in possession of the rebels. After a rapid reconnoissance, Major Forbes dividing his small force into five or six bodies, sounded the advance at a trot, some passing through, others skirting the town, when it was discovered that the rebels were in full flight, having left a few horsemen in the town as a feint. After a sharp gallop of some three miles the rebels spreading in various directions it was found that the Ranee had managed to elude us, having fled no doubt, at the first alarm; many of her followers however, paid for their devotion with their lives. Returning to the town, the Ranee's tent was found comfortably furnished, preparations for a meal having been in progress. This tent, with its furniture, some camels, etc., was brought back to camp as the fruit of the expedition; the party on arriving near the town dispersing to their various pickets, the 3rd Cavalry arriving at its ground at about 2 in the morning, having thus covered upwards of 50 miles of country in about 20 hours inflicted some loss on the enemy, evidently almost succeeded in surprising the Ranee. A few days after this, the investment being broken up, the pickets became no longer necessary, and the force was got together in camp. The Regiment had enjoyed for about 5 days only the rest thus afforded and so much required, when it was ordered to proceed at once to Goona, a Station on the Mhow road, there to meet the 71st Highlanders, coming up to join Sir Hugh Rose, with a large convoy of ammunition and stores. It was understood that the intervening country was infested by the rebels, and the orders were, I believe positive to force our way to Goona; the right wing, therefore marched (leaving the remainder of the force in camp) having just come off a standing picket of three weeks' duration.

No rebels were met with and the 71st having left Goona in anticipation of the arrival of the Cavalry, the wing met them the second march from that station. On approaching Jhansi an order was received, directing the 71st and Head quarters 3rd Light Cavalry to push on leaving the convoy, a large and very important one, in care of a very weak squardon of the Corps. This was affected, Major (than Lieutenant) Dick, being left in Command. The 71st and Head

quarters 3rd Light Cavalry joined Sir Hugh Rose in time to be present at the battle of Koonch (on the road to Calpee) the convoy safely arriving next morning having disposed of some few rebels whom they met during the night. Some uncertainty existed as to the position of the Royal Force, and no information having been received the Officer Commanding the convoy was not at all assured upon this point. A Native officer of the regiment nobly volunteered to proceed in advance, disguised, with a view to reconnoitering the position as he supposed, of the two forces, he was sent forward with 4 or 5 men. Subsequent intelligence, however, rendered such a proceeding unnecessary.

Advancing towards Calpee, it was found necessary in consequence of the suffering of the force from the great scarcity of water, to make two or more flank marches; the 3rd Light Cavalry, under its Commanding Officer, was entrusted with the honourable, but very responsible duty of protecting the flank of the second Brigade, then moving a march in rear of the 1st Brigade. This duty was performed with success, the regiment pushing forward some three miles towards Calpee, the head quarters of the enemy, the Brigade moving during the night with its flank thus supported, the line of march being not more than 7 miles from the main body of the rebels who were exceedingly strong in Cavalry. On the march subsequent to this, the wing formed a portion of the rear guard which was much strengthened, as it was suspected an attempt would be made on the baggage of the 2nd Brigade; this suspicion was verified, the greater portion of the rebel army taking part in the attack. The rear guard, however, although seriously threatened, under the Command of Major Forbes (then Commanding the regiment) ably assisted by Lieutenant Laurie, Royal Artillery, with two field pieces gallantly kept this large force in check, securing the safety of the baggage; humanly speaking, nothing but the gallantry and steadiness of the troops forming the rear guard, together with the want of spirit and purpose exhibited by the rebels, could have prevented this small band being swept away before the masses of the enemy. Almost immediately subsequent to this was the battle of Golowlie, the advance on Calpee and its evacuation by the rebels, in all of which the wing bore its part, as did every other available soldier, sickness being very prevalent. A few days previous to this the scarcity of water was found to be a great calamity; so great was it that many officers could scarcely obtain sufficient to quench their thirst, and but few in those days enjoyed the luxury of a bath. I am assured that one officer, having secured an unusual quantity after bathing he thought

Jowra
Alipore.

himself of his horse, and on offering it to him, so great was the animal's thirst, that, forgetting the nicety peculiar to his race, he swallowed it greedily and looked anxiously for more. Immediately after the occupation of Calpee a pursuing column was formed and despatched, the 3rd regiment providing the Cavalry portion. Shortly after, the treachery of Scindia's troops necessitated the advance of the whole force under Sir Hugh Rose, the regiment forming a portion of it. This resulted in the recapture of Gwalior on the 18th June 1858, and the subsequent pursuit of the rebels by General Sir R. Napier, the 3rd Cavalry forming a portion of the column under this officer's Command; the pursuit happily ended in the total route of the rebel force, estimated variously at from 5 to 10 or 12,000 men and the capture of 28 pieces of Ordnance, the victors numbering but 660 Cavalry and Artillery of all ranks, and consisted of the first troop Bombay Horse Artillery, a very weak troop of Dragoons, the Head quarter wing 3rd Light Cavalry, a portion of the Hyderabad Horse (1st regiment) and a portion of Meade's Horse. The consequences of this affair, totally confined on our side to Cavalry and Artillery, were highly advantageous. Here, (at the battle of Jowra Alipore) Tantia Topee lost the whole of his English Artillery, and was thus prevented from ever again offering any very effective opposition; he was also deprived of his chief weapon for inflicting injury on the loyal Native Princes in Rajputana. Returning from Jowra Alipore, after having endeavoured still further to pursue the rebels, being incapacitated from the want of supplies, the wing was permitted to rest for a short time at Gwalior, when it was ordered on the 30th June, 1858 back to Jhansi, to form a portion of the brigade at that station, the country in that neighbourhood being in a very unsettled state and almost entirely in the hands of rebels.

Shortly after the return of the wing, having already provided one or two detachments, it proceeded with a small body of Infantry into the districts, and having subsequently been joined by two field pieces native artillery, the small field force thus organised performed good service under the Command of Captain W. Ashburner then also commanding the regiment. On the arrival of the field force at the scene of its future operations it was found that the country was entirely in the hands, and under the influence of the rebels, a large body variously estimated at from 2000 to 4000 men, under the command of a rebel chief named Burjore Sing, being in the neighbourhood. The force under Captain Ashburner remained out for two and half months, during the greater portion of the

monsoon and the commencement of the cold weather of 1858. During this period the wing of the regiment, the only cavalry, with the field detachment was brought into frequent use, and acted as a very salutary check to the predatory movements of small bodies from the rebel force. At length the affair of Mow-Mohani, ably fought by Captain Ashburner, and which ended in the loss by the enemy of their two guns (which were gallantly captured in a charge delivered by but fifty sabres of the regiment totally unsupported, this party having followed in pursuit) gave a serious blow to the power of the local rebel chief above referred to. The force was occupied in marches and countermarches, protecting towns and villages threatened, and endeavouring, but without success, to capture the chief rebels. During this period a few skirmishes of minor importance took place; eventually shortly after the close of the monsoon, during the whole of which the wing had been constantly moving about the districts under canvas, the field force was immediately ordered into Jhansi, and arrived there on the 20th of October 1858, having made nineteen consecutive marches without a halt. Here, for a time, ends the record of the movements of the wing as a body; up to this date it had marched, since its landing at Oolwa Bunder, 2,032 miles.

From this period the wing was frequently called on, and often without the slightest warning, to despatch detachments to various parts of the districts to keep the local rebels in check; this duty, a most harassing one, was performed up to the 23rd November 1859; when the regiment was relieved by the 16th Bengal Irregulars; the marches of these detachments may conjointly be estimated as though the wing had marched 250 miles.

On the relief of the head quarter wing, it marched via Mhow and Jaulna to Sholapore, the present cantonment of the regiment, this march in itself was a very considerable one, having taken a little more than 2 months and a half to perform. The wing arrived at Sholapore on the 20th of February 1860, after a march of 720 miles, with but one sore back, which I consider reflects the highest credit on the Officer Commanding the wing (Brevet Major W. A. Dick), and the Officers and men, as such perfect immunity from that scourge of most cavalry corps, could only have been secured by the greatest zeal and attention to their duties on the part of all.

The right wing, on its arrival at Sholapore, had therefore marched from the 1st January 1857 to the 20th February 1860 the distance of 3,102 miles, and it had been, with the exception of a short time

at Jhansi, uninterruptedly under canvas for the term of very nearly three and a half years, dating from its departure from Rajcote for Persia, on the 1st October 1856. For easier reference, I have beneath given an abstract of the marches performed.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the conduct of the men during the past eventful years has been all their officers could desire; in action no doubt can be entertained of their conspicuous bravery; as a mass they require rather to be restrained than led on; and I cannot more fitly conclude than by stating that, in the past struggle, where many of the men of our regiment were fighting for the Government but a few miles from their own homes, the regiment has never given birth to a mutineer, nor lost a member by desertion.

ABSTRACT of marches of Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment, Bombay Light Cavalry, from 1st January 1857 to 20th February, 1860, showing the distances traversed.

Corps.	March. From what Station to what Station.	Distances in Miles.
Headquarter Wing, 3rd Light Cavalry	Service in Persia	236
	From Oolwa Bunder to Kirkee, and from Kirkee to Sehore ...	490
	From Sehore to Gurrakota, &c., and on to Jhansi also to Banderi and back	401
	To Ramghur and back to Jhansi with 71st Highlanders ...	140
	From Jhansi to Calpee	90
	Calpee to Gwalior	80
	Gwalior to Jowra, Allipore, &c., and back	70
	Gwalior to Jhansi	75
	In the Jhansi and Jaloun Districts during monsoon of 1858 ...	450
	Miscellaneous detachment duty from Jhansi	250
	With Brigadier Ainslie in pursuit of Feroze Shah, 1858-59 ...	100
	March of wing from Jhansi to Sholapore	720
Grand total of miles by Head Quarter Wing..		3,102
Left Wing 3rd Regt. Light Cav.	Service in Persia	236
	From Oolwa Bunder to Kirkee, and from Kirkee to Mhow ...	449
	From Mhow, 22nd August, to Mhow, 13th January 1859 ...	1300
	Mhow to Sholapore	415
Grand total of Miles marched by the Left Wing...		2400

J. C. GRAVES, BREVET-MAJOR,
Commanding, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

Services of the Left Wing of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry.

The A Troop left Kirkee with the head quarters and right wing on the 30th November 1857 for field service; on arrival near Mhow, on the 6th January 1858, it was detached for garrison duty at that Station.

The C and D Troops left Poona 19th March 1858, and arrived at Mhow on the 26th April.

The left wing, now consisting of A, C, and D Troops (with Officers; Captain Oldfield, Lieutenant Shaw, Cornet Currie, Dr. Bruce, and Lieutenant Wood. Her Majesty's 17th Lancers attached) at 4 p.m., on the 21st August 1858, was ordered to march on field service the next morning at 4 a.m., as light as possible, for 10 or 14 days' excursion with the first Mhow Column, under Lieut.-Colonel Lockhart. A second column was sent from Mhow, and on its joining the whole, under Major General Michael, marched on Rajghur, in which direction the rebels were known to be marching. On the afternoon of the 14th September the cavalry portion of the force came in sight of the rebel camp, in great force, occupying a very long line on the opposite bank of the river that runs under the walls of Rajghur.

Having marched the whole day, and it now being about 3 o'clock, the infantry being unable to march, and the horses of the artillery not being able to move the guns (one horse having died of rupture in the attempt) the force encamped, and during the night the rebel force marched away. Early the next morning the river was crossed, and the infantry breakfasted, while the cavalry and foot artillery went on with the General to find out where the rebels were.

The main body was brought in sight, and remained under fire for some time, waiting for the infantry. On their advancing, the rebels contested the ground for about one mile, when the cavalry were sent in pursuit, causing the rebels to leave 27 guns, which were sent into Mhow. Here Lieutenant Shaw died of sunstroke.

The wing was detached from Major General Michael's force on 25th September, together with Mayne's Irregulars; the whole, about 350 strong, under Captain Mayne, and pursued northwards, keeping from 6 to 10 miles in rear of the enemy, being too weak to attack the rebels 12,000 fighting men strong (said to be from 20,000 to 30,000).

This detached force joined Brigadier Smith's column near Essagur, from which it was again detached, driving the rebels southwards through Chandairie, (which was evacuated on the approach of our force)

when both General Michael's and the rebel force marching into Mongrowlie the same morning, an action took place in which the rebels lost some more guns. The left wing rejoined General Michael's force the day after, viz., 11th October 1858.

Sindwah.

The whole force in conjunction with part of General Smith's column pursued north as far as Sindwah where the enemy, being in great force, and imagining that merely the force that was opposed to them at Rajghur was again in front of them, stood their ground well, until they were beaten off the field. This general action took place on the 19th October 1858. From this point a southern pursuit was made, the force again overtaking the rebels at Koorze, on the 25th October 1858. The force after crossing the Nurbudda at Hoosungabad, was divided, the smaller portion, with which was the left wing, entering the Madras Presidency through Baitool and Ellichpore, traversing the plains close to the hills along which the rebels were passing.

On the rebels re-crossing the Nurbudda, the left wing was placed on outpost at Chawar, a few miles from where these hills terminate.

The force was ordered northwards, and when at Puchore, 18 miles south of Bewora, the left wing was ordered into Mhow to refit, nearly five months having elapsed; it, in the first instance, having been ordered to take a sufficiency for 10 days only. The wing arrived in Mhow on the 13th January 1859, having marched 1,300 miles since 22nd August 1858, and having been in hot pursuit throughout the heavy rains of 1858. The wing was then ordered to march on Sholapore, where it arrived on 1st April 1859, having marched, since leaving Poona, a distance of 2,084 miles.

(Sd.) J. C. GRAVES, Brevet Major,
Commanding, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

In the following pages the part played by the Right and Left Wings of the Regiment as they served in different Brigades are described in detail:—

Services of the Right Wing.

The Right Wing continued its march to join Sir Hugh Rose at Sehare.

The Central India Field Force, of which Sir Hugh Rose took command on the 17th December 1857, consisted of two Brigades. The first being at Mau, the second at Sehare.

The first under command of Brigadier C. S. Stuart of the Bombay Army was comprised of:—

- 1 Squadron, 14th Dragoons.
- 1 Troop, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
- 2 Regiments of Hyderabad Cavalry.
- 86th Regiment.
- 25th Bombay Infantry.
- 1 Regiment H. C. Infantry.
- 1 Light Field Battery.
- 2 Field Batteries H.C.
- And some Sappers.

The 2nd, Commanded by Brigadier Stewart, 14th Light Dragoons, was composed of:—

- Headquarters 14th Light Dragoons.
- Headquarters 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
- 1 Regiment of Cavalry H. C.
- 3rd Bombay European Regt. (now 109th Infantry).
- 24th Bombay Native Infantry.
- 1 Regiment Infantry H.C.
- 1 Battery Bombay Horse Artillery.
- 1 Field Battery H.C.
- 1 Company Madras Sappers,
- A Detachment Bombay Sappers and a siege train.
- Total strength amounting to about 4,500 men.

On the 16th January Sir Hugh Rose started from Sehere for the relief of Saugor, which he reached from Indore (32 miles from Sehere) in 34 days, after taking the Fort of Rathgarh, one of the strongest in Bundelkhand, on the way.

The Fort of Rathgarh, 24 miles from Saugor was garrisoned by Valaitis (Afghan Mercenaries) and Pathans as warlike as they were desperate.

The East and South faces were almost perpendicular, the rock being scarp'd and strengthened by a deep rapid river running close beneath the walls from East to West. In 1810, the Maharajah Scindia with a force at least four times as strong as that under Sir Hugh Rose only took Rathgarh after a siege of 7 months. The day after arriving there, Sir Hugh Rose with a small party of the 3rd Europeans and 3rd Light Cavalry under Captain Forbes made a complete reconnaissance of 18 miles, of the whole country round the rock of

Rathgarh. Rathgarh. During the siege the regiment was constantly employed and so heavy were the demands upon it that men and officers remained on piquet for three days without being relieved. Lieutenant Moore owing to the paucity of Gunners, served a gun on the 28th of January. For 4 days without a relief of guards, the British Troops defended their camp against a numerous enemy on their flanks and rear, while they attacked the fortress in their front. It was during these operations when a sudden attack by the enemy outside was made with a view to facilitate the escape of the besieged that a Native Officer, Soojat Khan, since admitted to the order of merit, with a small piquet of this regiment, kept the enemy at bay until the arrival of reinforcements under Sir Hugh Rose himself. On the night before the projected assault, the rebel garrison evacuated the place by an ancient sally-port. They were now hotly pursued and a considerable number taken prisoners. The siege only lasted from the 23rd to 28th January.

Barodia. About 15 miles from Rathgarh lies Barodia, a strong village surrounded by dense jungle. Here the rebels concentrated under the Raja of Banpur, one of the most determined leaders of the mutiny. It was necessary to attack him at once, and this operation was successfully carried out on January 30th after a forced march. The enemy made a determined resistance and lost some 500 men. At this battle Sir Hugh Rose in his despatch of 8th February 1858, states (i) "Seeing a body of rebel Horsemen with a red standard endeavouring to gain a wood to our right and out flank us, I had directed a charge of Cavalry against them. (ii) I turned the advantage gained by the 3rd Europeans immediately to account, and sent the Hyderabad Irregular Cavalry supported by the 3rd Bombay Cavalry under Captain Forbes, to cross the ford covered by skirmishers, to pass through the jungle to the front and fall on the enemy in the open which I had learnt was between the jungle and Barodia. Captain Forbes found the enemies flanks, particularly their left, posted in thick jungle, their centre in comparatively open ground; he charged and broke their centre cutting up 30 or 40 of them. The third and very strong position, the village of Barodia, now came within sight, Captain Forbes having observed a body of Cavalry, retreating leisurely on it, attempted to cut them off, but their flight on seeing his intention became so rapid that he only succeeded in killing 8 or 10 of them before they got well under the protection of their guns in position at their village, and of the matchlock men posted in the dense jungle, which surrounded three sides of it, and lining the banks of a wet nullah running along the front. (13) Captain Forbes mentioned for their conduct on this occasion and I beg to recommend

to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Subedar Soojat Khan* for having killed himself, three of the rebels all of his own caste, Naick Hamut Sing, very severely wounded, *Naick Babadheen Khan and *Trooper Vass also severely wounded, who attracted the notice of their officers by engaging singly two or three of the enemy at the same time. (14) On the day before when the camp was attacked, the same faithful Subedar hindered the advance of the enemy by the able disposition of his pickets. (15) If His Excellency were pleased to obtain a reward for these brave soldiers, it should have a good effect on their regiment, whose fidelity and courage have never failed. (17) Captain Forbes conducted the charge with the same gallantry and intelligence which distinguished him at Khushab. (21) It was now getting dark, I surrounded the village with the skirmishers and a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and halted them only a short time to rest the troops who had been on duty the last 5 days, and marched back the same night to Rathgarh, they were marching or engaged 15 hours.

Casualties at Barodia.—3rd Bombay Cavalry: wounded, Cornet Daniels, Troopers Hamut Sing, Francis Vass, Kalkee Parsad.

Horses: 1 killed, 5 wounded and 1 missing.

The immediate result of these successes was the relief of Saugor on 3rd February, the place having been invested for upwards of 7 months. The troops marched right through the city. A European regiment had never been seen in Saugor before, and was consequently the source of much curiosity. Sir Hugh Rose sent a small force to destroy the fort of Sonada on the 8th February. Having thus opened the roads to and from the West and North, Sir Hugh Rose set himself to clear the way to wards the East. This entailed the capture of the fort of Garhakota, Garhakota. about 25 miles East of Saugor, where the mutinous 51st and 52nd Bengal Infantry regiments with other large bodies of rebels had established themselves and were devastating the country around. The † fort was a strong one, the thickness of the walls varying from 15 to 20 feet, built by French Engineers; so strong, indeed, that in 1818 a British Force, Commanded by Brigadier Watson, of 11,000 men with 22 siege guns only gained possession of it after a long investment by allowing the garrison to march out with the honours of war.

Starting from Saugor on the 9th the fort of Garhakota was occupied on the 11th February, after a trying march through dense jungle, under

* Admitted to the order of merit G.G.O., 17th January 1860.

† The strength of the fort being such every one was surprised at the enemy evacuating the place so rapidly.

a very hot sun, with the enemy keeping up a running fight all the way. During the advance on the 11th a party of the regiment under Lieutenant Dick forming the advance guard of the force, surprised a rebel piquet of 16 and cut up all but three of them.

Within the fort was found a large quantity of supplies and war material pointing to the belief that the rebels had intended to make Garhakota a central rendez-vous. The western face of the fort was destroyed. The General's next object was to reach Jhansi as quickly as possible.

On the 4th March the Madanpur Pass was forced. There were three passes Narut, Madanpur, and Dhamoni. Sir Hugh Rose made a flying movement through the Madanpur Pass, only making a feint against the Narut by far the most difficult, as the enemy having taken into their heads that he must pass through it, had greatly increased its natural difficulties, and it was defended by the Raja of Banpur with 8 to 10,000 men. The movement was successful, the enemy retreating to Madanpur followed by Sir Hugh Rose's force which shelled the town, the enemy replied for a few minutes then fled. The Cavalry sent in pursuit followed them to the walls of the Fort of Sorai. The effect of this victory was very great. In his despatch Sir Hugh Rose wrote "By forcing the pass of Madanpur, I have taken the whole of the enemy's defences in rear, and an extraordinary panic has seized them." The Rebels evacuated the formidable Pass of Maltum, the fort of Narut to the rear of it, the little fort of Sorai, the strong fort of Marrora and the fortified castle of Banpur, the almost impregnable fortress of Talbahat on the heights above the lake of that name. They abandoned also the line of the Bina and Betwa with the exception of the fortresses of Chandairi on the left bank of the latter river.

Chandairi. The first Brigade under Brigadier-General C. S. Stewart which left Mau on the 10th January, marched to Gunah meeting en route no serious opposition. About 70 miles east of Gunah lies the important fort of Chandairi. Its splendour in the prosperous times of the Moghul Empire had made it notorious. The fort still remained strong and menacing, testifying alike to its prestige and to the valour of its defenders. Situated on the summit of a high hill, defended by a rampart of a sandstone, flanked by circular towers, the fort of Chandairi, seen by an approaching enemy looked worthy of its reputation. To this place in February 1858, flocked the sepoys beaten by Sir Hugh Rose in the actions already detailed, to join there the men who had sworn to defend it successfully or to perish. Against it General

C. S. Stewart, marched from Gunah on the 5th March. The enemy offered a desperate resistance, but the fort was carried by storm on 17 March, with a loss on our side of 2 officers and 27 men.

On the 20th March, Sir Hugh Rose sent on Brigadier Stewart with the Cavalry and Artillery noted in the margin to invest Jhansi (125 miles north of Saugor).

6 Guns H. A.
325, 114th
Dragoons.
140 3rd Light
Cavalry.
475 Sabres
H. C.

About 100 Bundelas were sabred by the Cavalry while endeavouring to enter the fort at Jhansi, having been summoned by the Rani to defend it. Great importance was attached by the British authorities to the fall of the fortress and city. It was looked on as the stronghold of the mutineers in Central India. The rebel garrison included 10,000 valaitis (Afghan mercenaries) and Bundelas (as the people of Bundelkhand are called) besides 1,500 mutinous sepoys of whom 400 were Cavalry. The number of guns in the city and fort was estimated at from 30 to 40 pieces. Nowhere in India had the people displayed a more intense hostility to the English. In June 1857, 67 Englishmen, women and children were marched to the ruins of a old mosque and there hacked to pieces by the butchers of the city. The Government were so impressed with the strength of the fortress and the inadequacy of the force for its attack, that Sir Hugh Rose, was given the option of masking it and continuing his march to Kalpi, but he preferred to keep to his original instructions at all risks, seeing how fatal it would be to leave a garrison of some 10,000 desperate men, under one of the most capable leaders of the mutiny, to harass his march onwards. Not having been able to obtain any plan of the city and fortress, and being provided only with an old uncorrected map of the country round, Sir Hugh Rose and his Staff reconnoitred all the positions and defences to a considerable distance on the 20th March. The fortress stood on a high rock overlooking a wide plain, and with its numerous outworks and masonry presented a very imposing appearance. The walls were of granite from 16 to 20 feet thick protected by extensive and elaborate works of the same solid construction all within the walls, with front of flanking embrasures for Artillery fire and loopholes, some of five tiers, for musketry. Guns placed on the high towers commanded the country all round.

Jhansi.

Wishing to invest the place as completely as possible with his small force, he established 7 flying camps of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, posting Native Artillery and Infantry at the principal camps. These flying camps sent out patrols to a considerable distance in every direction in order to prevent rebels either entering or leaving the beleaguered city.

The right wing remained on piquet 21 days, the officers and men without tents or baggage, exposed in an open plain, remaining for this period night and day in their uniform, sleeping thoroughly accoutred, ready for work at a moment's warning; numerous vedettes and sentries had to be posted both for the completion of the cordon round the city and for the purpose of security, the country in rear being in the hands of the enemy.

Abattis and deep trenches were dug across all roads and tracks. An observatory and telegraph-post in charge of an Officer was established, and from here with the aid of a telescope the besiegers could see right into the interior of the city. Day and night a heavy fire was kept on the Fort and Manielon. Day and night the rebels served their guns and repaired their defences. Some batteries returned shot for shot. Native women were seen working on the walls. Often the Rani of Jhansi and her ladies in rich attire visited the "Black Tower" in the cool of the evening to see how the fight went. So well were the besieging batteries served that by March 30th, the 8th day of the investment, the General to save further expense of ammunition which was running short made arrangements to storm the place next day. The advance of the so-called army of the Peshwa numbering 20,000 men across the Betwa under Tantia Topi, with reinforcements of heavy guns and all the material of war, caused the assault to be deferred. At sunset on March 31st Tantia Topi lit an immense bonfire as a signal of his arrival. It was answered by salvos from all the batteries of the Fort and city and by shouts of joy from the defenders. A more anxious moment than this seldom came to an officer in command. Sir Hugh Rose grasped this situation as coolly as possible. Relying on himself and on the spirit of the troops he understood so well, he resolved to fight a general action with the new enemy, while not relaxing either the siege or investment.

During the course of the evening he moved all the available men who could be spared and drew them up in two lines, friend and foe bivouacked under arms opposite to each other. At midnight information was brought that several thousands of the enemy were crossing the Beta by a ford a little way off, with the intention of turning the left of the little British force and of relieving Jhansi from the North. The General was at once compelled to send his second line to oppose this flank movement, so that he himself was left with a force which all arms included, did not amount to more than 900 men. He intended to open battle at daybreak, pour into the

rebels the fire of all his guns; and then turn and double up their left flank. But before his plan could be carried out, Tantia Topi vigorously attacked him with all the élan of a foe certain of victory. A decisive movement was therefore necessary, and this was boldly and successfully carried out by the Infantry advancing against the enemy's centre, while his flanks were attacked with Horse Artillery and Cavalry, the enemy broke and retired in confusion. A general advance was ordered and the retreat of the rebels became a complete rout.

The whole of the Artillery and Cavalry were now sent in pursuit which was continued till dark for some 16 miles. Tantia Topi's loss in this extraordinary action was 1,500 men, besides stores, siege guns, camp equipage, and materials of war, welcome booty to the victors. And all this was effected by a handful of disciplined men led by a determined and skilful general. Sir Hugh Rose would not allow the siege operations to be relaxed for an instant. Anxious to profit by the discouragement caused among the besieged and the fresh energy infused into the besiegers the General resolved to strike at once. He gave his men no rest and they did not expect it. Breach or no breach, he determined that Jhansi should be taken on the 3rd of April, and it was taken. For the men under his command, although well-nigh tired out, were no less confident and resolute. The Fort was taken by assault after a desperate resistance. The task of clearing the city of armed rebels was partly accomplished the same day. Driven from street to street, and house to house, the enemy defended themselves with the fury of despair, setting light to trains of powder on the floor and even to the ammunition in their pouches.

The 86th captured an English Union Jack which had been given by Lord William Bentinck to a former ruler of Jhansi, with permission to have it carried before him as a reward of his fidelity.

The next day, 4th April, the remainder of the city was captured and occupied. On the morning of the 4th a wounded Mahratta reported that the Ranee accompanied by 300 valaitis and 25 Sowars fled that night from the fort. It was afterwards discovered that four horses had been brought into the fort ditch, with the connivance of a native contingent serving with Sir Hugh Rose, that after leaving it they had been headed back by one of the piquets, where the Ranee and her party separated, she taking to the right a few sowars in the direction of her intended flight to Bandiri. Sir Hugh Rose immediately sent off strong detachments of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 3rd Light Cavalry and Hyderabad contingent, about 300 sabres all

told, under command of Major Forbes, 3rd Cavalry in pursuit, with guns to support them, as it was said that Tantia Topi had sent a force to meet her. Brigadier Stewart was also sent to watch the fords of the Betwah. After covering 21 miles, mostly at a trot, near Bandiri the Cavalry came in sight of the irregular Horse sent to meet the Ranee, which separated, probably with the idea to mislead the pursuers as to her real course. *Lieutenant Dowker, H.C., was sent by Major Forbes through the town of Bandiri, whilst he with the 3rd Light Cavalry and 14th Light Dragoons, passed it by the left. In the town Lieutenant Dowker saw traces of the Ranee's hasty flight, and her tent in which was an unfinished breakfast. The Ranee with four attendants was seen escaping on a horse, when Lieutenant Dowker was dismounted by a severe wound and obliged to give up the pursuit. After galloping over three miles after the rebel horsemen, in which many of them were cut up, they became so scattered that the pursuit was given up. The Cavalry then returned to Jhansi, having covered upwards of fifty miles of country in about twenty hours.

It was not until Jhansi was taken that its great strength was known. There was only one part of the fortress, the South Curtain, which was considered suitable for breaching. But when inside it was seen that this was a mistake, there being at some distance in rear of the curtain a massive wall, 15 to 20 feet thick and immediately in rear of this a deep tank cut out of the live rock. Sir Hugh Rose in his despatch of 30th April 1858, regarding the capture of Jhansi says: "A remarkable feature in the defence was that the enemy had no works or forts outside the City."

The Fortress of Jhansi was occupied by Sir Hugh Rose on the morning of the 5th April. The loss sustained by him during the operation against it, including the action of the Betwah, was 343 killed and wounded, of whom 36 were Officers. The casualties in the Regiment were 3 horses wounded. The enemy's loss was computed at 5,000. One thousand dead bodies were actually burned or buried in Jhansi itself. The satisfaction of the authorities at the fall of this city fortress was of course great. The Duke of Cambridge wrote to Sir Hugh Rose: "This operation is highly satisfactory, and it only proves how much can be done with a small force, such as the one under your command, if it is but ably handled. I had always the greatest confidence in your talent and judgment."

* Sir Hugh Rose's despatch says Lieutenant Dowker was sent through the town, another report says that it was Captain Moore, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Sir Colin Campbell also congratulated the general very heartily on all he had accomplished. "Your operations," he said, "have been conducted with much skill, and I have reason to thank you for the manner in which you have executed the difficult tasks assigned to you by the Government of India."

The Regiment had only enjoyed a rest of five days when it was ordered to proceed to Goonah at once, to meet the 71st Highlanders with a large convoy of ammunition and stores. It was understood that the intervening country was infested by the rebels, and positive orders were given to force the road to Goonah. No rebels were met with, and the 71st having left Goonah in anticipation of the arrival of the Cavalry, the Wing met them at the second march from that station; on approaching Jhansi an order was received for the 71st Highlanders and Wing of the Regiment to press on, leaving the convoy under a very small escort of two Officers and sixty-eight sabres, under the command of Lieutenant Dick. The 71st and Head-Quarters 3rd Light Cavalry joined Sir H. Rose in time to be present at the battle of Koonch, 8th May, the convoy safely arriving next morning, having disposed of some rebels who attacked them during the night. Leaving a small portion of his second Brigade to garrison Jhansi, Sir Hugh Rose marched on April 25th for Kalpi, 102 miles to the North East. He had scarcely started when information came that the sepoy garrison of Kalpi reinforced by valaitis under the Rani of Jhansi, and by Tantia Topi with the Gwalior contingent and other rebels had occupied Koonch (42 miles from Kalpi and between it and Jhansi).

Advancing through Kalpi, it was found necessary, on account of scarcity of water, to make two or more flank marches in close proximity of the rebels, who were exceedingly strong in Cavalry. The 3rd Cavalry were told off to protect the flank of the 2nd Brigade during this movement. On the march subsequent to this, the Wing formed a portion of the rear-guard which was much strengthened, as it was suspected an attempt would be made on the baggage of the 2nd Brigade; this was verified, a large part of the rebel army taking part in the attack. The rear-guard under Major Forbes, which had been strongly reinforced, had hardly left Itaura, when it was vigorously attacked by about 1,000 or 1,200 Cavalry, besides three or four thousand Infantry and guns. About a mile from Itaura a broad and deep ravine, only passable for carts by one narrow road, intersects the route. While halted here on account of the baggage, Major Forbes first saw the rebels approaching from the Kalpi direction towards his left flank. They took up a position on his left rear and rear, occupying the village Itaura, and from

their strength, particularly in Cavalry, it was apparent that the bold front shown by the rear-guard assisted by the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force under Major Orr, alone saved them from being driven in. During the two hours or more that the rear-guard was halted, the enemy's Cavalry made several advances, one or two at a rapid pace, but, deceived by the steadiness of the troops into supposing that a larger force was concealed in the broken ground, they did not charge. As soon as the road was clear, Major Forbes withdrew first the guns and Infantry to the further side of the ravine, and lastly the Cavalry retired first at a walk, and then at a gallop when concealed by the ground.

The enemy at once occupied the position that had been vacated, but their advance was for some time checked by the rifles of the 3rd Europeans, and the excellent practice of two guns of Royal Artillery, until the baggage had got to a considerable distance. For the first three miles of the remainder of the march the rear-guard was almost surrounded by the rebel Cavalry, and was fired at by Artillery, but alternately halting and retiring, they succeeded in preserving the baggage, which was brought in safety to Deopura.

Gulauli.

Having received at Gulauli a report that Major Forbes was hard pressed, and hearing a heavy cannonade in his direction, Sir Hugh Rose marched to his assistance with the troops detailed in the margin. The urgency of the case alone induced him to undertake this operation as

$\frac{1}{2}$ Troop R. H. A.
1 Troop, 14th Dragoons.
1 Troop, H. C. Cavalry.
3 Guns, No. 4 L. F. B.
38th and 25th Regiments, N.I.

he foresaw that a large portion of the force must be struck down by the heat of the sun. He galloped on and found that Major Forbes had reached Deopura, but that the enemy, baffled in their attempt to cut off the rear-guard, had taken ground to the left, and reinforced by three or four Battalions from Kalpi, who were now swarming out of the ravines, were preparing, firing heavily, to storm the village of Muttre, which Lieut.-Colonel Campbell had judiciously occupied from Deopura.

Sir Hugh Rose in his despatch on this action wrote: "The enclosed report shows how successfully Major Forbes repulsed, aided by Major Orr, the enemy with loss and brought in safely the long and helpless line of baggage over difficult ground, to the Camp at Deopura. I beg to mention especially Major Forbes for this good service."

From Major FORBES, C.B., Commanding Rear Guard.

To Captain TODD, Brigadier-Major, 2nd Brigade, Central India Field Force.

Camp near Deopura, 16th May 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of the

His Majesty's 14th Dragoons, 42 Sabres under Lieut. Beamish.

Royal Artillery and guns under Lieutenant Lowry.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 170 Sabres under Lieutenant Dick.

3rd Europeans, 93 under Lieutenant Mackintosh.

24th Native Infantry, 113 under Lieutenant Estridge.

Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, 200 under Capt. Murray.
Total 618.

Brigadier Commanding, 2nd Brigade, the arrival in Camp of the Rear Guard, having been closely followed up from within a mile of our last encampment at Itaura by 4,000 to 5,000 of the Rebel army, of which 1,000 to 1,200 were cavalry.

2. As the Brigadier is aware a deep and broad ravine only passable for carts by one narrow road intersects the route about a mile from Itaura.

3. It was when halted here on account of the baggage that I first saw the rebels approaching from the Kalpi direction towards my left flank. They took up a position on my left rear and rear, occupying the village of Itaura, and from their strength particularly in Cavalry, it was throughout apparent that our bold front alone saved the rear guard from being driven in, and the consequent loss of guns, owing to the only line of retreat being choked up by carts.

4. During the two hours or more we were halted here, the enemy's cavalry made several advances, one or two at a rapid pace, but deceived I imagined by the perfect steadiness of the troops into supposing that a large force was concealed in the broken ground in our rear, they did not close, and as soon as the road was clear I withdrew, first the guns and infantry to a position on this side the ravine, then the Troop of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, and lastly the remainder of the Cavalry at a walk, until concealed from the enemy by the nature of the ground, then at a gallop.

5. As I expected this retrograde movement brought the enemy on us, and before the Cavalry had had time to form on the right and left of the guns, he had occupied the position we had given up.

6. The further advance in force was, however, checked by the rifles of the 3rd Europeans, and the excellent practice of the two guns of the Royal Artillery, and time given to the baggage to get on a considerable distance.

7. For the first three miles of the remainder of our march, we were almost surrounded by the Rebel Cavalry and fired into by their Artillery, but alternately halting and retiring, we succeeded in preventing any of the baggage from falling into their hands.

8. If any baggage was lost, it could not have been on the road, by which I marched, and to have divided the rear guard or even extended it more than was done, would have been its destruction, followed by the loss of the greater portion of the ammunition, stores, and baggage of the Brigade.

9. I herewith enclose a list of the casualties during the day (not found).

10. I would beg to bring to your notice the Officers named in the margin of this report, and in a special manner Lieutenant Lowry, to the precision of whose fire, and the manner in which he handled his two guns, do I chiefly attribute our being able to keep in check so large a body of Cavalry.

11. Lieutenant Bonus, Bombay Engineers, and Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, 3rd Light Cavalry, were most useful to me in getting on the baggage and in conveying orders. Mr. Lamb rode into Camp at my request in the presence of the enemy, and returned at a very considerable risk of being cut off.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) J. FORBES, Major,
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry,
Commanding, Rear Guard.

Report of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell.

I have the honour to report that a large body of 1200 of the enemy's Cavalry with 3 Guns moved suddenly out at 2 p.m. yesterday, from the rear of a large village situated about two cos on our left. The plain intervening is intersected with nullahs, and they were soon after reported to be advancing with an evident intention of attacking our camp.

2. The small village of Muttre which forms the left point of Appir was then occupied. Proceeding at once to meet the enemy taking with me the 3rd Light Cavalry and the half Battery whom I met on their way to Muttre.

Re: paras 9-10, the list of casualties and the Officers mentioned are unfortunately not given in the printed copies of the despatches.

3. I found the enemy were advancing rapidly in line, about 1½ miles from us, with their line so far extended as to threaten our left rear, to this point I directed our advance and soon after coming within range the enemy halted.

4. A heavy fire commenced on both sides, the enemy firing remarkably well, and sending two or three round shot into the ranks of the 3rd Light Cavalry, but the superior fire of the R.A. and No. 18 Battery effectually stopped all further advance on their part.

7. Foiled on all sides, and it being now sunset, the enemy slowly retired taking with them their dead and wounded into the nullahs.

Report of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, Commanding 2nd Brigade, C.I.F.F.

Deopura, 18th May 1859.

Almost immediately subsequent to this was the battle of Gulauli, and the advance on Kalpi.

Although as a fortification Kalpi had but little to boast of, its position was unusually strong. It was protected on all sides by ravines, to its front by five lines of defences, and to its rear by the Jumna from which rises the precipitous rock on which stands the fort.

The following passage is quoted from Sir Hugh Rose's despatch to show how terribly the fighting strength of the force was reduced owing to the intense heat. "All the old Indian Officers said they had never felt, not even in Sind, so bad a heat as that of the Jumna. The men affected by it had apoplexy, violent crying fits, and lost their heads and sight. Out of the 36 men of the 14th Light Dragoons who went from Gulauli to reinforce a party escorting supplies and threatened by the enemy, 17 after being out only three hours came home in doolies. Out of less than 400 men of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry whom I took to reinforce the 2nd Brigade, two hundred fell out of that number after 2 hours. It was 119° in the shade."

To avoid a protracted engagement in the fierce heat of the sun, Sir Hugh Rose made a long night march and to the left flank, and shortly after daybreak arrived opposite the West of Kunch, in rear of the fort and town; thus turning the strong defences of the Jhansi Gate. After the troops had rested, the Artillery opened fire, and the Infantry prepared to storm the fort. The opposition was short, the enemy seeing their defences broken down and their right completely turned retired in masses towards Kalpi. So keen, however, was the pursuit that they soon became a helpless mob of runaways, losing in the retreat some

Kunch.

600 men besides 15 guns. The mutinous 52nd Bengal Native Infantry which covered the retreat were almost annihilated.

The British loss was three officers and 59 men killed and wounded, in addition to many struck down by the sun.

The heat was terrible, the action lasted from daybreak till 9 at night, in a heat which was 110° in the shade. Dooli after dooli was brought into the hospital with officers and men suffering from sunstroke, some dead, some prostrate, others laughing or sobbing in delirium. The General himself had fallen three times from sunstroke, but each time forced himself to rally until victory was won. Writing of the action of Kunch three days later Sir Hugh Rose said: "We should have destroyed the enemy had not the dreadful heat paralysed the men. 11 poor fellows died of sunstroke." So admirable was the conduct of the men under these trials that their Commander wrote of them in his official despatch as follows:—

"These noble soldiers whose successes were never chequered by a reverse, with a discipline which was as enduring as their courage, never proffered one complaint. They fell in their ranks struck down by the sun, and exhausted by fatigue, but they would not increase the anxieties of their General or belie their devotion by complaint. No matter how great their exhaustion or how deep their short sleep, they always sprung to my call to arms with the heartiest good will. To think of yielding or retreating would have been ignominy. All felt that physical strength might fail, but that the spirit and discipline never could. They were often too ill to march, but their devotion made them fight. It is almost superfluous to add that troops animated by so high a sense of duty were sober, orderly, and very respectful to their officers. There was less crime in my camp than in garrison."

Kalpi.

Kalpi was captured after a series of operations. The enemy made two fierce attacks on the British camp, the first on May 20th on our right only, and the second on May 22nd was a general one, and by their whole force. After desperate fighting Sir Hugh Rose ordered an advance, the enemy were driven back, and in the pursuit threw away their arms and made no resistance.

Among the guns captured were 10 Horse Artillery ones of which they were very proud. A subterranean magazine of ammunition in the fort, 2 or 3 excellent foundries and gun manufacturies were found. The quantity of powder and Ordnance stores in the magazine was extraordinary.

The Capture of Kalpi completed the plan of the campaign which the Government of India had drawn up for the Central India Force. Marching from Mhow in January 1858, that force in 5 months had traversed Central India, had beaten the enemy in 13 general actions and sieges, and had captured some of the strongest forts in India. Lord Canning telegraphed to Sir Hugh Rose on May 24th 1858: "Your capture of Kalpi has crowned a series of brilliant and uninterrupted successes. I thank you and your brave soldiers with all my heart."

List of officers and men of the C.I.F.F., specially mentioned for important or good service in the operations before Kalpi from 17th to 23rd May 1851. * * *

"The exposure and fatigue so cheerfully undergone by Doctor Deas in his duties with the 3rd Cavalry and his unceasing attention to his duties are gratefully remembered."

(Sd.) HUGH ROSE.

Casualties in the regiment from 15th May to the termination of the operations against Kalpi.

			Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.
Men	...	...	4	...	2	...	—
Horses	...	...	4	...	3	...	2

Immediately after the occupation of Kalpi a pursuing column was formed and despatched, this regiment furnishing the Cavalry portion.

On the 1st of June Sir Huger Rose issued his farewell order, and in glowing terms addressed the men whom he had led to victory upon victory.

"The Central India Field Force being about to be dissolved, the Major General cannot allow the troops to leave his immediate command without expressing to them the gratification he has invariably experienced at their good conduct and discipline; and he requests that the following General Order may be read at the head of every Corps and detachment of the force: Soldiers! you have marched more than a 1,000 miles and taken more than a 100 guns, you have forced your way through mountain passes and intricate jungles, and over rivers, you have captured the strongest forts, and beaten the enemy, no matter what the odds, wherever you met him; you have restored extensive districts to the Government and peace and order now reign where before, for 12 months, were tyranny and rebellion; you have done all this and you have never had a check,

Sir H. Rose's
first farewell
order.

"I thank you with all sincerity for your bravery, your devotion, and your discipline. When you first marched I told you that you as British soldiers had more than enough of courage for the work which was before you, but that courage without discipline was of no avail, and I exhorted you to let discipline be your watchword; you have attended to my orders, in hardships, in temptations, and in dangers you have obeyed your General and you never left your ranks.

"You have fought against the strong and you have protected the rights of the weak and defenceless, of foes as well as of friends; I have seen you in the ardour of the combat preserve and place children out of harm's way. This is the discipline of Christian soldiers and this it is which has brought you triumphant from the shores of Western India to the waters of the Jumna, and establishes without doubt, that you will find no place to equal the glory of our arms."

Thus ended the operations which the Central India Field had been detailed to perform, and which it carried out so admirably. When the unexpected happened, and with the capture of Kalpi terminated what may accordingly be called the first phase of the operations. The event which caused the Central India Field Force to again take the Field, is briefly described in the following lines:—

The Maharajah of Scindia's troops who had been paraded to co-operate with Lord Clyde's army and march against the rebels in Rohilkhund suddenly mutinied to a man. The Maharajah made a brave endeavour to assert his authority, but was forced to fly for his life to Agra, which place he reached with difficulty, accompanied by only one or two attendants. The rebels entered Gwalior, looted the Treasury and jewels, amongst the latter being a famous pearl necklace taken from the Portuguese regalia. The Garrison of the fort opened its gates to the rebels, and from 50 to 60 fine guns, an arsenal with abundance of warlike stores, fell into the enemy's hands. To render the situation still more embarrassing, Gwalior fell into the rebel hands at the most unfavourable time of the year, for military operations, i.e., on the eve of the rains when the heat was at its zenith.

This serious news reached Sir Hugh Rose, just after his leave had been granted. A few days rest had revived him, and he at once telegraphed to the Governor-General to say that he would be glad to take command again. Lord Canning thanked him warmly for this generous devotion to public service and accepted the offer.

On the 4th June Sir Hugh Rose took over the command again of the Central India Field Force. Leaving
1st Troop, Bombay Horse
Artillery.
1 Squadron, 14th Light
Dragoons.
1 Squadron, 3rd Bombay
Light Cavalry.
Madras, Sappers and Miners.
by order one Troop, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry to garrison Kalpi until relieved by Bengal Troops, he set out on the 6th June with a small force to overtake Stewart's Column which had started for Gwalior on the 1st. By making forced marches at night in spite of the intense heat, on one occasion the thermometer stood at 130, when it broke, Sir Hugh Rose overtook Stewart at Indoorkee on the 12th and still pushing on, reached Bahadurpur, 5 miles East of the Morar Cantonments, on the 16th. These Cantonments were 5 miles from Gwalior, and were held by the enemy.

Sir Hugh Rose's plan was to invest Gwalior as closely as its great extent would allow, and then attack the weakest side. A scientific siege of the fortress would have prolonged the operations into the rainy season.

In spite of only having reached Bahadurpur at 6 a.m. after a long night's march, he resolved to strike at once and placed the troops in order of battle, and advanced. The rebels were driven out with great slaughter and the success was completed by an admirable pursuit by a wing of the 14th Light Dragoons. The Regiment was with General Napier's brigade on this day, and on rear guard. The capture of Morar Cantonments had good results. It was the first defeat which the combined forces of the Kalpi and Gwalior rebels had sustained, and enabled communications at once being opened with Brigadier Smith at Kotah-ki-Sarai, 7 miles to the East, and Gwalior being reconnoitred from that side. In the meantime Brigadier Smith had a sharp encounter with the enemy in which the Ranee of Jhansi received her death wound, the spot was afterwards shown where her body was burnt with great ceremony. This Indian Joan of Arc was dressed in a red jacket and trousers and white turban. She wore Scindia's celebrated pearl necklace which she had taken from his treasury. As she lay mortally wounded in her tent, she ordered these ornaments to be distributed among her troops. The whole rebel army mourned her loss. Thus fell the bravest and best military leader of the rebels, at the early age of twenty years.

On the afternoon of 18th June, Sir Hugh Rose marched to Kotah-ki-Sarai. The march was very harrassing, 100 men of the 86th Regiment alone being compelled by the sun to go into doolies. There

was no time to lose and the enemy had to be attacked at once. The troops quickly gained possession of the heights to the East of the town. A large body of some 10,000 rebels were seen drawn up on parade, with numerous Cavalry and guns. Our guns soon opened a successful fire, which killed and disabled a large number of the enemy, and put the rest to flight. The troops now entered the town without difficulty, and took possession of Scindia's palace, intending to capture the Fort in the morning. This was effected without bloodshed through the useful interposition of Captain (afterwards Sir Richard) Meade.

Twenty-seven pieces of Artillery were taken in this action besides the guns in the fort, and the 25 captured in pursuit, the old city, the new city and finally the rock of Gwalior, held to be one of the most important and strongest fortresses in India. Our losses on the 19th instant were 87 killed and wounded.

On the 20th Scindia returned, overjoyed, and overcome, to his capital, and insisted upon giving Sir Hugh Rose a dinner in his palace, attended by his old servants, who seemed overwhelmed with pleasure. He was afterwards anxious to present a medal with his device, a serpent, to all officers and men of the C.I.F.F. together with six month's batta. Lord Canning approved the presentation of the medal, but permission was refused by the Home Government.

On the 20th June Brigadier-General Napier was ordered to pursue the enemy as far and as closely as he could. Sir Hugh Rose in his despatch wrote: "The enclosed report from that Officer shows how gallantly and successfully he and his troops carried out that very important service."

General Napier's Report.

"I have the honour to report that I received orders at 5-30 a.m. on the 20th June to pursue the enemy with the details as shown which marched within an hour and a half after receipt of the order.

	European Officers.	Native Officers.	N.C.O's. and men.
1 Troop Horse Artillery	4	0	95
14th Light Bagoons	2	0	60
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	7	5	92
Hyderabad Cavalry	2	0	243
Meade's Horse	3	3	174
	18	8	664

"The Fort which had been reported to be in our possession opened upon us, as we came within range, and obliged us to make a detour to reach the Residency. We arrived in the evening at Sumowlee, having marched about 25 miles, only to find that the enemy consisting of a force of 12,000 men with 22 guns had quitted the place in the forenoon and gone to Joura Alipore.

"We were too tired to go beyond Sumowlee, the heat of the sun having been terrific; so we rested until 4 a.m. on the 22nd, then advancing on Joura Alipore when we found the enemy strongly posted with their right resting on Alipore, guns and Infantry in the centre, Cavalry on both flanks. Rising ground hid our approach, and enabled me to reconnoitre their position in security, from a distance of 1,200 yards. They opened several guns on our reconnoitring party disclosing the position of their Artillery, which I had not been previously able to discover. The ground was open to the enemy's left, and after a careful examination with the telescope left me assured that there was nothing to check the advance of my Artillery. I directed Captain Lightfoot to take up a position about 600 yards from the enemy's left flank, and enfilade their lines, and to act afterwards as circumstances might dictate. Our column of march was the most convenient for attack. Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry in advance, Lightfoot's troop of Horse Artillery supported by Prettyjohn's troops of 14th Light Dragoons and two troops of 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Dick, with a detachment of Meade's Horse under Lieutenant Burlton in reserve. When the troops came into view of the enemy after turning the shoulder of the rising ground, the whole were advancing at a gallop, and as soon as the Artillery had reached the flank of the enemy's position, the line was formed to the left, and the guns opened on the enemy at a distance of 600 yards. After a few rounds the enemy's guns were silenced and a rapid thinning and wavering of their ranks took place. Captain Lightfoot limbered up, and advanced at a gallop; and Captain Abbott and his Hyderabad Cavalry charged at the same moment. The movement was instantaneously followed by the rest of the Cavalry and the whole of the little force swept through the enemy's Batteries and camp and passed the villages into the open plain riding before them and cutting down the rebels for several miles. Detachments of Cavalry charged a body of fugitives on the right, and cut up many of them. Wherever there was a body of the enemy collected Lightfoot's guns opened and dispersed them. A party of their Cavalry made a movement to our left rear as if to cut off the baggage but on perceiving a body of the Hyderabad Cavalry left to cover the

Joura
Alipore.

roads to the rear, and being themselves threatened by a party of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry from our left, they retreated rapidly out of sight. We had now advanced about six miles from our first point of attack; the enemy was dispersed in every direction throwing away their arms; 25 guns had been captured, and were lying broad cast over the plain, men and horses were exhausted and it was necessary to retrace our steps.

"Never was the rout of an army more complete. It is difficult to estimate the number of the enemy killed, but I believe between 3 and 400. The villagers say 500, but the escape of many was facilitated by the villages into which our Cavalry could not follow. It is with great pleasure I bring to your notice, the excellent conduct of the troops of all arms under my command. Nothing could excel their cheerful endurance of the fatigue, and the intense heat of the march. Their good discipline was only equalled by the courage with which they charged such a superior force.

"Doctor Mackenzie of the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry being interrupted in his attendance of the wounded by the fire of a party of the enemy from behind a wall and ditch, called on Subedar Soojat Khan, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to dislodge them. Their position was a difficult one, but the Subedar with one half of his party with slung carbines and the other with drawn swords gallantly led the charge and succeeded in dislodging them and killing every man. I beg to recommend him for promotion to the Order of Merit. The way in which the troops were led into action excited my admiration. Those experienced officers, Captain Prettyjohn, His Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and Lt. Dick, 3rd Light Cavalry were charged with the duty of supporting the guns which they performed to my entire satisfaction."

Despatch of Brigadier General R. NAPIER, C.B., Commanding 2nd Brigade, C.I.F.F., Jaura—Alipore, 21st June 58.

Casualties, 3rd Light Cavalry.—*Nil.*

Tantia Topi who was present at this action describes it thus. "We reached Jaura Alipore and remained there during the night. The next morning we were attacked and fought for an hour and a half. We fired 5 shots and the English 4 shots, and we then ran off, leaving all our guns."

Tantia Topi lost the whole of his English Artillery besides all their ammunition, elephants, tents, carts and baggage, and was prevented

from again making any very effective opposition. Never was rout more complete.

On the 29th June Sir Hugh Rose on account of his health handed over the Command to Brigadier General R. Napier, C.B., and proceeded to Bombay to assume Command of the Bombay Army. In the following order he bade farewell to the troops.

"The Major-General Commanding being on the point of resigning the Command of the * Poona Division of the Bombay Army, on account of ill-health, bids farewell to the Central India Field Forces, and at the same time expresses the pleasure he feels that he commanded them when they gained one more laurel at Gwalior. The Major-General witnessed with satisfaction how the troops and their gallant companions-in-arms the Rajputana Brigade, under General Smith, stormed height after height and gun after gun under the fire of numerous field and siege Artillery, taking finally by assault two 18-pounders at Gwalior.

Sir H. Rose's
second fare-
well order.

"Not a man in these forces enjoyed his natural strength or health, and an Indian sun and months of marching and broken rest had told on the strongest, but the moment they were told to take Gwalior for their Queen and country, they thought of nothing but victory. They gained it, restoring England's brave and true ally to his throne, putting to complete rout the rebel army, killing numbers of them and taking from them in the field, exclusive of those in the fort, 52 pieces of Artillery, all their stores and ammunition, and capturing the city and fort of Gwalior, reckoned the strongest in India. The Major-General thanks sincerely Brigadier-General Napier, C.B., Brigadier-General Stewart, C.B., and Brigadier Smith, Commanding Brigades in the Field, for the very efficient and able assistance which they gave him, and to which he attributes the success of the day. He bids them and their brave soldiers, once more a kind farewell. He cannot do so under better aspects than those of the victory of Gwalior."

The Government of India was more than satisfied at the result, and a telegram was sent to all stations at Lord Canning's desire requesting that "the news may be spread through every part of the Deccan, and all Southern and Eastern India, and that the restoration of our brave and faithful ally Scindia through British arms may be loudly proclaimed." At the same time, a public notification was issued at Calcutta, ordering

* The C. I. F. F. was a part of the Poona Division of the Army of the Presidency of Bombay.

a "Royal Salute" to be fired at every large town in India to celebrate the event.

Sir Hugh Rose was created a G.C.B. His name was also mentioned in the vote of thanks passed in both Houses of Parliament to the troops engaged in the Mutiny Campaign.

Extract from Earl of Derby's Speech. House of Lords, April 19-1859. "In five months the Central India Field Force marched 1,085 miles, crossed numerous large rivers, took upwards of 150 pieces of Artillery, one entrenched camp, two fortified cities and two fortresses all strongly defended, fought sixteen actions, captured 20 forts, and never received a check against the most warlike and determined enemy, led by most capable commanders then to be found in any part of India."

Speaking in the House of Lords of Sir Hugh Rose, two years afterwards, the Duke of Cambridge said * * *

"Permit me to say that he was at the head of a very small European Force, and that a very large proportion of the troops under his command were native regular sepoys, and I have reason to believe that these troops on all occasions conducted themselves with a valour and bearing equal to that displayed by the Europeans." * *

It is impossible, however, to overlook the keen disappointment that was felt in the service when the Troops of the Central India Field Force were not only forbidden to accept the silver star which the Maharajah Sindia desired to give them, but received no batta, and no decoration, for a series of brilliant successes untarnished by a defeat or retreat, except the general clasp that was given promiscuously to all the troops in Central India, some of whom had done little or nothing. To crown all the Central India Field Force was debarred, by a special pleading, founded on some Admiralty ruling respecting the blockade of forts by ships of war, from participating in the prize-money found at Banda and Kirur, although the right of the Force to receive a share had been frankly acknowledged by the Government of India, by the Commander-in-Chief in India, and by the Military Authorities and head of the Government at Home.

On 30th June the Regiment was ordered to Jhansi, and, shortly after, the Wing formed part of a small column under the command of Captain Ashburner, 3rd Light Cavalry, which was required to move about the disturbed districts during the rains and part of the cold weather; during this period the Wing of the Regiment, the only Cavalry with the field detachment, was brought into frequent use.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble The Commander-in-Chief,
Adjutant General's Offices, Allahabad, 9th November 1858.*

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India,
Allahabad, the 4th October 1858.*

No. 447 of 1858. The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from Brigadier General Sir R. Napier, K. C. B., forwarding a report from Captain Ashburner, commanding Field detachment, detailing the operations of a force under his command, against certain rebel Thakoors.

His Lordship entirely concurs with the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, in the commendation bestowed on Captain Ashburner, for the highly satisfactory and creditable manner in which these operations were carried on by him, with the small force under his command.

From CAPTAIN W. ASHBURNER, Commanding Field Detachment.

*To LIEUTENANT-COL. LIDDELL, Commanding the 2nd Brigade,
Camp, Mhow, 1st September 1858.*

Sir,—I have the honour to report that on the morning of the 2nd instant, having received intimation of 200 rebels being collected in the town of Sosra with the intention of plundering it, should the inhabitants not pay a ransom, I immediately ordered out a party strength as per margin. The Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dick, I sent on in advance, with orders to surround the town, my spies having informed me that it was situated in the plain, I myself remaining to bring up the Infantry as speedily as possible. On arriving near the village of Naroul, lying in our route, and about a mile and a half beyond which Sosra is situated, I sent on an Officer with a slight escort to see if Lieutenant Dick had arrived and surrounded the town, as directed, and further ordering him to inform me if there were any rebels in the town as the Infantry were somewhat fatigued with the march, the roads being heavy and in some places under water. I thought the news of the rebels being near would inspire them. This party having been fired on by some rebels in Naroul was obliged to retire and await my arrival with the Infantry, when throwing out skirmishers, I advanced on the town, the rebels retiring through the ravines in rear, and to the left of the town which were of great size and depth. Through these we followed them, and coming within

3rd Bombay Cavalry, 100
Sabres.
3rd Europeans, 50.
24th Native Infantry, 10.

good range at a nullah which operated as a slight obstacle to their retreat, being much swollen, the Infantry succeeded in disposing of a few of the rebels, crossing the stream, which was running rapidly at the time, we continued to drive the rebels through the ravines until we arrived at Sosra at which point they recrossed the stream, and made towards Mhow Mohoni.

The rebels here had evacuated the town previous to my arrival, and probably formed some of the party whom we had driven across the River at this point.

On arriving at Sosra, I entered it and found it deserted by the inhabitants, the greater portion of whom as well as the leading men, are, I understand, in league with the rebels. The Cavalry rejoined me after we entered Sosra, having watched the further side of the town, the only one not intersected by the ravines in which horsemen could possibly act. As it rained heavily on our setting out on the expedition, and also at intervals during the day, the troops were all thoroughly wetted, and I therefore thought it advisable to return to Camp that night which I did arriving about 7 p.m.

(Sd.) W. ASHBURNER, Captain.

Report No. 2.

Camp, Mhow, on the Pohooj River, 4th September 1858.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to report that I this morning marched from Duboh, strength as below,

European Officers. Native Officers. Rank and File.

3rd Bombay Cavalry	...	8	...	7	...	125
Royal Artillery	...	1	...	0	...	10
Bhopal Artillery	...	0	...	0	...	41
3rd Europeans	...	2	...	0	...	88
24th Native Infantry	...	4	...	3	...	174
Sappers and Miners	...	1	...	1	...	34

with the intention of attacking the force of rebels, who have for some time passed been assembled in force of from 2 to 4,000, at the villages of Mhow and Mohani, situated on either bank of the river Pohooj, under the following leaders, viz., Thakoor Burjoor Sing, Bundelah, Thakoor Jowahir Sing and Dani Sing, Kenawallahs, and Thakoor Maidamee Mull.

Continuous and heavy rain since the 31st ultimo prevented my attacking them on the first instance in this position, which they had

selected on account of its great natural strength, and being intersected by deep ravines.

On arriving at Mohani, we found the enemy in possession of the nullahs, from which they opened fire at our advance guard. We threw out skirmishers with the usual support, and having found a good position for the guns, opened upon the enemy with shrapnel, which soon drove them from their position, and allowed of our advance close up to the town of Mohani, with which, as my force of infantry is but small, and inadequate to the usual loss incurred in street fighting, I directed two or three shells to be thrown, which was done, and had the effect of clearing it thoroughly. We then advanced to the opposite side of the town, facing the Fort of Mhow, where the enemy were observed to be assembled, and had brought a gun to bear upon our approach by the road, and which they opened upon our skirmishers. This gun was soon silenced by ours and seeing that the enemy had withdrawn it, and fearing it might be carried away, I ordered an advance of the whole line, at the same time directing a party of 53 3rd Light Cavalry to mount. These men up to this time had been dismounted, as a support to our guns, to enable me to bring all my Infantry into play.

No European Cavalry Officer being at that moment available, I requested Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, to accompany and lead it in pursuit of the guns, which he most willingly undertook to do, but Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore coming up shortly afterwards, I despatched him also with them.

The party soon overtook the enemy, captured their two guns which were at once turned on their former owners, and cut up about 30 of them, Mr. Lamb being slightly wounded in the pursuit.

Owing to the difficult nature of the ground which gave secure cover to the enemy, their loss in killed and wounded was not as severe as I could have wished, but I estimate it in all at from 80 to 100, their rout and dispersal was however complete, and the only two guns which they had are now in our possession, with all their ammunition, etc.

I beg to bring prominently to your notice the names of Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore, and Subedar Soojat Khan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, for their gallantry, in the capture of the enemy's guns, in most difficult ground, and trust that Government may deem their services worthy of recognition. * *

I am happy to say that we had no casualties from the enemy's fire, a few of the Europeans were knocked down by the sun, but are now doing well.

(Sd.) W. ASHBURNER, Captain,
Commanding, Field Detachment.

Casualties, besides, Veterinary Surgeon Lamb.

1 Horse killed, and 3 severely wounded.

5 Guns captured.

The following were mentioned in despatches by Sir Hugh Rose.

At the siege of Rahatgarh, January 1858.

Captain J. Forbes.

Lieutenant Moore.

Action at Barodia, 31st January 1858.

Captain J. Forbes.

Subedar Soojat Khan.

Naique Hamut Sing.

„ Babadheen Khan.

Trooper Vass.

At the Siege of Jhansi.

Major J. Forbes (twice).

Action at Kalpi.

Major J. Forbes.

Dr. J. Deas.

The Indian Mutiny Medal and Clasp for Central India was granted to the Head Quarters and Right Wing of the Regiment for its services in the Field.

From S. of S. No. 127-7th April 1859.

G. G. O. 733 of 1858.

Her Majesty has decided that the following is the most just and therefore the most desirable arrangement.

1st, that the Medal be granted to all engaged in operations against the rebels or Mutineers.

That a clasp for Central India be granted to the Troops of the column under Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B., engaged in the operations against Jhansi, Kalpi, and Gwalior, and also to the Troops

which under command of Major Generals Roberts and Whitelock respectively performed such important service in Central India.

The following promotions and decorations were awarded.

Major J. Forbes, C. B., was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain A. Dick to Major.

To the Order of Merit.

*Subedar Soojat Khan, from 3rd to 2nd class.

Naique Babadheen Khan, to 3rd class.

" Hamut Sing " "

Rough Rider Francis Vass " "

G.G.O. of
17th January
1860.

Order of British India.

Subedar Hussen Khan was admitted to the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadoor" from 24th October 1856.

Services of the Left Wing.

The A Troop left Kirkee with the Head Quarters and Right Wing on 30th November 1857 for field service, and on 6th January 1858 was detached for garrison duty at Mhow.

The C and D Troops left Poona 19th March 1858, and arrived at Mhow 26th April. On 21st August at 4 p.m. the left wing was ordered to march on field service the next morning at 4 a.m. as light as possible, for ten or fourteen days' excursion with the 1st Mhow Column, under Lieut-Colonel Lockhart. The wing consisted of Captain Oldfield, Lieutenant Shaw, Cornet Currie, Dr. Bruce, Lieut. Shaw, Cornet Currie, Dr. Bruce, Lieutenant H. E. Wood (H. M's 17th Lancers, attached), and 196 sabres.

A second column was sent from Mhow, and on its joining, the whole, under Major General Michael, marched on Rajgurh in which direction the rebels were known to be marching. On the afternoon of the 14th September the Cavalry portion of the force came in sight of the rebel Camp in great force, occupying a very long line on the opposite bank of the river that runs under the walls of Rajgurh.

Having marched through heavy black soil (the force had been detained by rain the previous three days) the whole day, and it then being about three o'clock, with the Infantry and horses of Artillery

17th Lancers,
80.
3rd Bombay
Cavalry, 180.
No. 4 Bengal
Lt. Field
Battery, 4
guns.
71st High-
landers and
92nd High-
landers, 600.
4th Bombay
Rifles.
19th Infantry,
1,100.

* Subedar Soojat Khan was admitted to 3rd class order of Merit from 21st June 1858.

greatly exhausted, the force was encamped, and during the night the rebel force marched away.

On 15th September 1858 Major-General Michael moved against the enemy at Rajgurh but found that they had marched during the night to a very strong position on the road to Biaora.

General Michael in his despatch wrote:

Biaora.

On reconnoitring with Cavalry they moved on for 4 or 5 miles. We then had a slight skirmish with their rear guard wherein the 3rd Cavalry behaved very gallantly and eventually we found their guns in position commanding our line of march.

Our cavalry were compelled to retire and the enemy's artillery opened fire on our troops as they arrived on the field.

On the arrival of the European Infantry the whole line advanced. The enemy from about 8 heavy guns kept up a well sustained fire for some time during the advance, without effect. On our approaching their position they commenced to retreat and crowds of fugitives were seen hurrying to the rear.

I did not allow the soldiers to fire a round with their minies, although within range; as it would have checked our speed. Thus the enemy had opportunity of opening his guns again once or twice.

We proceeded in this order for two or three miles, when two guns were rapidly brought into action in front of the skirmishers and their excellent practice began to throw the enemy into extreme confusion.

Another advance and another dash forward of the artillery completed their defeat, the pursuit was continued for four or five miles until men and horses were exhausted.

I cannot say too much for the conduct of the troops. The Native portion had been without food for upwards of 36 hours, the Europeans had to contend with a most severe march under a deadly sun which in some cases was fatal.

Casualties. The rebel army, estimated at 10,000 men, was entirely dispersed, losing some 200 or 300 killed, 27 guns, 5 ammunition wagons, 152 gun bullocks and a quantity of camp equipage; on the British side 1 Officer and three men died of sunstroke and 3 were wounded. In 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Lieutenant G. M. Shaw died of sunstroke on the field of battle, Havildar Behari was slightly wounded, 3 horses were wounded, and 1 died from exhaustion.

Tantia Topee in describing this action said, "The English Army came up and attacked us; we left our guns and fled."

On the 19th October at 4 a.m., General Michael marched from Sindwaha in two columns (1st composed of 629, and the 2nd of 1,140 of all arms with 8 guns) and found the rebels about 8-30 a.m., drawn up on a hill on the road to Marownee. Their force was about 10,000 with 4 guns. Seeing our intention to prevent then marching East, they attacked in strength but were driven back by a charge of the British Cavalry, they then tried to turn both our flanks, after some fighting were driven back at all points and lost their guns; they then retreated. The pursuit was slow owing to the heaviness and broken nature of the ground. The enemy constantly rallied and the artillery were frequently obliged to open fire to compel their retreat. The pursuit was continued for nine miles and was eventually checked by the extreme difficulty of the country and the division of the enemy's force into small parties.

In recording the general good conduct of the troops, General Michael wrote—"I may state that as on the Cavalry the whole loss of the day fell, so they did their duty well and gallantly. But I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of that spirit of chivalrous endurance, which during a rapid march of at least twenty miles, enabled our Infantry to keep almost up to the Cavalry, nor from recording a fact which shows the spirit of the British soldier, that, notwithstanding the heat, when the firing commenced all the sick of the 71st and 92nd Regiments could not be restrained but fell into the ranks and so remained until the end of the day."

Battle of
Sindwaha,
19th October
1858.

Among many Officers mentioned in the despatch, was Lieutenant Wood, 17th Lancers, who having, from paucity of Officers in the 3rd Cavalry, volunteered during the campaign to command a troop of that Regiment on his occasion came up to and almost single-handed attacked a body of the enemy.

The result of the day's operations was the capture of 4 guns, and 500 of the enemy left dead on the field. The Nawab of Banda's palki, bloody, and evidently just evacuated, was captured during the pursuit. The British loss amounted to 4 killed and 19 (including 5 Officers) wounded.

Casualties: 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

4 N.C.Os. and men wounded, one dangerously.

4 horses killed, 6 wounded.

From this point a southern pursuit was made, the force again overtaking the rebels at Kurai on 25th October 1858.

Kurai. On the night of the 24th October General Micheal heard that the rebels were at Kimlasa. And knowing they would move during the night he marched on Kurai at 2 a.m. on the 25th, and at dawn discovered the enemy crossing his front just beyond that place. As he was desirous of bringing his infantry into action he had ordered their march an hour ahead of the Cavalry; consequently the Cavalry had only just come up in rear when the Infantry, under Colonel Lockhart, having cut the enemy's line of march in half, had wheeled to the right and was advancing in skirmishing order. The infantry had already dispersed the enemy who had not formed up in order of battle when the Cavalry arrived.

The pursuit was taken up in three different directions, after three separate bodies of rebels, a difficult task owing to the broken nature of the country; Colonel Curties on the right did not come up with the enemy, who were principally Cavalry on his side, and he could not advance far, as they threatened the baggage; Captain Sir W. Gordon Commanded a body consisting of the 17th Lancers and * * * 3rd Light Cavalry under Captain Oldfield pursued for 6 miles, and as usual did his duty very efficiently and well, cutting up numbers of the enemy. The result of the day's action was cutting off and driving to the North about 3000 of the rebels of which about 350 were killed, one half of the remainder threw down their arms and the rest were spread over the face of the country.

The main body under Tantia Topee passed Kurai about 2 to 3 hours before our arrival marching to the South.

The only casualties on the British side were 2 men of Mayne's Horse wounded.

The Wing was detached from Major-General Michael's force on 25th December, together with Mayne's Irregulars,—the whole amounting to about 350 sabres, under Captain Mayne,—and pursued northwards, keeping from six to ten miles in rear of the enemy, being too weak to attack the rebels, 12,000 fighting men strong (said to be from 20,000 to 30,000). This detached Cavalry force succeeded in turning the rebels and driving them southwards towards General Michael's force, when both General Michael's and the rebel forces marching into Mongrowlie the same morning an action took place, in which the rebels lost some more guns.

A small force as per margin under Captain J. O. B. Forrest in December 1858, commenced operations against a body of about 300 rebels under Takoor Telook Sing and Dewan Murdim Sing who were blocking the road to Sonoree. On 27th December the enemy were driven in, between 20 to 30 killed, many more wounded, and Sonoree occupied. On 31st December, information being received that the Rana with 300 rebels was at Poorah in a small ghurrie and looting the country, Captain Forrest endeavoured to surround the place but his advance being discovered the enemy retreated to another ghurrie, a coss further east situated in dense jungle.

Captain Forrest now proceeded in two parties by different routes to try and surround him.

The enemy retreating before one party ran straight into the arms of the other and lost 10 killed, the pursuit was continued till the jungle became too dense.

The force, after crossing the Nerbudda at Hooshungabad, was divided,—the smaller portion, with which was the Left Wing, entering the Nizam's territory through Baitool and Elichapoor, traversing the plains close to the hills along which the rebels were passing. The Left Wing took up for twelve days a detached post at Charwar, in the dense jungle.

The force was ordered northwards, and when at Puchore, eighteen miles south of Beowra, the Left Wing was ordered into Mhow to refit, nearly five months having elapsed, in the first instance having been ordered to take a sufficiency for ten days only. The wing arrived at Mhow on 13th January 1859, having marched 1,300 miles since 22nd August 1858, and having been in hot pursuit throughout the heavy rains of 1858. For the action of 19th October 1858, Lieutenant Wood (now Lieut.-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.), 17th Lancers, attached to the Regiment, was decorated with the Victoria Cross, and trooper Dhokul Singh with the Order of Merit.* The Indian

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"Rivenhall Place, Witham, September, 1873.

"Lady Wood to the Officer Commanding, the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Cavalry.

Sir,—Rather more than two months since, I sent a ring to Jamadar Dhokul Sing of your Regiment. It was a very small token of my gratitude for saving the life of my son when attacked by twelve men at the battle of Sindwaha. I do not expect to hear from Dhokul Sing, but I should be very grateful if you would give me a line to say if the ring has reached its destination.

"I wish most earnestly my son had any one so gallant and faithful with him now."

"With best compliments,

"Yours faithfully,

"EMMA C. WOOD,"

Mutiny Medal was granted to the Left Wing for its services in the field. The Wing was then ordered to march on Sholapore, where it arrived on 1st April 1859.

The following were mentioned in despatches by General Michael—

Captain Oldfield, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Action at Biaora, 16th September 1858.

Captain Oldfield, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Action at Sindwaha 19th October 1858.

Lieutenant H. E. Wood, attached 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Action at Sindwaha, 19th October 1858.

Captain Buckle, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Action at Zirapur 29th December 1858.

H. E. WOOD, *Lieutenant*,
now Field Marshall, V. C., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., D. L., 17th Lancers.

On October 19th 1858 at Sindwaha, during the Indian mutiny Lieutenant Wood, was in command of a Troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry. He attacked almost single handed, a band of mutineers who were making a stand and routed them completely. A short time after, near Sendhora, a Patel named Chewmun Singh had been seized by the enemy. Hearing that they intended to hang the wretched man for loyalty to us, Lieutenant Wood took about 12 men and started in pursuit. After a ride of some miles, they came upon the mutineers about 70 in number, encamped and asleep. Taking two men, he crept up to them fired a volley, dashed among them, and rescued the man.

*Extract from G. O. C. No. 148, Adjutant General's Office Head
Quarters, Bombay, 4th February 1860.*

"148. The Commander-in-Chief learns with much satisfaction that the 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Head the Regiments and Detachments of this Quarters and Right Wing. Army, as shown in the margin, lately serving in Central India, are on their return to Cantonments within Presidency limits after a career of honour and faithful service to the State, which has been cordially acknowledged by His Lordship the Commander-in-Chief in India in a General Order issued to the Army under date the 28th November last.

"The thanks of the Right Honorable Lord Clyde, G.C.B., thus publicly conveyed, are herewith republished for the information of the Bombay Army, and will be heartily appreciated by their comrades, as

by those whose conduct in the field has called forth such praise from the highest military authority in India.

"The behaviour in action of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry has on all occasions elicited the admiration of the superior Officers under whose orders they have served. After the brilliant campaign in Persia where at 'Bushire' and 'Khooshab' the regiment gained much glory, it had hardly returned to India when the Head Quarters and Right Wing were called upon to share in the dangers, the privations, and the honours of the Central India campaign.

"The records of this campaign bear testimony to the devoted gallantry of the Officers and soldiers of this distinguished regiment.

"The Left Wing served also with great and acknowledged credit in the latter campaign in Rajputana and Malwa."

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By the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief,

"Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 28th November 1859."

1. The Madras and Bombay Troops that have been recently occupying stations in the Saugor and Bundelcund territories and the Gwalior Division will shortly return to their own Presidencies.

2. Lord Clyde cannot permit them to leave Bengal, without expressing his thanks for the useful service they have rendered during the past two years.

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"Of the Bombay Troops in the Gwalior Division * * * the 3rd Light Cavalry * * * were distinguished during the advance of the Central India Field Force under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., and have since been usefully employed at Jhansi and in the neighbourhood of that place.

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12. The whole of those troops now leaving Bengal (whether of Madras or Bombay) have gained additional credit for the armies to which they belong and Lord Clyde congratulates them on being about to return to their own Presidencies after a career of honourable service elsewhere.

The Commander-in-Chief has thus prominently alluded to the services of these Native Corps, because throughout the period in which they have been performed, no single instance has been submitted to Head Quarters of misconduct, disloyalty, or complaint, while on the other

hand it has afforded His Excellency the highest satisfaction to peruse the frequent accounts of their long and well tried fidelity and courage.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit Lance-Naik Dokul Singh of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit as a reward for conspicuous gallantry at Sindwaha in Bundelcund when engaged with a body of rebels on the 19th October 1858.

EAST INDIA (ARMY.)

Return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons.

Dated 24 May, 1860.

Returns of the strength Regimentally of the various arms in Indian.

European and Native, etc.

India office,
4 June, 1860.

(Sd.) W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

BOMBAY (LOCAL TROOPS.)

*	*	*	*
Cavalry.	Officers.	N.C.Os. and	
		rank and file.	
3rd Regiment.	24	477	
*	*	*	*

Extract page 132, i.e., East India, (Indian Military Compensation.)

Address to the Honourable House of Commons.

Dated 8th June 1860.

AMOUNT OF PRIZE MONEY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Delhi	35,57,917	6	8
Lucknow	14,82,645	6	1
Greathed's Column.	5,029	0	9
Nurgoond	10,026	15	8
Kotah and Awah	1,68,122	13	7
Khandeish	1,00,113	0	0
Dhar	7,71,010	0	0
Jhansi	6,00,000	0	0
Sarun Field Force	Not reported.		
Hulgullee	4,903	5	11
Total ...	Rs. 56,99,768	8	0

EAST INDIA, (BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY.)

*Return to an address of the Honourable The House of Commons.**Dated 10th August, 1859.*

A return of the Brevets conferred in the 3 Regiments of regular Bombay Light Cavalry from the 1st January 1857 to the latest date.

India Office, } (Sd.) W. E. BAKER, COLONEL,
22nd August 1860. } SECRETARY FOR MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Rank previously to Bestowal of the Brevet.	Names.	Rank and Brevet.	Date of Brevet Promotion.	Date of London Gazette.
	3rd Regiment Light Cavalry			
Captain ...	J. Forbes, C.B. ...	Lieutenant-Colonel	20 July 1858	28 Jan. 1859
" ...	J. C. Graves ...	Major ...	19 Jan. 1855	19 Jan. 1858
" ...	F. J. Oldfield ...	" ...	7 Dec. 1855	16 Dec. 1859
" ...	W. A. Dick ...	" ...	20 July 1858	28 Jan. 1859

Head Quarters, Poona, June 1860.

(Sd.) T. STOCK, MAJOR,
ACTING ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The following extract taken from the Diary kept by an officer of the Regiment who served throughout the campaign finds a place here as it is of great interest and brings out individual opinions and thoughts which rarely occur in official despatches, as they must be founded on fact.

January 15th "Sehore" 1858. We arrived here this morning, having rather "forced the pace" the last few marches: we hoped for a day or two rest, after our 500 miles, but Sir H. Rose is all impatience, and we march on to-morrow morning. Saugor, which is full of refugees, ladies and children, is said to be hard pressed by the mutineers, who have occupied a hill fort, "Ratghur," between us and it. But we have a dispute to settle at Bhopal, twenty-four miles from this, and thither we proceed first. As we marched in this morning the force was parading for the execution of some mutineers, who were present in Mhow when several women and children were murdered. Two or three of our Officers went up to see the business, but I was on duty, and couldn't leave; three were blown from guns, and three were shot. A few days ago 148 men were shot, and there are about 150 more to try. A Court Martial sits all day and every day. There the great execution was very badly managed, it was not ordered till near dark, and our party fired very badly, merely wounding many of the wretches, who then tried to

escape, but were pursued and cut down by the Cavalry—it was a horrible sight for the doctor who had to attend and certify their death. To-day we are encamped in the middle of a ploughed field, and from henceforth we are not to march before daylight.

Nurbudda Field Force, Camp Bilsa, 20th January, 1857. We are within thirty miles of Ratghur, which is full of rebels; 4,000 of them are said to be in the fort, on the bank of the river Bemur, and their head-man has declared that he is quite ready to “eat us.” We shall have to ford the river within a mile of the fort, so we shall soon see something of them and their guns. The siege train is a march in rear, and this morning we left a troop of the 14th and a company of the 3rd to bring it along.

The head man of our last village got “two dozen” yesterday morning, for not being as civil as he might be to our Quarter-Master General.

26th. Before “Ratghur.” The force marched at 8 a.m. the day before yesterday, and came on here, the rebels advanced to meet us, but were driven back after a little skirmishing—we lost seven men killed and several wounded. As ill luck would have it, I had the “guard” and didn’t get in till 9 p.m.! after all was over; however, I had an anxious time of it, and had to make a great part of the road with branches, etc., before I could get the carts along. The enemy kept firing into camp, which is about half a mile from the fort, all night; yesterday morning Sir H. Rose went to reconnoitre, and I had to go back five miles with fifty men to bring up some commissariat stores, etc., a dreadful road, through jungle so thick we couldn’t see ten yards into it. I got back about four, and found the Artillery blazing away, and all the troops ready for action. Nothing came off, though the enemy kept up their fire all night. I believe our siege train is to commence business to-morrow. A squadron of our regiment has been sent to cut off the retreat in one direction and a large force of the Bhopal Contingent, 800 levies, is encamped on the other side of the fort—so I think our gentlemen are in a trap! It is a very strong trap, however, on the top of a steep hill, and will give us some trouble to open it! I have been on duty three days running, and my face is peeling. We eat and drink when we get a chance, and have just taken the precaution of breakfasting (6 a.m.)

January 29th. I was interrupted after breakfast on the 26th, and sent off with a troop, with orders to kill all stragglers from the fort, and I only got back last night. We shelled the place for two days, and it was to have been stormed to-day at 12. On the Engineers advancing to

inspect the breach, they found the place evacuated. The rebels escaped last night, passing through our friends (?) the Bhopal Contingent. Sir H. Rose is furious, and we are—ditto. About 3 yesterday, some 800 sallied forth and attacked our camp, but a few shot soon sent them off. Sir H. Rose pursued them with some Cavalry as far as possible, but they got away. January 30th. The Nawab and another big-wig were discovered hiding in a nullah yesterday, brought into camp, and and hanged in the evening. To-morrow the fort is to be dismantled. We expect to move on to Saugor directly. The nights are very cold, but the sun gets hotter every day.

Camp Ratghur, February 1st. Yesterday morning, 80 3rd Cavalry, 100 14th, 100 Nizam's Cavalry, 4 guns, 600 European Infantry, and some Sappers, were ordered to march at 12. It was 1 before we started. I had the right division of skirmishers. We had proceeded about ten miles, through a densely wooded country, when my men were suddenly fired upon. We could not see anybody, but the bullets came pretty thick and fast. We soon formed up, and our guns came to the front and blazed away. The fire was kept up very sharply on both sides for some minutes, but the enemy retired upon a village, a river separating us. The Nizam's Cavalry were ordered across, but didn't seem to to fancy the job. "3rd Cavalry to the front!" and we were very soon in, up to the horses' knees, and across. The rebels fired rockets at us, and we had some marvellous escapes—one man having his pouch belt cut off his back, another his sword knocked out of his hand. We caught up and killed about fifty of them; regular devils to fight they were when they saw there was no escape. They were not mutineers, but what are called "Vilati" Afghans, etc., who have joined the mutineers, for the sake of fighting and looting. The guns came up again and shelled them out of the village, which we destroyed. They numbered 1200 foot, 100 Cavalry, and 1 gun, and lost about 100 killed. Our loss was severe. Captain Neville (Royal Engineers—he only joined the day before, and volunteered to accompany Sir H. Rose: he had served unhurt all through the Crimea) had his head knocked off by almost the first shot, three Officers and about fifteen men were wounded. We ourselves had two men very badly wounded, lost two horses killed and five wounded. It is wonderful how so many escape in action, for really the bullets at first, whistled about in all directions. We marched back by moonlight, getting in about 3 o'clock. I rode "Khooshab," who seemed to enjoy the old fun again. We are now called "Central India Field Force," and are to operate against Tantia Topee, etc.

Camp "Sonada," February 9th. From Ratghur we went to Saugor, where we found the Europeans very comfortably housed in the fort, some of them even living in Cantonments and merely passing the night in fort. The mutineers have not done so much damage as we expected; they smashed up all furniture, etc., but did not destroy the church or bungalows. There were 100 Europeans, mostly invalids, besides women and children, in this fort for seven months. The mutineers never assaulted it though they took possession of the camp and prevented our people going out. This morning we left Saugor at 6, and arrived here at 10. To-morrow we cross an iron suspension bridge; the iron was found, smelted and cast in the district. It is a very pretty one, but rather narrow: yesterday afternoon we were ordered to prepare for a ten days' march—and here we are in light marching order—all our heavy kit is left in Saugor. Our destination is a fort, "Garacota," thirty miles off, held by a lot of rebels, amongst whom are 700 of the 52nd Bengal N.I., and a lot of Rifles. In 1824, we were ten months capturing this fort, and then the people gave in. We have changed our 18-pounders for 24 pounders, and shall soon settle the business this time. We only hope the mutineers may try us. I made a most extraordinary shot with my revolver the other day, at that scrimmage we had from Ratghur. Soon after we had crossed the river, Forbes' horse fell, pitching him over his head and stunning him for a time, I pulled up to look after him, and was standing by his side, when a horseman came up to a tree, at least 500 yards off, and sat watching us. Two or three of my men then came up, and more in fun than anything else, I drew my pistol and fired. "Gira! Gira!" exclaimed my men ("He is down, he is down") and sure enough to my astonishment, the fellow fell off his horse. Several horsemen, who were "mooning" about near him, evidently didn't appreciate this kind of thing and galloped off as hard as they could go.

February 11th, "Garacota." We made a forced march of twenty miles from Sonada, leaving at 4 a.m., and arriving here at 4 p.m. We halted about half-way at Shahpore, to rest the Infantry and get something to eat. Our mess camels, unfortunately, got stuck in a nullah, and arrived just as we remounted, so we only got some borrowed biscuits. The kit came in this morning. Some part of the road was very bad, and we were fired upon at one place, but our advance guard soon cleared the way, leaving half a dozen mutineers on the ground. Two miles from here one of our troops was sent ahead to attack and surprise, if possible, an outlying picquet. This they did very well, killing fifteen out of the seventeen men composing it—two

only escaped on horse back. When we halted at Shahpore we hanged three spies, and here we shot five more. I had such a bad headache on picquet last night that I could hardly sit my horse, and Commanding Officer Forbes very kindly took my duty, sending me off to sleep in his tent. Next morning I woke all right, and hastened to relieve him. "This is hard work for you, every third day," he said. "Every third day! I have often been on duty three days running," I answered.—This outlying picquet is hard work. The moment we arrive on our new ground, the advance guard troop goes on outlying duty—there one has to hold one's horse day and night, mustn't sleep and every relief of videttes has to be inspected; besides which, one has sometimes to visit a line of them, a mile long. Next day the picquet follows as rear guard, and often doesn't get in for hours after the force. * * * * * Some hundreds of men bolted from the fort yesterday, but the 52nd and Rifles are still here. We had a little scrimmage as we took up our position but nothing particular. Our heavy guns are being placed for battering, and we shall begin to-morrow morning.

February 13th. Again the beggars have bolted! They evacuated the fort on the night of the 12th, and all yesterday I was patrolling the country, hunting up stragglers. One of our troops brought in a fellow in a "palquie." He at first said he was a "Ryot," but now confesses to being a mutineer of the 52nd. He has been in two fights, but is now very ill—judging from his appearance, he has been starved, is a bag of bones and can't stand. Our force wasn't large enough to surround such a place as this. They have abandoned everything, including twelve guns, and large stores of powder, shot and provisions—enough to feed our force for two months. Our commissariat are very busy collecting all this, to carry back to Saugar. My only loot was a fine cow, which however got away last night. On my threatening to fine my butler twenty rupees, he went out and looted another, which has a calf and gives lots of milk.

Saugor, February 19th, 1858. Lucknow, we hear, is to be attacked to-morrow, and the Commander-in-chief wished us to be at Jhansi the same day, but as that is 130 miles off, he will be disappointed. We are rather hard up for provisions, and as usual, carriage is scarce. We are now beginning to despair of any rewards for Persia; it is a year ago since Khooshab, and nothing has been done. I suppose the mutiny occupies too much attention at present.

24th. No move yet—provisions and carriage are the obstacles—but we hear all sorts of rumours, *viz*: that we are not to go on to

Jhansi; that the "Nana Sahib" is coming down here with 10,000 men; that he has actually crossed the river and taken up his position at Nagoda; that we are to attack him there; that we cannot leave Saugor. unprotected as it is; that, etc., etc., etc. Last night we had to send in returns of our followers and baggage, and of course, to-day we expect marching orders. A reward of £19,000 has been set upon the Nana, dead or alive. What a catch he will be! The "Mofussilite" has a flaming account of our affair at Barodia. " - - - - " The desperate charge, after crossing a river in face of the enemy, made by the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, those heroes of the never-to-be-forgotten charge at Khooshab, etc., etc." The weather is more summer like, or, as you would perhaps say, more "cucumber house" like. Jhansi is a horrid place—very hot and barren. We are due two months pay, and cannot get it: hard lines, after dragging the treasure up here, not to get any of it. Camels are very dear—we have just given £37 for two for our mess; in ordinary times £16 would have bought them.

26th. I bought two more camels for mess this morning, for £28. We are trying to get camels as they keep up with us on the march, while the carts often are hours behind. We muster about 2,000 fighting men, but expect to be reinforced by some 3,000 more at Goona. We are strong enough in Cavalry and Artillery, but not in Infantry. The country is so "jungly," Cavalry cannot do much. If we could but get 10,000 rebels on a plain, I think we could punish them, but they are too cunning for that. We have marched about 700 miles from Bombay.—6 p.m. Just got our orders to march to-morrow, leaving this at 3 a.m. Must pack up all kit.

27th. 1 p.m. We started at 3 and arrived here at 8. My carts have just come in, but thanks to the mess camels, we got breakfast about 10 o'clock. We are marching to north of Saugor, and fancy we are bound for Jhansi. We have a thirty mile march for to-morrow, so I finish and post this now. March 14th, 1858. This is the first time I have seen my kit for four days, having been twenty four hours on picquet, thirty-six hours on rear gurd, and twelve hours picquet again—the roads are dreadful. The day I was on rear guard I didn't get into camp till the force had gone on, and I was left as rear guard again—much to my disgust. The general has been pushing along in spite of everything, but to-day we have only come eight miles and hope to collect again. He goes on at such a pace that the carts, with our men's tents and kit, have not been up for four days—you can imagine how our men dislike this work. We are thirty miles from Jhansi, where we expect some hard work. It is a

very strong fort and is full of mutineers, who have collected there from all the places they have been driven out of. The mail came in yesterday, bringing the list of brevets and C.B.'s. for Persia—all very well for the big-wigs, but we get nothing! We are encamped near a large hill fort; "Talbahut," with a fine large lake at the foot of it, full of wild fowl. As usual the rebels bolted, on hearing of our approach to Jhansi. We have not been reinforced yet.

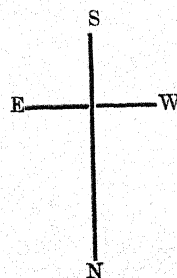
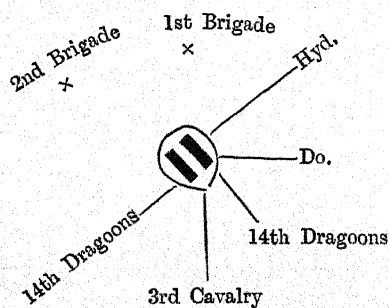
The other brigade is still before Chendarie, in which direction we heard heavy firing yesterday. This is a very short letter, but what with marching and being on duty so much, one doesn't feel inclined to write. It is getting hot, but as yet we have had no sickness in camp.

March 16th. I posted a letter yesterday to go by "Express" but dare say it will never reach you. My Garacota cow is dead; she died a few days ago, either from a snake bite or from having eaten too much green corn: she is a great loss, as she supplied us with lots of milk. I hear we are to march at 2 this afternoon. We are very hard worked, only four subalterns being present for duty, and we are out all day long. We halted at Talbahut, and all our kit joined us again. Our line of carts now extends fourteen miles, cart behind cart, to say nothing of hundreds of elephants, camels, bullocks, led horses, mules, donkeys, etc., which go straggling all along the line—the rear guard has an endless job with them. "The 3rd Cavalry will do this or that" seems to be the everlasting order. Last night I had to take a troop to a "hanging" parade, and nine fellows were strung up on trees—they generally die very bravely, never uttering a word.

March 18th. Yesterday we crossed the Betwa, starting at 2—the rear guard accomplishing the eight miles in six hours. It was very hot all day, but rained a little in the morning. To-day is quite muggy. Last night our picquet seized 130 bullock loads of provisions going on to Jhansi—a good haul for the commissariat. Chendarie has been evacuated, and we are halting to-day to allow the brigade to join us, and then "on for Jhansi," where the Queen has determined to fight to "the death." We are informing the villagers that any of them harbouring rebels or mutineers will be hanged, and offering a reward of £3 for every rebel, and £5 for every mutineer. The amount will not seem tempting to you, but you must remember that many of these fellows don't earn £5 in a year.

Jhansi, 7th April, 1857. On the 19th March, the Cavalry were ordered on ahead. We marched twenty-five miles, and arrived before

Jhansi at dusk, driving in all their outposts as we came along. We were immediately posted all round the place, which is built on a hill, rising out of a fine plain, and patrolled about all night. The town is very large, walled, and about seven miles round. During the night, we surprised and killed about 100 men, coming into Jhansi. We couldn't make out what a "little body of dancing lights," which seemed to be advancing towards us was, but presently we heard voices, and discovered that these lights were the fuses of the match locks of a lot of fellows, who, perfectly unconscious of our having arrived, were merely returning from some outpost. You can imagine their surprise upon being surrounded—poor devils, they were soon killed. At day-break we also surprised a lot of carts, laden with provisions and fruit quietly going to the town. As soon as it got light we saw the fellows swarming about the place, crowding the towers and evidently preparing to eat up our small party. Bang! bang! went the guns in all directions, showing us they were well prepared. Of course, we could do nothing but ride about, and cut off all communication. The Artillery and Infantry arrived about 8, and Sir H. Rose immediately proceeded to reconnoitre the position, while the enemy commenced firing away as fast as possible, doing no harm to anybody. About 12 the arrangements were made, and all the Cavalry were made into a kind of "flying camp" round Jhansi, with orders to spare nobody over sixteen years—except women, of course. The place was well surrounded, at least, as far as we could manage to do it no large bodies or guns could get away.



We had no tents or baggage. Our batteries were erected, and in about three days our siege guns commenced operations,

shelling the town and fort and breaking the wall. The shelling at night was a pretty sight, the little burning fuse describing a kind of circle as it left the gun and descended into the town, where it exploded with a loud bang; sometimes followed by the bursting forth of flames, and always by a great deal of halloing from the inhabitants. The mutineers all this time fired away day and night. One of their guns carried a long way, and was christened "Whistling Dick," but beyond

killing a few baggage animals, and one or two followers, they did no harm. As fast as we made a breach in the wall, the enemy repaired it, and as soon as we knocked a gun over, they got out another, and so matters went on. Our "flying camp" captured a lot of fellows, who were always shot. On the evening of the 31st, a signal was made, "Enemy advancing in force from east." I was immediately despatched with a troop, to a position "O" between the 14th Dragoons and ourselves, and a very anxious night we had of it. Next morning at daybreak, the enemy, numbering 15,000 men and 20 guns, commanded by Tantia Topee, attacked our out-posts. Sir H. Rose had made all his arrangements, and immediately went at them with all the troops he could spare from the "attack," and by 10 o'clock they were in full retreat, leaving 18 guns and about 1,000 men on the field. They had plenty of Cavalry, but they bolted very early in the fight. While this was going on, our "attack" kept up a vigorous fire, which was returned from the fort. Our loss was heavy, but fancy our 2,000 men beating such a host, and taking so many guns! The Jhansi folks must have been intensely disgusted at this unexpected result. Well, on the 3rd, Sir H. Rose stormed Jhansi; at daybreak two parties carried part of the wall, and half the place was taken by 12 o'clock. Our loss was very heavy: 7 Officers killed and 10 wounded, and about 100 Europeans *hors de combat*. The fighting continued all day. About 4 p.m. a large body of Cavalry suddenly issued forth, and made a dash. We went at them, and drove many back; about 100, however, got through. A troop of ours, and some irregular Cavalry pursued them seven miles, cutting up most of them. About the same time, 400 Foot came out and took possession of a little hill, which was immediately stormed by the 24th N.I., and every man killed. The Officer Commanding the party of the 24th, unfortunately fell, mortally wounded. All night we were on the move, cutting up parties of fugitives. Next morning our flag was flying from the highest tower, but we were very much disgusted to find the Queen had escaped; how, when or where, we couldn't imagine. We were sent all over the country in pursuit, and one of our troops overtook her at a place called Banda, 20 miles off. Her escort made a hard fight of it, and though our fellows did their utmost, and killed nearly every man, she got away; her smart saddle, etc., falling into our hands. She is a wonderful woman! very brave and determined. It is fortunate for us that the men are not all like her!

She has most likely gone to the Kalpee, 90 miles away. The enemy's loss here is something terrible; upwards of 5,000 are said to have been killed, one way and another. About £20,000 and lots of

jewels were found in the palace, so we expect some loot out of Jhansi. The siege lasted from 20th March to the 4th April, and herein we are on outpost still, without tents or baggage! no beds, and we have not had our clothes off since we left the Betwa. Our servants brought us a few clean shirts, and we have a "mussuk" of cold water poured over our head and shoulders by way of a bath, but we have not regularly undressed since the 19th ultimo. Malcolmson and I are the only subs. on duty, and, at night, we take turn about every two hours, sleeping on the ground, wrapped up in our cloaks—I am, however, quite well, and "as hard as nails." Two of our Officers have gone in, sick. The Nana is up here, some where; we killed his cook and a lot of his body guard the other day. We are so far from camp that we know nothing of what is going on. My man brought out my desk, and I amuse myself scribbling, as you see to your cost!

8th. Just in camp for a few hours' leave, and delighted to change my kit and get a good wash. We move on Kalpee soon. Days are hot, but nights still cool. I hope we shall come in from outpost before we march on again.

Jhansi, April 13th, 1858. Having given up all hope of ever getting into camp, we sent in for our tents, etc., the day before yesterday, but the tents were no sooner pitched, than we were ordered in and "nous voila." The thermometer, at 4 a.m. standing in our tent at 87°, and at 3 p.m. at 107°. I went into Jhansi this morning to see the town and fort; the latter a very strong place. The palace is in the town, and there is a subterranean passage leading from it to the fort. The jewels have been discovered, and are valued at £100,000. Some of the rooms in the palace were well painted and furnished, but our soldiers smashed everything they could lay their hands on. The place has been converted into a hospital for our sick and wounded. About 70 Europeans, men, women, and children were murdered in a kind of garden place, just outside the walls of the town. The "Rani" on the garrison breaking out into mutiny promised to protect our people, if they would come to her in the palace. They were pretty well treated at first, but she was either frightened or persuaded into giving them up, and one morning they were cruelly butchered. When our men advanced to the assault they passed over the spot, and found a quantity of ladies' hair, etc., about, and I saw the backbone and shoulders of some poor little child. The bodies were thrown into a hole, and barely covered with earth. They have been avenged! Yesterday, we were ordered "to hold ourselves in readiness to march," and I hear

we start to-night at 11 o'clock. We have collected about £170,000 worth of "loot," in Jhansi, and expect a good lump of prize money.

April 14th. Our march is postponed till to-night at 12. This morning the force paraded near the spot where the Europeans were murdered, and prayers were read over the graves. The ground is to be enclosed and consecrated.

17th. Not gone yet; we moved ground on the 15th, and are encamped near the ruins of a bungalow. I set my fellows to work, and cleared out a large room, which, though roofless, is cooler than the tent. I was preparing to make myself comfortable, when down came an order to move again in the evening, at 5.

18th. The "move order" was countermanded yesterday, but not till all the tents had been "struck" and packed on the carts. We are kept in a constant fidget by orders and counter-orders. More treasure was discovered yesterday; the amount is now £250,000. My horse "Khooshab" is laid up; he has not been right since the galop we had on the 4th. He is in the room I cleared out, and is being blistered, etc. Forage is very scarce, and we have to send 10 miles for our hay.

20th. While at dinner on the 18th, we received orders to march at 12 o'clock. We paraded at 12 but were kept waiting till 3 for the guns and commissariat. Our orders were to turn some 300 or 400 men out of some fort, and then to disperse 6,000 more and six guns. To do which we had 150 3rd Cavalry, three 9-pounders, 1 eight-inch mortar, drawn by elephants, 400 25th N.I., and some Sappers and Miners; in the afternoon two Officers came into camp, having come up from Bombay: they told us the fort was empty, and they had heard nothing of any rebels. In the evening we received orders to proceed alone to Goona, ninety-five miles off, and help the 71st Highlanders, whom we should meet there, to escort stores. We accordingly started this morning at 2. My horse was so ill I had to leave him in the room! with his groom to look after him. My second horse has gone dead lame, so I am reduced to riding a "troop horse."

April 25th. We encamped yesterday at "Esaughur," near a fine lake, on which were thousands of ducks. We marched this morning at 1, and the 71st joined us about 8: they are a crack regiment, but look very young; they wear a very sensible dress, a loose, slate-coloured, cotton kind of stuff coat, and a good large hat. They have brought up hundreds of carts of stores. We begin our return march to Jhansi to-morrow.

26th. We started at one this morning, and marched fourteen miles, the rear guard not getting in till 8 this evening! hard work for men and horses. We hear from Jhansi that Sir H. Rose is in a fidget to get on to Kalpee; soon as he gets the 71st and these stores, I suppose we shall move on again. It is very hot: I put my thermometer in the sun for a few minutes yesterday, the ivory scale curled up and broke the glass. We register 110° in the tents. We eat vast quantities of "mango fool;" the fruit is not ripe yet, but makes capital "fool."

Jhansi, May 2nd. The day before yesterday we received orders to leave one troop with the stores, and to push on with the 71st; we came in this morning, and found the force had gone off towards Kalpee: we are to follow to-night. Good news by the English mail yesterday *viz.*, a medal for Persia. Hurrah! Old Khooshab is still very ill, and the grey is lame.

Camp Koonch, May 8th, 1858. We marched from Pooch on the 6th, at 9 o'clock, to this place; where we heard 1,000 horse, 700 foot, and 12 guns had entrenched themselves. I had the advance guard, but did not see anybody till we got close up. The 1st Brigade and Orr's column, which had advanced by different routes, came up about 8 a.m. and the attack was commenced at 9. By 2 o'clock we had driven the enemy out of their position, and the Cavalry and Horse Artillery were in hot pursuit. From 400 to 500, mostly sepoys, were killed, and amongst them a woman, shot in the mouth, supposed to be the "Rani of Jhansi." Our Artillery made splendid practice, and heaps of seven and eight bodies show where the shells exploded. The enemy are supposed to have retired upon "Jaloan," between this and Kalpee, and we follow them to-night. This is most killing work, marching and being in the sun all day, we had nothing to eat from dinner on the 6th to this morning. We lost seven men of the 71st yesterday from sun stroke, three the day before, and four Officers are not expected to live. It is most impossible for Europeans to stand the heat; the glass registers 115° in the best tents, so you can imagine what it is in the burning sun; my sword was so hot yesterday, I really could hardly hold it: everything is hot—the water even in the wells, which, by the bye, are very scarce. Even the flying rebels gave in yesterday, after running eight miles, begging for water. Our horses quite knocked up, and could pursue no further; they got no water all day: this morning eight of the Artillery horses died, and five are very bad. In my regiment, with the exception of the Commanding Officer, Adjutant, and Quarter Master, I am the only Officer on duty; the others are all on

the sick list. We had two men seriously wounded: poor fellows, it is a hard time for sick and wounded.

Sir H. Rose is suffering very much—he was lying in a dhoolie yesterday, covered with wet clothes, when the attack commenced; he insisted upon getting up, and even joined in pursuit, falling twice from his horse from the heat; he is a most determined, plucky fellow. Thank goodness I am very well; the perspiration is even now, as I sit still, pouring off me, and I am writing with a thick "pad" under my hand. The heat is almost unbearable. Malcolmson is writing near me, he is covered with wet clothes, to keep himself cool; but I don't think it is a good plan.

May 9th. Soon after writing the above yesterday, we had a tremendous sandstorm. It came on quite suddenly, a regular "mountain of sand." Sweeping down tents, and carrying everything before it; it lasted about ten minutes, and destroyed twenty tents; while we were yet shaking ourselves, down came a hail storm, wetting us to the skin. The Officers of one regiment had just sat down to dinner, and their tent was blown down burying, in one confused mass, Officers, servants, dishes, and plates; it was most amusing to see the Officers struggling out from under the tent.

13th. Yesterday we had a frightful march, out till past 12; the consequence is we are obliged to halt to-day with the Quarter-Master-General and six Officers sick, ten men dead, and twenty more very nearly so; every man in the force was more or less knocked up. I never felt such heat, quite sickening, added to which, we could get but very little water, and that dirty.

June 1st. We have had more hard work, and more fighting. On the 20th May, 90 of our men, 40 Dragoons, 2 guns, and 100 24th N. I., were on rear-guard; we were just preparing to march, when a couple of men of the 14th Dragoons galloped up, and said they had seen a large body of the rebels, and had even been pursued by some horsemen! The last of the baggage had left some time previously, and we immediately hurried after it. Between us and the force was a very awkward nullah, which detained the carts very much, and it was with great anxiety that we watched them get over it, not a minute too soon, however; for the enemy, who had been collecting in force, and who had got emboldened by our apparent retreat, began to press on. We had hardly crossed the nullah, when they advanced rapidly. We faced about and formed up, presenting a bold front; this stopped them a little, but soon, from a clump of trees,

a couple of guns opened upon us: one shot carrying off one of my men's legs, the next knocking over four of the 24th. Our two guns replied, making beautiful practice, but the enemy were too much for us, and we had to retire fighting every inch of ground. I had the skirmishers, and it was nasty work; two of my fellows were cut off and killed. Our Veterinary Surgeon, Lamb, rode on to report to the Commander-in-Chief, and to our great relief, reinforcement came out. It was most anxious work, for we of course would not leave the baggage, which seemed to "creep" along! Directly reinforcements arrived, we turned the tables on these gentlemen, who retired upon "Kalpee." The following day they came on again, and carried off 500 head of cattle, and 150 men, who were feeding them. The force turned out, and we had a regular fight. Some dragoons, 2 guns, ourselves, and some irregulars were on the left flank of the camp; we opened fire with our guns, and the enemy returned it vigorously, sending the shot through us; however, as they generally fell short, we would see them come bounding along the ground, and so only lost three men and two horses. One fellow, a trumpeter, was standing against his horse, leaning his head against the saddle, when a round shot, striking the horse, went clean through it, and carried the man's head off. We kept on pounding away at one another till dark, when the enemy retired, and we were ordered into camp, leaving of course strong picquets on duty. Next day the enemy came on again, but this time the Cavalry and Horse Artillery went at them, and drove them off with great loss. We always find these fellows will go on firing at us as long as we fire at them, but they object to coming to close quarters; thus, whenever we charge, they are off as fast as they can go, though not always fast enough for their own comfort or safety. On the 23rd we advanced on Kalpee, which, (the same old story), was evacuated on our approach; we pursued the enemy some distance, killing about 400 seapoys, and capturing seven guns, seven elephants, and a great many camels. We bivouacked that night, and next morning our guns fired the royal salute for Her Majesty's birthday! At 6 a.m. I was ordered off with a squadron (fancy a Cornet Commanding a squadron on service!—but five out of our eight Officers were in sick quarters) to join Colonel Robertson's pursuing column. We are now halted, because we are as close as our small party can safely be to the enemy, who are collected about 10 miles ahead of us in numbers said to be from 40,000 to 3,000! The heat is intense. I saw one of our European Artillery walk past my bit of a tent yesterday at 4 p.m.; at 4-30 he was carried back dead, and at 7 he was buried—sharp work! This column consists of 90, 3rd Cavalry (under Cornet Combe!), 150 Irregular Cavalry, 4 guns, and 500 Infantry.

Kalpee, 4th June. Back again here. About 5 p.m. on the 1st I was ordered to return to camp with my men. I left at 12—marched eighteen miles that night, ten the next, and eighteen in this morning. The orderly who brought out my order also brought some papers, in which I saw an account of the mutiny of the Mhow squadron of my regiment—pleasant prospect for me! However on arrival here, I find it is only newspaper report. [This report was absolutely untrue].

On being driven from this, the mutineers retired towards Gwalior, where they were joined by a lot of Sindiah's troops. At Gwalior, barracks, etc., have been erected for our Europeans, so we hope Sindiah will be able to hold his own. Forbes, our commanding Officer, Moore, my Troop Captain, and Malcolmson have gone away sick, so we are only five Officers present—three out of those are in sick quarters.

6th June. Here's a pretty business! Orders received this morning for the force to proceed to Gwalior immediately, to assist Sindiah, who, driven out of Gwalior, has retired to Agra. Sir H. Rose had made all his preparations for leaving us, and forty Officers have gone away sick, but this will change his plans.

7 p.m. Sir H. Rose went off this afternoon with the Horse Artillery, Dragoons and our Head Quarters, and, much to my disgust, I am left here with a troop; I hope to follow in a couple of days, when the 5th Infantry are to arrive from Cawnpore. This is a very strong place containing a large Arsenal, fitted up complete—a small Woolwich, in fact—thousands of books, swords, hundreds of cases of muskets, 5,000 barrels of powder, 3 cases of Union Jacks, etc., were taken in the fort; the books, Euclid, on gunnery, fortification, having been printed in Native languages for the instruction of the Bengal Army! Since leaving Sehoré we have, as Sir H. Rose says in his General Order, "crossed rivers, mountains, passes; captured 108 guns, and taken six of the strongest forts in India, etc." Our kit is pretty well done for; I am ashamed to put on my harness, I may call it, for it is mostly patched with pieces of leather, cloth not being procureable.

7th June. Poor Sindiah proceeded to attack the rebels with 50 guns, 4,000 Cavalry, and lots of Infantry, when, to his disgust and peril, all but his body-guard went over to the enemy! and he was obliged to fly to Agra. The 5th have arrived, and I start to-night. I hope to add fifty more guns to my list of 108 before long!

Camp Deygaum, 16th June. I left Kalpee on the 8th, with the remainder of the 2nd Brigade, and all the spare ammunition, ordnance,

and commissariat stores. We were joined by 70 Irregulars, and as I am the only Cavalry Officer in this force I command the whole Brigade!! (about 130 men under Brigadier Combe!) I get off Orderly Officer, picquet, rear-guard, and a variety of duties which would be "infra dig" for a Brigadier to perform!

The day before yesterday we had a heavy shower of rain, which soon found out the many weak places in our nearly worn-out tents. We have been pushing on without halting, but the baggage animals can't go much longer. Sir H. Rose is fourteen miles ahead of us, and we heard some firing this morning. 18th June. Came up with the General this morning; he had a fight on the 16th, and drove the enemy out of his position, losing on our side one Officer killed, and several wounded. We are now occupying the Gwalior Cantonments, but most of the bungalows have been destroyed. The Rani was killed yesterday; she was fighting as usual with her men, and wounded one of our Dragoons; dressed as a man, he did not know who she was, and accordingly shot her dead. Well, she was a brave woman; and it is as well that she should die thus. I took out a squadron this morning to meet Sindiah, who came in from Agra; a nineteen gun salute was fired for him. The enemy have retired into the Gwalior Fort, a tremendously strong place on a high hill.

19th. While writing yesterday I got orders to march immediately with a squadron—to take seven days' provisions, but no carts. At 3 I paraded, and after being kept waiting till 6, was ordered back again for the night! I have had a nice time of it for the last 36 hours, to say nothing of having marched every night from 12 till 5 for ten days. I got in here yesterday morning at 6, went out to escort Sindiah in at 9, paraded from 3 to 6 for a march, on duty at 3 this morning, and warned for a start at a moment's notice! Sir H. Rose has gone off somewhere with almost all his force. Fancy the Rani of Jhansi and her horsemen having had the impudence to charge over the 92nd three times!—they won't try again, I know.

Jowra, Aleepore, 23rd June. While at dinner on the 19th we heard that the enemy had evacuated the fort; a report we could not believe, as their guns were blazing away as fast as ever. We were discussing the news when the "Order Book" was handed to me, and I read,—
"Cornet" Combe will proceed immediately and take charge of the picquet at the bridge. And away went Cornet Combe to the bridge, where he found a troop of 3rd Cavalry, 2 guns, 100 3rd Europeans. I had an anxious time of it, for the bridge was an important position near

the fort, from which we expected a sortie. At daybreak I was ordered back with our troop but only to find myself in command of a squadron just marching away. I had ten minutes to breakfast, and then trotted off to join the pursuing column, consisting of 1 troop Horse Artillery, 30 men 14th Dragoons, 90 3rd Cavalry, 250 Hyderabad Horse, and 200 Mooltan Horse, and commanded by our new Brigadier-General Napier. Believing the fort to have been evacuated, we went along the road close to it, when, to our great surprise, we were saluted by half a dozen round shot! We soon trotted out of range, wondering very much what it all meant. This turned out to have been the work of some twenty fanatics, who were soon driven out; but not before they had killed an Officer and several men. We were now overtaken by the remainder of my regiment, and I lost the command. We marched twenty-four miles, and then halted for a few hours. We started again at 4 a.m., leaving a troop of ours, two guns Horse Artillery, and a squadron of Dragoons, who had joined us during the night; but were too much done up to accompany us as rear guard. We had advanced about 6 miles, when our advanced guard, irregulars, discovered a large force encamped under some trees. Two camel-riders came out and enquired who we were. "Who are you?" said our men. "Tantia Topee and the Nawab's army," was the answer. "Well we are Sir H. Rose's army;" upon hearing which they hurried away. Our men killed one of them, the other got back; and, from the commotion, etc., which followed his arrival, it was evident his news was unexpected and disagreeable! They however, immediately opened fire on us from a lot of guns. We dismounted, while General Napier rode to a rising ground to reconnoitre. In a few minutes he had made his plans. The Horse Artillery, supported by the Dragoons and ourselves, followed by the irregulars, advanced at a gallop, under a heavy fire. The Artillery made splendid practice, firing and advancing very rapidly. This extraordinary behaviour on the part of "Sir H. Rose's army" so astonished the enemy that they bolted; we after them, as hard as we could lay legs to the ground, the little Artillery guns bounding and jumping along, and every now and then halting to pour grape and shell into the flying force. We followed for about three miles, then pulled up nearly exhausted, and collected our spoils. Twenty-five beautiful English guns, ammunition, camels and baggage of every description were scattered all over the country. The enemy, in their hurry, cut the traces and bolted on the Artillery horses. They must have numbered thousands; and evidently thought Sir H. Rose's whole force upon them. They left upwards of 200 dead on the field, but carried away their wounded. We rested for the day; and, handing over our spoils to a small force which joined us during the night from

Agra, started in pursuit again at three a.m. Next day we heard the enemy had marched day and night, and were thirty-nine miles ahead, so we returned here—the scene of our victory. This exciting little scrimmage is said to have been one of the most dashing feats since the mutiny. We numbered about 600, with 6 guns, and yet, after a thirty-mile march, General Napier attacked and defeated these fellows, capturing twenty-five guns. The night after the affair, a message arrived from Sir H. Rose, saying, he “heard the enemy were in great force just before us; and he hoped we should be able to hold our own until he joined us with reinforcements.” He actually started, and was ten miles on his way when he heard of our victory. We only lost two killed and four wounded, but nine Europeans died from sunstroke and exhaustion. As we captured gun after gun, our men cheered lustily, no doubt to the alarm of the flying army.

27th June. Gwalior. We returned to this place yesterday morning, bringing in our twenty-five guns, and two others found in the village. We were paraded on arrival, and expected Sir H. Rose would come and make us a little speech; but, as he didn't appear, General Napier said a few words, thanking us for our perseverance, etc., etc., *On dit* Sir Hugh is jealous because he wasn't present at the fight of the campaign! We only just got back in time, for the rains are coming down in torrents. Unless our Europeans get housed soon, we shall lose a great many. Sleeping on the ground, with a pool of water in the tent, is just the thing to bring on fever.

28th. This morning I took a squadron as escort to Sir H. Rose on a visit to Sindiah, who is back in his palace. He is so grateful for what we have done, that he offers to give us a medal or star; but I do not suppose that Government will agree to this. We captured fifty-six guns at Gwalior, and took twenty-seven the other day; so I think we have made up our number to 200. We have marched 1,500 miles, and have killed some 6,000 rebels; so we deserve something.

29th June. I posted a letter yesterday, and was walking back to my tent when I heard we were to march back to Jhansi, starting this morning. The order came at dinner time, but was countermanded during the night. Sir H. Rose and staff have left, and General Napier commands. We heard this morning that the treasure of Jhansi had been stolen by a guard of the 3rd Europeans: bad luck to them!

6th July. Jhansi. We arrived this morning. We have been most fortunate in not having any rain, for the “rainy season” is due, and we had a fore-runner the other day. We did not halt one day; but

marched daily, from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. The first thing we heard was that we were to proceed to Burwa Saugor, fourteen miles from this, across the Betwa, and turn out a lot of rebels who had located themselves in the fort. In the meantime one of our troops, just in from a sixty-mile march, is to start to-morrow morning for Mote, an outpost thirty miles off, and, as I am the only Officer for duty, I am sure to be bound for that—ugh!

11th. No, I wasn't sent out: a Native Officer was deemed sufficient. The remainder of our Brigade came in from Gwalior yesterday, so I suppose we shall soon be off to Burwa Saugor. The Infantry are to be quartered in the fort for the rains; Artillery and Cavalry in tents—pleasant, considering our tents have been through two campaigns, and leak like sieves! The day before yesterday it rained heavily. Jhansi looks small after Gwalior, and is a horrid hole; but after a little more rain they say the country gets quite green. The mangoes are ripe, and we eat a great many every day.

14th July. Just got the order to prepare to start with 100 men, with the following force:—Troop Horse Artillery, 100 14th Dragoons, 250 3rd Europeans, 50 Sappers, and 100 Native Infantry: we are going to turn out of Burwa Saugor these 8,000 gentlemen and their four guns.

15th. A "general pardon" for Bundelcund arrived yesterday, so our expedition is countermanded for the present. The Bundelas are rebels, not mutineers; and I hope they may come in quietly. They are plucky fellows but have no discipline: capital fellows for the kind of warfare we should have up here in the jungle, if we could only get a little order into their heads.

Jhansi, July 20th, 1858. The rain has been pouring down for the last six hours, and we fancy the wet season has set in. A small detachment of 50 European and 100 Native Infantry went this morning to Burwa Saugor. A squadron of ours is going to occupy Sepree, once a large station, but in ruins now. We are kept constantly on the look out for "moves," but as yet have not been anywhere. The ford across the Betwa yesterday was eleven feet deep; a party of Engineers have been sent out to make a flying bridge across. Sir H. Rose's baggage was looted on its way down, and his medals, presentation swords, etc., were taken, a great loss. Now we have nothing to do we grumble!—first one thing, then another. The Bengalees have had three European Cavalry regiments raised, Officered from the mutinied Native regiments—the Bengal promotion goes on, in spite of there being no army.

We are not to be permitted to accept the Gwalior cross; and instead of having a medal for India, we are only to have an extra clasp to our Persian one. We cannot get any wine or beer; our tents leak; our kit is worn out; our mess-man has left, etc., etc. The flies are very troublesome, and bully the poor horses so that they are getting quite thin: the ants fly about and leave their wings in our plates, and all over the table. The Native dogs are so numerous and impudent that we have been obliged to kill a lot of them: they made no bones of coming wet into our tents, and coiling themselves up on our beds, which in our old tents are always damp enough without that.

July 31st. Rain, rain, and we are beginning to wish for a few hot days to dry our things! On the 29th, "Cornet Combe will proceed in command of the troops ordered yesterday, vice Captain Dick, relieved for line duty," appeared in Orders; and I had to pack up in a great hurry, and report myself ready. Last night our departure was postponed, much to my regret, for I am sick of Jhansi, and should be glad of a change.

August 6th. A detachment started this morning under Stevens to join the Infantry, who have made another mess, attacking a house full of rebels, and losing six men killed. The Betwa is very deep, and the Engineers have only got two boats afloat, so our party will be some hours crossing.

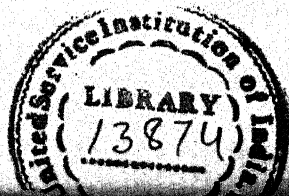
Camp "Tori-Futtehpoor" August 18th. Stevens made a mess of crossing the Betwa, and I was sent out to relieve him of his command; a disagreeable duty, as you may imagine; he was two days getting his men and horses over! I started at 5 o'clock on the 9th, and got to Saugor about 8. The next day, Colonel Liddell, accompanied by the Political, Captain Pinkney, came over and took command of our little force, consisting of 4 guns Horse Artillery, 1 nine-pounder, Bhopal Contingent, 70 14th Dragoons, 50, 3rd Cavalry, 150 European Infantry, 150 24th N.I., Sappers and Miners, and 2 eight-inch mortars. You must bear in mind that this is the rainy season, that the roads are mere tracks across country, that the ground is black soil, sand, and swamp, that the fields have just been ploughed, and that the country is very hilly, jungly, and full of nullahs, and you will then be able to appreciate the endeavours of this little force "to cover itself with glory." On the 12th, as it had rained hard all day, we flattered ourselves we should not start yet awhile, but were very much surprised by an order to march at 4 next morning. Well, we started; the road being pretty good, we accomplished our twelve miles in about seven hours, and the baggage

came up at 4 p.m. Next march was "Bijaghur" where we were to find enemy No. 1, in the shape of 6,000 men and 2 guns; we started at 5, so as to be there by daybreak, and by 1 p.m., having struggled on across country, the guns axletree-deep in mud, for five miles, we found ourselves two miles from the fort; the guns getting deeper, and the horses fairly done up. The fort having been kindly evacuated by the enemy, we calmly halted where we were, and a very cheerful night we had of it. Next day we couldn't move as the tents and baggage did not come up till 3 o'clock; the mortars, drawn by sixteen pairs of bullocks, did not arrive till 7 p.m. On the following morning we started at 5 again, and accomplished two miles into Bijaghur; the baggage arriving at 12. It rained "cats and dogs" for an hour, but we had no more for two days, and are pretty dry again.

Yesterday the road was better, and though we crossed two rivers, we did our eight miles by 7 o'clock. We are now bound for "Goorserai" where a friendly Rajah is being bullied by some Bundilas, who will bolt as soon as we get near them. This is killing work for man and beast, but our friends (?) must be protected I suppose. I don't think Government is behaving well to our men, who have really conducted themselves very well all through this mutiny. The Europeans are supplied with good tents and camel carriage; our men have rotten rowties and very bad cart carriage; the consequence is that the Europeans, camped next to us, are comfortably eating their breakfasts under tents an hour after arriving on the ground, while my men get no tents or food for hours. They do not complain, merely saying the Bengal mutiny has ruined their reputation; but they must think it very unfair.

August 22nd. Such a deluge of rain we have had; I am sitting in my tent, an inch of water running through it, my saddle on a chair by my side, my boots, sword, etc., piled on the table, and the water drip, drip, dripping, all round me. Our little force divided this morning; half going to Goorserai, half to Mhow. It is dinner time, but I see no chance of getting anything cooked; and must be content with some "ape" (native dampers) *au naturel*! I hear this morning that I have got a step by a man retiring, if so I am Lieutenant. If I could but get a new tent and some fresh kit, I shouldn't mind going on at this work, but I see no chance of that for some months.

7 p.m. I was preparing to eat my "apes" when "dinner" was announced! I could scarcely believe such good news; however, putting on a strong pair of boots, I sallied forth to the mess tent (24th N. I.), wading through mud and water. I found my friends in a great



muddle,—they had not dug a trench round the tent! We sat down, ankle-deep in slush, and managed to despatch a boiled leg of mutton, followed by a regular "stick-jaw pudding," both of which luxuries were cooked under the shelter of a common umbrella! Our servants are capital fellows, and quite deserve the extra high wages they are getting; English servants would be worse than useless.

August 31st. Yesterday morning news arrived from our Goorseraï "half" that the enemy were too much for them; so we hastened to their assistance; raining torrents. Having accomplished the first of the three marches between us, we heard that this formidable enemy had been defeated by seventy native policemen! Imagine the Colonel's anger at having been drawn out in such weather for nothing! I should not care to be the Officer in command at Goorseraï, when he meets him next!

September 4th. Yesterday morning we returned to Mow Ranipore, and found an English mail in. The letters however, are reduced to a kind of pulp—hardly readable.

7th, 1 p.m. I have just returned from a "reconnaissance." I started at daybreak with twelve men, and rode to a ford, 13 miles away, across the Betwa. I saw no signs of an enemy, but heard of them 18 miles beyond. The water being 15 feet deep, I could proceed no further.

Camp, Mow Ranipore, September 13th. Yesterday we had a perfect hurricane. The roof of my guard-house was carried yards away, and I fully expected to see a hospital I had just built up for my men, blown down. However it stood out, bravely. My tent was split in ten places! Four of the men's tents were blown into pieces.

17th. I had another little expedition yesterday, starting at 3 a.m., to examine a ford, 14 miles away, where Chita Singh had been encamped, with some robbers, for a month! but he left before I got there. I got hold of four fellows, who were armed and hiding away, and brought them back here. I saw about 20 more of them, but the country is so jungly, they escaped.

26th. Whitlock's force has come up from Banda, and is about nine miles off, the other side of the river. One of our detachments had a fight with Chita Singh, a few days ago, killing him and taking two guns. Our left wing has had a fight with Tantia Topee, and our light Cornet, Shaw, died from the heat. The reason these fellows escape every time is that they disperse all over the country. They have no

commissariat or anything to bother them, and when things are pretty quiet they collect again.

October 16th, "in the Districts." I have been Staff Officer for some time, but this morning I told the Brigadier I wished to resign the appointment, as I have quite enough to do to look after my men, besides having the post office to manage. He is an awkward tempered man and few fellows care about being under him. However we always got on very well, and he expressed his regret at my determination. He asked me who I thought would like the appointment, and I named several Officers, one of whom will be in orders to-day.

We were sent out from Jhansi for ten days, and have been away two months. I have no kit, a small worn-out tent, no mess, and have had no pay.—The comet is still visible and every bright. We are marching towards Tehree.

23rd. On the 19th I had an attack of fever, and was very glad an order to march next day was countermanded. On the 21st we did march, and I was so seedy I could hardly sit my horse; to-day I am better. It appears to come on every alternate day. I am just going to take my dose of 15 grains quinine, which always gives me a terrible headache, but stops the fever.

26th. I have taken upwards of 50 grains of quinine, and think I have stopped the fever. We are halted for a few days, awaiting the return of our Irregulars, who are away. I am still Staff Officer. The Brigadier came and asked me not to give it up, so to oblige him I consented to go on, but it is hard work, especially as I am seedy.

Camp, "Bowri," November 2nd, 1858. Here we are encamped four miles from Tehree, a large friendly town held by 6,000 or 7,000 men, and 40 guns. Tantia Topee sent to say he was coming to destroy the town, and this had such an effect on the people that they bolted into Jhansi. I cannot therefore get any supplies, in the way of leather, etc., for my troop. Tantia Topee, however is a long way off, hotly pursued by General Mitchell, from Mhow.

November 5th. We entered Tehree this morning and were saluted with 21 guns, and received by the Rani's troops.

7th. I am now on my way, with my men and 100 Infantry, to Muddenpore Pass, to meet some treasure from Saugor, and then rejoin the force at Lullutpore. We shall be away about a fortnight.

"Mowrowra" 9th. We are within 12 miles of the pass, and find the treasure has been sent to the other "Maltone" Pass! We are waiting instructions. No particular news.

Camp "Lullutpore," November 24th, 1858. We did not go to Muddenpore after all. The treasure was sent, *via* Maltone, and we received it at Nurut. We handed £5,000 over to some Dragoons and Infantry, who met us there, and took £20,000 back to Tehree, where we made it over to a party from Jhansi. We had one little brush with some 400 or 500 fellows in a fort, driving them out and killing a few; as soon as we left the place they returned! This was once a very pretty station, but Tantia Topee looted and burnt it a month or six weeks ago. Our regiment has been increased from six to eight troops and I have lots of work to do.

Camp "Jeiron," December 9th. On Sunday morning the 28th ultimo, we marched at 3. On Saturday afternoon, the Brigadier came over to my tent, and said, "I am going to make a move to-morrow morning at 3, but do not give notice till the last moment." So at 1-30 I had to go round and rouse up all the Officers. We started at 3, and reached Jacklone at 8, where we expected to find some rebels. Jacklone is a pukka built village at the foot of a high hill, covered with teak jungle. As we approached we saw the fellows hurrying away up the hill. When we got nearer they began firing at us; however, some 50 Europeans drove them off, killing 12 of them. We had one man killed and a few wounded. We halted there some days. The enemy fired into camp the first night and made a great row, but did no harm. On the 1st we moved here, and I had another attack of fever.

"Lullutpore," December 9th. Back again all right. We are out of European stores, and the men have had no arrack for five days, much to their disgust.

16th. The nights and mornings are cold now, and I am glad to pile things on my bed; a blanket, three horse-cloths, and a large cloak are what I generally have over me, and do not find too much. To our great surprise we heard yesterday that the Nana with about 1,000 picked horsemen and one gun, has crossed the Ganges, between Cawnpore and Futtehpore, and is making for this cheerful country, Bundlecund. On the 12th he is supposed to have crossed the Gwalior and Jhansi road; I should like to lay hands on that gentleman! We are as comfortable as can be expected in camp, but have no vegetables.

18th. All camp ordered to march, and intercept Feroze Shah, (not the Nana, after all,) who was at Kurrara, thirty miles from Jhansi,

on the 15th. General Napier headed, and turned him back, and we have to guard the Chendairie and Talbahut fords; as we are at equal distance, (24 miles,) from both, it isn't such an easy duty. Two of our guns and a troop of Dragoons have gone into Jhansi, so we are reduced in numbers, but I have no doubt we shall give a good account of Mr. Feroze Shah, if he will but give us the chance. A nasty, thick, cold. English fog this morning.

20th December, "Chendairie." I had written thus far, when the Brigadier came over and said, "Get ready to march at 12." It was then 9, but as we are generally prepared, we got away in time, and marched eighteen miles, crossing the Betwa at this ford, which is 100 yards wide, with three feet of water. We arrived at 6 p.m., and heard that the enemy were six miles further on. As it was already dark, we halted for the night; the baggage came up yesterday morning. Patrols were sent out, and we ascertained that there were no enemy within six miles, or twenty miles either! We are very cross at being brought out here for nothing. It is very cold, and our men feel it a good deal. Roberts, of the Artillery, Leslie, 24th N. I., and I, mess together; my "boy" acting as cook and caterer; he does very well, and surprised us agreeably to-day with a dish of cauliflowers he got out of some garden. This fort is very strong, and detained our first Brigade on their way to join us before Jhansi.

25th December! We had arranged a little dinner party for to-night, but were ordered off at 2 p.m. to Talbahut, and here we are, on our first halting ground. We have crossed the Betwa, and do not expect the baggage to-night. The Europeans had their Christmas dinner before starting and are rather noisy in consequence. We have brought our share of "the dinner" in a dhooli, and are just going to eat it: a merry Christmas!

Camp "Poora," 3rd January 1859. I posted my last on Christmas Day, and here we are still in the middle of jungle. We got to Talbahut on the 27th, and found it empty. Being away from doctors and physic, of course I got another attack of fever, and am still very seedy. On the 29th the little force moved on at 6 a.m., leaving me with my men and thirty of the 24th N. I. to act as rear-guard. The road (?) was through a dense jungle, so thick we couldn't see a yard into it; the advanced guard was fired into, and one of the Europeans was killed. The baggage was also attacked, but I had expected something of the sort, and was prepared. There was a good deal of firing and noise, but I got all the baggage safely into camp, with the loss of only two men

wounded and seventeen bullocks put *hors de travail*. These Bundelas put two or three bullets in their matchlocks, and several bullocks were wounded in three places. We got here on the 31st, had a little scrimmage, killed six fellows, and have halted since, why, I do not know, but, as it gives me more chance of getting well, I am perfectly satisfied to stay a week.

The Gwalior and Kalpee Despatches are published at last; and I see myself thanked in the Gazette "for so ably performing, though suffering from fever and ague, the duties allotted to him," while out in the Districts.

Camp Pali, January 26th, 1859. We drove a party of rebels out of this place on the 24th; no loss to our side but we were kept knocking about in the cold till late, and I had a very bad attack of fever yesterday. These mutineers appear to be all over the country. I hear they have turned up at Ajunta, which they looted and burnt. Sir H. Rose is after them again.

Jhansi, 24th February, 6 months and a half ago I left this hole "for a fortnight's expedition!"

Mrs. Skeene's murderer, an Irregular Horseman, was hanged here yesterday. It was said that Skeene, finding escape impossible, shot his wife; but the fellow confessed to having cut her throat with his sword.

* * * *

During the Mutiny the Regiment did not lose a single man either by desertion or disaffection, although composed almost entirely of men recruited in Hindoostan. Having become again united, remained at Sholapore until 15th November 1860, when it marched on Aurangabad, which place was reached on 4th December, and on 1st January 1861 the Regiment was re-organized and put on the Silladar system, and the Officers scattered to the four winds;* and in May it was marched to Seroor, at which station it remained till February 1862, when it was marched into Poona.

* Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army on this occasion, addressed Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes and the Regiment after a field day march as follows :—

"That the change about to be made was solely on the grounds of economy, that the name of the Regiment and Dress would remain unaltered; that he trusted the same drill and discipline, the good effects of which he had seen that day, would still be maintained."

Head Quarters, Poona, 28th December 1860.

1475 Referring to G.G.O. No. 674 dated the 4th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate that although the organisation of three Regiments of Light Cavalry has been changed for reasons of State economy, His Excellency (the Commander-in-Chief) is confident they will continue to set an example of discipline and good conduct such as they have displayed since they were raised, more than forty years ago. They retain their place at the right of the Bombay Cavalry Line, and they retain the title under which they have participated and won honour in many campaigns, at Ghuznee, in Afghanistan, at Mooltan in the Punjab, in Rajpootana, in Sind, and in Persia.

2. Her Majesty's Government, while sanctioning the change which has been recently ordered, was most anxious that the character and tradition of these excellent and distinguished Regiments should not be forgotten in the arrangement of the scheme for the re-organisation of the Native Cavalry of this army.

3. The following distribution of Officers of the three Regiments of Light Cavalry will have effect from the first January 1861, and the newly posted Officers will proceed to the Regiments to which they are respectively nominated after the receipt of this order excepting those appointed to the 7th Regiment of Gujrat Horse, who will receive orders hereafter:—

3rd Regiment Silladar Light Cavalry.

Major (Brevet Lieut-Col.) J. Forbes C.B., 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, Commanding, Captain (Brevet Major) J. H. B. Dewiss, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command, V. C. Lieutenant A. T. Moore, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, Adjutant and Acting 2nd in Command, V. C. Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, Acting Adjutant. Cornet W. H. J. Stopford, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry. Cornet A. Currie, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Effective Establishment: 6 Troops and 1 commandant, 1 2nd-in-command, 1 Adjutant, 2 Duty Officers, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Risaldar Major, 2 Risaldars, 2 Ressaidars, 6 Jemadars, 1 Wordie Major, 1 Kote Dafedar major, 1 Farrier Major, 6 Pay Daffedars, 30 Dafedars, 3 Nashan Burdars, 1 Trumpet Major, 6 Trumpeters and 300 Sowars.

Officers posted to Silladar Regiments of Cavalry must consider themselves as on staff employ and will hereafter be subject to all rules relating to staff appointment.

There being then no lines for Native Cavalry at Poona, the expense of building Lines on new ground devolved on the Regiment.

One Squadron was detached to Sholapore, and afterwards to Kulladghee, in the Southern Mahratta Country. This detachment was discontinued in 1864.

Lieut-General P. De la Motte who raised the Regiment in 1820 died in 1861. He saw active service at the siege of Seringapatam 1799 (Medal) in Egypt 1801 (Medal), also receiving the Sultan of Turkey's Gold Medal. The C.B. in 1838.

No. 471 of 1867. The following General Order by the Government of India dated 17th July 1867, No. 733 is republishad:—

"739 of 1867. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise a first payment of the Jhansi prize money, at the rate of rupees 40 (Forty) per share.

2. The Jhansi prize money is payable to the Commander-in-Chief Lord Clyde and Head Quarters Staff who were in the field between the 1st April and the 19th June 1858, and to the Troops of the Central India Field force under the Command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose, now General Lord Strathnairn, engaged at the action of the Betwa (1st April), fall of Jhansi (2nd April), capture of Kalpee (22nd May), and re-capture of Gwalior (19th June) 1858.

3. The payment of this prize money will be carried out in all respects under the rules applied in the distribution of the Banda and Kirwn Prize, vide G.G.O. No. 346 dated 28th March 1867. Money and the rolls of claimants whose shares will be payable in England will be made upon the 1st September next.

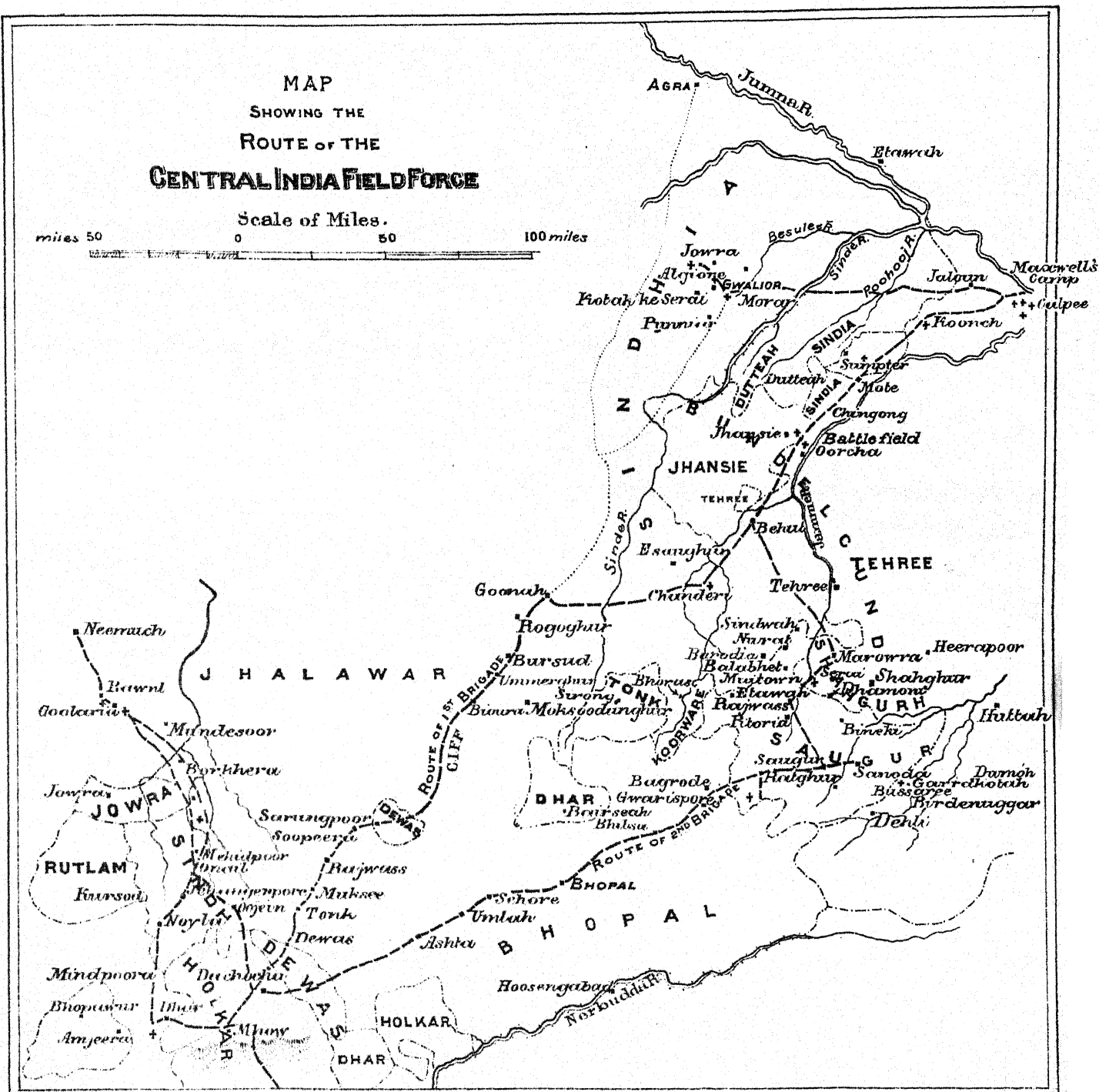
4. As far as it can be ascertained the troops noted below form the Central India Field Force engaged at the Operations above specified:—

Bombay Troops: Cavalry.

3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry.

Note—The claims of the Cawnpore moveable columns under command of Brigadier Maxwell and that of Brigadier M. Smith's Force to share in the Jhansi prize are under reference to the Secretary of State, and sufficient amount has been reserved to meet these claims if they are admitted.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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M

Ressaldar Soojat Khan Bahadur, 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, is promoted from 2nd to 1st Order of British India. 12-10-66. G.G.O. 273 of 1867.

Major-General Maurice Stack, C.B., Bombay Army, to be Ordinary Member of Military Division, 2nd class, or Knight Commander of the said most Honorable Order. G.G.O. 279 of 1867.

In 1867 the Regiment was again selected for active service, and in October proceeded by train from Poona to Bombay, and embarked on the 4th October and 3 following days. 6 Officers, 427 Non-Commissioned Officers and men and 460 horse, on the undermentioned vessels for Abyssinia. 1867
Abyssinia.
Map 9.

"Coromandal," "Hydree," "Star of the North" "Atmosphere," "Queen of Australia," and arrived at Anesley Bay, 21st and had disembarked at Zoola by the 30th October 1867.

The following European Officers accompanied the Regiment:—

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Graves. - 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Commandant.

" " F. A. E. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps from 1st Cavalry, 2nd in Command.

Capt. A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, 2nd Squadron Officer.

Captain C. A. Moore - 2nd Bombay Cavalry, Offg. 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieut. J. F. Willoughby, - 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Adjutant.

" H. B. McNeill - 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Squadron Subaltern.

" J. E. Gordon - - Do. do.

" C. A. Owen - - Do. Attached.

Asst. Surg. C. J. McDowall, Bombay Medical Establishment. In Medical charge.

Asst. Surg. J. Simpson - Attached extra for the expedition.

Soon after landing a severe epidemic broke out amongst the horses, described as "The African Glanders" and the Regiment lost 367 horses. Fortunately the disease was quite local and apparently confined to the low ground along the coast, and was shaken off as soon as the hills at Senafé were reached. The following is an account of the Disease; gaps were found in the ranks every morning, although the animals had manifested no symptoms the night before. The disease was of a low febrile type, it was subtle and insidious in attack, and even severe

Disease.

symptoms could hardly be detected by the non-professional eye, in the earlier stages. The disease was well known to the natives, and no equine animal could be considered safe from attack between the coast and the first plateau on the highlands, nor indeed for some days after, as the seeds of the disease might have been contracted in transit. The malady was more prevalent and more malignant after the rains, that is to say, about the months of January, February, June, and July. With the judicious use of stimulants, success generally attended the treatment. Arrack and quinine were most frequently administered; rather expensive medicines it must be confessed. Exercise was forbidden, in cases where exercise had been unwisely given, the patient in several cases suddenly fell down and died. The disease was not considered contagious.

Mr. Hallan in a later report said:—The Danakil equine typhus fever is a disease of the epizootic class, at all seasons prevailing on the Eastern Coasts of Africa in the Danakil country, and from the Coast generally to the Highlands. The equine race is most subject to this fever, but it is said that cattle and camels are also attacked, with a disease similar to, if not identical with it. The period of incubation is from a few hours to 12 or 14 days.

Proclamation

On the 26th October a message was distributed in the country to the people of Abyssinia and a proclamation to Theodore, the purport of which was, that the British Force came to make war against Theodore alone, solely on account of his having wrongfully detained prisoners in captivity, and that no peaceful inhabitant of Abyssinia would be molested. In consequence of this proclamation Colonel Merewether had hardly established himself at Senafé, when he received friendly communications from Kassai, Governor of Tigri, whose friendship was of the utmost value, as he was a chief through whose country the road of the army lay for above 150 miles, and whose refusal to allow the soldiers to have free access to wood and water would have involved a campaign in Tigri as a preliminary to the advance on Magdala. A Squadron under Colonel Loch formed the escort to Colonel Merewether, Colonel Phayre and others then on a reconnaissance to Addegirate, and returned to meet the Commander-in-Chief on his arrival on the 2nd January.

The regiment formed part of the Advanced Brigade under Colonel Field, and marched to Koomaylo on the 28th November, leaving one troop at Uddoda to relieve the detachment of the Marine Battalion protecting the stores there, until relieved by a Company of the Belooch Battalion from Mulkutto. The sick horses remained with this troop and joined the regimental Head Quarters on being relieved.

On the 29th the regiment arrived at Upper Sooro, and Senafe was reached on 6th December, 70 miles from the sea and at an elevation of 7,400 feet.

On the 25th December Colonel Merewether, Political Officer, went reconnoitring routes for the march with an escort of a troop 3rd Bombay Cavalry, under Lt. Colonel Loch.

On the 8th January 1868, Sir R. Napier reported that the epidemic amongst the horses and mules in the regiment had ceased, and the remainder were healthy and in remarkably fine condition.

Horses.

Captain Arbuthnot, 18th Hussars, had been sent to Egypt to buy horses to replace the casualties, being cheaper than in India, and transport easier to obtain.

Sir R. Napier wrote in a despatch dated 11th January: "These horses are urgently required, and if I am unable to obtain them by the time the force advances a large proportion of the excellent troopers of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry will be unavailable for any proper duty, nor without these horsemen will the army be provided with the proper proportion of Cavalry which I consider necessary."

On the 10th January this regiment was distributed as follows:—

1868.

At Mulkuttoo	...	...	11	Troopers	} 6 Troops.
At Senafé	...	...	9	Officers	
				N. O's.	
			369	N. C. O's.	
				and men	
			28	Sick	
			279	Horses	
At Udoda (a weak outpost)...			47	Dismounted men.	

Captain Moore, the Commander in Chief's Arabic Interpreter, was most successful in his mission among the Shohos to obtain fodder. For it was evident the zeal manifested by the people of the Passes was kindled by Captain Moore from the fact that wherever he went grass came in at the rate of 3,000 lbs or more a day.

The railway between Zoulla and Koomaylee was opened about the middle of January.

Railway.

On 28th January at Addigerate Captain C. A. Moore purchased a few mules, but was unable to obtain the number required.

In Abyssinia elephants are considered very wild and untameable by the Natives, who positively refused to believe that it was possible to reduce them to a state of subordination to man. The passage of the elephants, 45 in number, through the country was followed by crowds of wondering and awe struck Abyssinians, who formerly thought that any one who told them that an elephant could be tamed was dealing in the most flowery romance.

A sensation, second only to that caused by the elephants was created by the arrival of Murray's Battery of Armstrong guns.

On the 9th February Lt.-Colonel Loch, 3rd Cavalry, arrived at Mai Mukdum with 80 of his own regiment and some Sinde Horse.

On 10th February, owing to the scarcity of grass and its distance from camp, the whole of the Cavalry detachment was sent on to Dolo.

Parade.

On 14th February at Addigerate the troops in camp were paraded in the presence of a Chief and his followers, namely, the Leeka Makovas Aleenia, a priest named Gina Mkaeel, and a following of about 40 Spearmen and 20 Musketeers. During the Parade, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry went through the sword exercise, first with their horses standing, and afterwards at a brisk gallop, then the whole line of Cavalry charged past at a gallop. The Sinde Horse almost riding over the Abyssinians, who failed to convey their ponies out of the way with sufficient speed; the whole was concluded by two quick rounds of blank shot from the steel guns. Many exclamation of surprise were uttered by the strangers, especially on witnessing the performances of the Cavalry, as they were never before aware that the English knew anything about horses. "No one," they said "could stand for a moment against such charges; but then no one would be so mad as to try."

High Prices.

The Abyssinians, naturally asked preposterous prices for everything, and the force had no help but allow itself to be swindled to an enormous extent by savages to whom sixpence would have possessed the same value as a sovereign. The dollars they received in such numbers were never used as money by the people themselves; they nailed them on their shields, sword hilts, as trophies and ornaments.

Coinage.

No coinage was current in Abyssinia except the Maria Theresa dollar of Austria. To obtain these Agents were employed to buy all that they could obtain in Southern Germany, and British influence set the machinery of the Mint at Vienna in motion.

On 16th February the regiment was distributed as below:—

At Zoulla	...	...	...	94	dismounted men.
Senafé	...	...	...	57	
Addigerate (Head Quarters)	...	...	...	133	
Between Addigerate and Antalo	...	...	...	77	
Detachments between Senafé and	} 100				
Goose Plain Goona Goona and					
Fokado.					

A Pioneer force of 75 Sabres, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, etc., occupied Antalo about the 28th of February.

On 25th February Sir R. Napier marched from Maiadeeah to Adabaga with escort of 100 men, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, etc. So weak was the transport which was only just recovering from casualties and original defective organisation, that no more troops could be sent up to support the advance, for the simple reason that food could not be pushed forward to supply them with the necessaries of life. The climate was found so healthy, that at Adabaga the Commander in Chief issued orders for the return of nearly all the Indian followers to Zoulla, whence those that could not be usefully employed were shipped off to Bombay. This step caused a wonderful improvement in the efficiency and mobility of the Army. A few followers only were retained, these were employed in the Hospitals, or for the carriage of sick and wounded; and if they had been sent away, fighting men would have had perforce to supply their places. Officers servants were all sent to Anesley Bay.

The troops in front of Addigerate were ordered to deposit all superfluous baggage at Antalo, while those which were to be pushed forward from Senafé left their excess in stores at Addigerate. Each Officer was allowed 75 lbs. of baggage all told, and each soldier 25 lbs. The importance of this reduction may be seen from the following statement. In accordance with Indian Regulations a British Battalion was allowed 1200 mules for the carriage of its baggage and 500 followers inclusive of muleteers. Under Sir R. Napier's regulations the same battalion could march efficient with 187 mules and under 100 followers.

Reduction of
Baggage.

Before the fall of Magdala was over 40,000 transport animals were disembarked at Zoulla.

On 5th March one of the regimental grass cutters was cut down near Camp at Muso.

The telegraph on 11th March was in working order as far as Addigerate. Lieutenant St. John reported that the Sohoh and

Telegraph.

Abyssinians had quite desisted from cutting or injuring the wire, but that a new source of annoyance had arisen, with which both diplomacy and force were alike unable to deal effectually. The baboons, with which the mountain sides swarmed, insisted upon having a "constitutional" upon the wire every morning and evening, performing their gymnastic capers with such vigour as to pull it down altogether. How this nuisance was overcome the history does not relate.

Remounts. 3rd Bombay Cavalry Remounts reached Antalo on the 11th March in good health and condition.

Difficulties of the March. On the 13th March on the way to Attala, the road was exceedingly difficult. In some places it was only 2 or 3 feet wide, and bounded on the right by precipices 20 or 30 feet deep, on the left by the perpendicular mountain side. The wonder was there were so few accidents, but some had miraculous escapes. A sowar of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and his horse were both precipitated over a cliff 30 feet high and sustained no injury.

Ashangi Lake.

Many parts of the shore of Ashangi Lake are exceedingly dangerous. An unfortunate dhoolie bearer, intent on capturing a wounded goose, incautiously got upon the soft mud, and sank before assistance could be rendered him. One or two officers, keen on shooting duck and geese, which were there in abundance, had more narrow escapes than they were afterwards willing to admit. It is said that a body of 300 Galla horsemen, having been repulsed near Ashangi, a few weeks before we arrived, fled precipitately towards the lake, and having rushed down unawares upon one of the treacherous quagmires, disappeared at once and for ever.

Between Lat and Morawor, the Force had to encounter a succession of ascents and descents, many of which were difficult even for Abyssinia. Where the track was at all level, it ran along the face of sandstone hills, a precipice on one side, and the jungle covered mountain on the other. To diverge from the pathway was therefore altogether out of the question: and as the rock became abraded and worn by the feet of many mules, nothing was left but a sloping rotten shelf upon which to walk. To such an extent did the abrasion proceed in some places, that horses not accustomed to walk upon a smooth plane inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, lost their footing altogether and rolled down the precipice some 20 or 30 feet. The mules were all right even over the worst places: they were all lightly laden and led separately, instead of three or four being tied together as is usually done, so no serious delays occurred.

On 1st April, detachments of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry were Distribution.
stationed as follows:—

At Gahoo, Headquarters and 4 Troops (strength 171 sabres)

At Dildee, one Troop (73 sabres).

At Antalo, " " "

The Post was carried by two Sowars from Station to Station Postal Ar-
averaging 10 to 15 miles. The Regiment taking it from Ashangi to rangements.
the front.

Detachments of 1 Dafadar and 12 men of the 3rd and 12th Cavalry were at each postal station from Antalo to Lat, and half the number at posts from the Lat to the front. Shots had been exchanged with some of Theodore's horsemen on 1st; and on the 2nd at Abdikoon, Abyssinian blood spilt but unfortunately that of friends not too. A body of Wakshum's Cavalry with his minister Dejas Mechecha came into Camp to pay their respects to the Commander in Chief. The ceremony was over, they safely passed out of the Camp of the 1st Brigade and Mechecha ordered his men to billet themselves in the neighbouring villages. Instead of which they went roaming around the camps of the 2nd Brigade, one party coming in contact with a piquet of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. The piquet fired upon them believing them to be a party of Theodore's horsemen scouring the country for spoil, charged after them, reloading, and firing vigorously. One Abyssinian was shot through the head, another run through with a sabre, and several severely wounded. In consequence of the alarm excited in the camp of the 2nd Brigade, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry were ordered to aid the piquet and the whole Brigade, Armstrongs and all, put in motion for array of battle. But thanks to the fleetness of the Abyssinia ponies the ardour of the cavalry had to expend itself on the chase. The consequences that might have resulted need not be enumerated. Fortunately instant explanation, apologies, and compensation averted them. Mechecha must have seen himself, as everybody else did, that his own inadvertence and rashness led to the misadventure.

The March from Sindia to Minantoo presented more of interest, The King's
and at the same time more of difficulty, than any of those beyond Ashangi road.
had done. Our force actually marched along the road His Majesty had made. The difficulty consisted entirely in crossing the Djedda Valley, which involved a descent of 3000 feet and an ascent of even greater extent. The descent did not look so formidable as it proved to be; as the steepest paths were hidden from view; the ascent could

hardly have looked more formidable then it was in reality. The road was altogether a kingly structure, its august Engineer had scorned to adopt the devices in vogue among the profession for overcoming or avoiding the difficulties, nature had placed in his way. If rocks could be rolled aside bodily they had been so rolled aside; if otherwise, they had been cut asunder at an immense sacrifice of time, labour, and powder; but in no instance had they been allowed to interfere with the symmetry of the King's highway, so with hills and every other species of let or hindrance. The result was that the road was broad, for the most part substantial and good, but in many places so steep as to be precipitous and positively dangerous. So excessively steep were one or two parts of this road as to evoke expressions of dread from those below, as they beheld men, horses, and mules, struggling up an incline upon which the slightest accident must have been attended with most serious consequences. Of the eighteen miles, eleven were within the banks of the Djedda, and of these eleven, nine were either steep ascent or descent.

The King's
butchery.

On the 9th April Theodore watched from Selassie, the pioneer Force of the Army moving down the slope leading to the Bashilo, and the same day issued fresh arms to his men, and after doing so began to drink arrak. Before returning to his tent at Islamgee, he ordered 380 prisoners, belonging to all parts of the country to be brought down from Magdala. These were brought down by the guard, he liberated nearly 100. Shortly afterwards, the remainder raised a cry either for food or freedom. The noise disturbed the King who was intoxicated; he jumped up in rage, ordered them all to be put to death, and commenced the work of massacre himself by cutting one of the bound women in two with his sword, and then drawing his pistol shot two more, a few of the others were shot, and the remainder hurled alive over the precipices. The King after this slept for three hours, and spent much of the night in prayer, and was heard to express that he was drunk when he ordered the massacre, and to pray that it might not be laid to his charge.

Action 10
April.

At daybreak the advance was commenced, all preparations having been completed. The Cavalry under Colonel Graves was placed to hold the Bashilo, but kept in readiness to advance, the remainder of the Force moved across the River under the immediate command of Sir C. Stavely. A party of the enemy attempted to pass round the sides of Affigo, to turn our right, but were checked by the discharge of a few rockets, and a Company of Sappers supported by Lieutenant Colonel Loch with a detachment of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. A

thunderstorm and heavy rain had continued during the greater part of the action. When finally repelled Theodore's troops, retired in no hasty or disorganised flight, they returned again and again to the attack, wherever the ground favoured them. The British loss was only 20 wounded, two mortally. The loss of the Abyssinians was computed at 700 killed and 1,200 wounded, including many of note, amongst them Fitaaurari Gabri who had conducted the battle, and was considered as the right hand man of the King himself. Nearly all night the calls of the Abyssinians to their wounded friends were heard, and the greater number of the latter were carried off the field. Lights could also be seen going up and down the steep ascent of the Fahla. Next morning the valley of the Arogi showed all the marks and horrors of battle-field. "Tracks of blood marked the courses of the wounded, who had spent their last efforts in feeble attempts to crawl back to the fortress, or to gain the shelter of some neighbouring bush to die. The body of Fitaaurari Gabri could be distinguished by its gorgeous attire. The splendid shirt, which had been the oriflamme of the Abyssinian forces, the previous evening, which had made the wearer, supposed to be Theodore, to be the mark of many a bullet, could be recognized by all. He had been one of the first to fall and seven chiefs who had attempted to bear away his body were found in a heap around him.

Theodore after brooding over the disasters of the day, at daybreak sent Lieutenant Prideaux to the British Camp to try and obtain peace. Reconciliation on any terms short of unconditional surrender with honourable treatment to himself and family was not in the power of Sir R. Napier to offer. Theodore perfectly understood what Sir R. Napier required of him. But the terms of his reply was influenced by the fact that during the short interval, the King's soldiers, arrayed for battle, came and took up a position, and the loss sustained was not so great as at first anticipated. He also considered himself insulted, because the servant of a woman had presumed to address him at all. After despatching an insulting reply to Sir R. Napier, Theodore spent some time in meditation and prayer. He called a council of advisers, and some strongly recommended the murder of the captives and resistance to the last, but wiser councils prevailing he sent to Magdala to release the captives and bring them all to him. On their arrival the remainder of the British captives and several of those of other nations were despatched to the British Camp.

Theodore
sues for peace

Captives
liberated.

On Easter day all the remainder of the European captives who had been enabled to make the journey down the mountain the previous

night, arrived in the British Camp, making a total of 61 unconditionally surrendered by the tyrant.

Sir R. Napier had promised to abstain from hostilities for 24 hours. By Monday morning the 13th instant, 48 hours had elapsed, but the prescribed condition had not been complied with, and no sign had been made by the King of acceding to the important demand, that he should surrender himself. Reliable information reached Sir R. Napier that the Abyssinian army was recovering from its defeat, and that fresh defensive arrangements were being made.

Water.

The scarcity of water rendered it impossible to retain any considerable body of Cavalry before Magdala. The Commander in Chief's personal escort under a Native Officer only remained—Lieutenant Scott, A.D.C., with a few details of other Corps, was sent to watch the west side of Magdala, where they took up a good position, until the arrival of the Cavalry under Colonel Graves who completed the investment up to the Kaffir Burr Gate, which was watched by the Gallas. The Bashilo was held by a detachment, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to secure that point and provide against the escape of the enemy in the direction of the Minjerra Ravine.

The Artillery was placed in position, and the troops advanced, preceded by Captain Speedy of the Intelligence Department with a small escort of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Loch, to communicate with the Chiefs and people, who wished to surrender, and many thousands did so, others retired to the Amba to bid us defiance there.

The advance.

The advance was ordered at 8-30 a.m. About midday the head of the Column reached the Fahla saddle and when Selassie was crowned by the 2nd Brigade the King's troops there were ordered to lay down their arms and retire to the plains below. The first portion of the order was immediately obeyed, the people everywhere laid down their arms, and the men, women, and children, left the mountain as quickly as the narrow exit permitted. It was hardly possible to form a correct estimate of their numbers, they covered the whole face of the hill, and the paths leading from it were thronged for many hours during their migration. It was believed that the numbers could not have been less than from 25,000 to 30,000, of whom about a third were armed men. The two hills of Fahla and Selassie formed a very strong position, and if they have been defended with ordinary determination would have caused very serious loss of life in their capture. If only women had kept behind the brows of the hills and rolled down stones, they might have

destroyed many men before the summit could have been won. When they were secured, Murray's Armstrong guns and the 28 inch mortars were brought up by the elephants.

About noon, some of the enemy, amongst them the King, being observed on the Islamgee saddle, below Selassie, a company of the 23rd Regiment under Captain Campbell was pushed along the slope to the saddle, and a detachment of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Loch, advanced along the road. These parties were fired on, but the fire being returned, and the some of the guns captured from the King being turned on him by order of Lieutenant Colonel Loch, he soon returned into the Amba and the gate was closed.

A pause then ensued, when the few troops on the Islamgee saddle perceived a dreadful stench. At the foot of the precipice lay in one putrifying mass the Galla prisoners, whom Theodore had massacred on the 9th: old men, women and children, some manacled and a few chained together. This sight of wholesale slaughter caused a deep feeling of hatred to Theodore among the British soldiery.

At 1 p.m. the Commander in Chief ordered a sharp cannonade to be directed on the gate. Not one of the assailants force could tell what was the amount of the fire which the fortress then gave forth, as the noise was drowned by the British Artillery, but had it not been for this cannonade few would have passed up the ascent and reached the gateway alive. At 3 p.m. the Armstrong guns and 3" mortars having arrived, the cannonade upon the gateway and adjoining defences increased, during which the enemy carefully concealed themselves from view so that the place seemed almost deserted. At 4 p.m., the advance to storm was ordered. On arriving at the gateway, which was closed, the powder bags not being at hand, an entrance was effected by means of crowbars, and the summit of the fortress was quickly occupied and the Standard of England planted on the African rock. Theodore's followers immediately threw down their arms, and prayed for quarter, which was of course granted, and no further loss of life occurred. When the British Artillery opened fire, Theodore, who was standing near the gate, hurried further up the fortress, divested himself of the gold-brocaded mantle which he seemed to think made him a mark for the aim of the guns, and gave it to a servant. As soon as the storming party carried the outer gate, he exclaimed to those near him "Flee! I release you from your allegiance—as for me I shall never fall into the hands of the enemy." Drawing his pistol, he put it into his mouth, fired, and fell dead. The casualties at the storming of Magdala were 15 wounded,

Assault.

including Sowar Ramja Khan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, gun-shot right forearm. The whole of Theodore's guns and mortars, 37 in all, were captured.

Early on the morning of the 13th the 3rd Dragoon Guards under Lt.-Colonel Tower and 3rd Bombay Cavalry under Captain A. T. Moore, V.C., the 12th Bengal Cavalry under Major Gough, V.C., the whole under Colonel Greaves, were sent round to the South, and below the mountain to prevent the escape of the Magdala Garrison in that direction, while at the same time the fords of the Bashilo were watched by piquets, which were in constant communication by means of frequent patrols, so that the fortress was closely invested. The next day the Cavalry returned to its former position on the Bashilo, not having come in contact with the enemy, there was no loss except that a few horses died from cold. In accordance with the request of Theodore's Queen, his body was buried on the 14th in the Church of Magdala, but without Military honours.

Magdala was offered to Wakshum Gobazzi, a powerful Chief, who would only accept it on condition that the whole of Theodore's guns were given to him too, but they had already been blown to pieces, so he declined the gift. There were several other claimants for the place. It was eventually decided to demolish as much of the stronghold as possible, to burn the houses, and give the rock to Mastea, queen of the Gallas.

The return. On the morning of the 17th orders were issued to clear everyone out of Magdala, and at 4 p.m., working parties commenced the destruction of the fortress. The defences and gates of the Amba were mined and sprung, and fire applied to the Palace and other houses which quickly spread, and the flames and heavy clouds of dense smoke could be seen for miles.

On the morning of the 18th of April the bugles roused the soldiers to prepare for their homeward march. Every man in the force was sick of Magdala and delighted to leave it. There was hardly any water nearer than the Bashilo some miles away, the wells in the valley below sometimes yielded a pailful or two, but it stank horribly and tasted worse. To intensify the situation, the heat and drought were unusually great. Halt, maimed, aged, and dying lay by the wayside or crawled away they knew not whither.

It would be vain to attempt to estimate the number of bodies scattered about in all directions, those of the animals must have been

in thousands, and those of human beings at least in hundreds. In Magdala itself some care had been paid to sanitation, but Salassie and Islamgee, the abodes of the bulk of the Abyssinian Army, were in a state of filth indescribable.

The booty was the most wretched collection of rubbish one could well conceive—yet the bidding was brisk and the prices high. The shields generally fetched about Rs. 150/—, that upon which some wag had scratched Theodore commanded Rs. 405/—. It is needless to say that a stain of blood greatly enhanced the value of the article upon which it happened to be. The proceeds amounted to about £4000, which sum was divided amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and men who were South of the Djedda.

Booty.

On the 20th April at Dalanta at 9 a.m., Sir R. Napier held a grand review of all the troops.

Review.

3rd Dragoon Guards.

3rd Bombay Cavalry.

12th Bengal Cavalry.

G—14

A—21

B—21

5—25

R. A.

Naval Brigade, 10th Coy. R. E.

4th King's Own, 33rd and 45th Regiments.

Balooch Regiment, 10th N. I.

23rd Punjab Pioneers.

Bombay and Madras Sappers and Miners.

Sir Charles Staveland Commanded the 1st Division, Colonel Graves the Cavalry. After marching past, a square was formed. In the centre were the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and the whole of the rescued captives. The Commander-in-Chief congratulated the Soldiers and Sailors of the Army of Abyssinia upon the glorious termination of the arduous and weary campaign and called up Colonel Thesiger, D.A.G., to read the order which was to be published to them. That order was as follows:—

"Soldiers and Sailors of Abyssinia—

"The Queen and the people of England entrusted to you a very difficult and arduous expedition—to release our countrymen from a painful and long captivity, and to vindicate the honour of our country which had been outraged by Theodore, King of Abyssinia.

"I congratulate you with all my heart on the noble way in which you have fulfilled the Commands of our Sovereign. You have traversed, often under a tropical sun or storms of rain and sleet, four hundred miles of mountains and difficult country; you have crossed many steep and precipitous ranges of mountains more than 10,000 feet in altitude, where your supplies could not keep pace with you.

"When you arrived within reach of your enemy, though with scanty food, and some of you for many hours without either food or water, in four days you passed the formidable chasm of the Bashilo, and defeated the army of Theodore, which poured down upon you from their lofty fortress in the full confidence of victory.

"A host of many thousands have laid down their arms at your feet.

"You have captured and destroyed upwards of 30 pieces of Artillery, many of great weight and efficiency with ample store of ammunition.

"You have stormed the almost inaccessible fortress of Magdala, defended by Theodore with the desperate remnant of his Chiefs and followers.

"After you forced the entrance, Theodore, who never showed mercy, distrusted the offer of mercy which had been held out to him and died by his own hand.

"You have released not only the British captives, but also those of other friendly nations.

"You have unloosed the chains of more than ninety of the principal Chiefs of Abyssinia.

"Magdala, on which so many nations have been slaughtered, has been committed to the flames, and remains only a scorched rock.

"Our complete and rapid success is due first to the mercy of God, whose hand, I feel assured, has been over us in a just cause, secondly to the high spirit with which you have been inspired.

"Indian soldiers have forgotten the distinction of race and creed, to keep pace with their European comrades. Never has an army entered on a war with more honourable feelings than yours; this has carried you through many fatigues, you have been only eager for the moment when you could close with your enemy.

"The remembrance of your privations will pass away quickly, but your gallant exploit will live in history.

"The Queen and the people of England will all appreciate your services.

"On my part, as your Commander, I thank you for your devotion to your duty, and the good discipline you have maintained. Not a single complaint has been made against a soldier for villagers wilfully molested in property or person.

"We must not forget what we owe to our comrades who have been labouring for us in the sultry climates of Zoulla and the Pass of Koomaylee, or the monotony of posts which maintained our communications. Each and all would have given all they possessed to be with us, and they deserve our gratitude. I shall watch over your safety to the moment of your re-embarkation; and to the end of my life remember with pride that I have Commanded you."

(Sd.) R. NAPIER, Lt-General,
Commander-in-Chief.

On 12th May at Antalo the following telegram was received from Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria:—

H. M.'s
Telegrams.

"The Queen renders hearty congratulations and thanks to Sir R. Napier and his gallant force on their brilliant success."

6 months donation batta was granted, and a medal for the expedition.

Batta.

On 15th May at Haik Hellat the widow of King Theodore died in the British Camp from disease of the lung. In appearance she was slender, had fine features, large and full eyes, a delicate hand and magnificent hair falling to her waist. Her son still remained with the Commander-in-Chief, and subsequently accompanied Sir R. Napier to England. On the 26th May at a Durbar, Prince Kassar of Tigri, in recognition of his friendly services towards the expedition, was presented with 6 mortars, 6 howitzers, 400 rounds of ammunition, 850 muskets and bayonets, 40,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, and 28 barrels of gunpowder. Sir R. Napier impressed upon him, that these weapons were designed solely to aid him in the defence of his own country, and not in the invasion of that of his neighbours.

Death of
Theodore's
Queen.

Prince Tigri.

Extract from Despatch of Lieutenant General Sir R. Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the Secretary of State for India, Commander-in-Chief's office, Camp Kumayli, 1st June 1868. "Those who first claim notice are the Pioneer Force who landed at Zoulla in October last.

Despatch.

* * * Colonel Graves, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry * * *
under Colonel Field who commanded the whole. Their labours were not commenced under very encouraging circumstances, a barren shore, so shelving that the troops had to wade several hundred yards daily in landing stores, a supply of water so scanty that it disappeared immediately, and a temperature so sultry that any exertion was oppressive. But the spirit of the troops never flagged, encamping grounds were cleared, 20 miles of road was made from the coast to Koomaylee and towards Sooroo, a depot was established at Senafé, and huts erected for the muleteers.

The supplies for the Troops marching to join the main force in advance, frequently depended on the ability and trustworthiness of a Non-Commissioned Officer of Cavalry, and I have had repeated testimony of the efficiency with which these duties were performed. Seldom or never have Cavalry had such a variety of duties in maintaining communication for so many miles, climbing over mountains and through Forest Ranges, often benighted where a false step would be destruction, and in danger of treacherous attacks from the wild border tribes, who were honoured amongst themselves for slaying without reason and without scruple. The wear and tear of horses in such duties have been very considerable. The men, however, have returned to their more regular duties with a discipline and efficiency unimpaired.

The 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the 3rd Scinde Horse commanded by Major Briggs have been earliest in the Field, have borne the hardest share of the duties, serving in their turn as parties of the Pioneer Force.

Colonel Graves, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, very efficiently commanded the whole of the Cavalry on several occasions, including the operations before Magdala.

The 3rd Bombay Cavalry very soon after its arrival in Abyssinia with the Pioneer Brigade, lost nearly one half of its horses from the epidemic. Immediate steps were taken to remount the Regiment from Egypt and Bombay, when the Force advanced from Antalo; Colonel Graves' Regiment was remounted, and by the great care bestowed on the horses, their condition was preserved in a remarkable manner. Colonel Graves deserves much credit for the efficiency which his Regiment maintained under these trying circumstances."

Return of Officers favourably mentioned by Generals of Divisions and Brigadiers and other superior Officers.

Sir Charles Stavelly commanding the first Division, mentioned Colonel Graves, Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, and Captain Moore, in his despatches.

Lieutenant Owen, mentioned by Colonel Loch, for services at assault of Magdala.

Lieutenant Willoughby mentioned by Colonel Graves, for service at assault of Magdala.

The Regiment embarked on 1st May 1868, for Bombay, strength as follows:—10 officers, 450 non-commissioned officers and men, 323 followers, 467 horses, 78 ponies and mules.

*Table of distances in miles between Zoulla and Antalo
from official despatches.*

Height above level of the sea.	Name of Station.	Miles.
...	Zoulla	...
...	Koomaylee	14
1897	Sooroo	13½
3442	Undul Wells	14
5340	Rayraguddy	17
7400	Senafe	18½
...	Goongoona	12
...	Focada	16
7158	Addigerat	12½
7330	Mai Wahij	14½
5382	Dongolo	10
5844	Agoola	10
6408	Mai Mugdum	8
6127	Dolo	8
6487	Eikhullet	9
5903	Antalo	12½

Approximate distances from Antalo to Magdala.

...	Booyah Camp	6	Musnoo to Atta very hilly; most of the mounted troops, oblig- ed to dis- mount.
...	Murgee	10	
...	Musnoo	7	
...	x		
10000	Attala	12	

Approximate distances, etc.—(contd.)

Height above level of the sea.	Name of Station.	Miles.
9700	Belago	10
...	Mukhan	6
...	Adabga	16½
...	Ashangi	10
...	Lat	14
6900	Dildee	20
10500	Mandajh or Wandach	9
...	Mooja	7
...	Takazze	7
10500	Santara	4
10500	Gahso	10
...	Abdikun	15
...	Bethor	9
9200	Talanta	15
9000	Magdala	10

The distance from the Coast to Senafe was 70 miles, and in a despatch from Sir R. Napier, the distance from Senafe to Magdala was stated to be 340 miles, so that the total distance, from the coast to Magdala may be said to be 410 miles.

G. G. O. 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry to use the word "Abyssinia" on their colours and appointments for services in Abyssinia.

Poona was reached in July 1868 and the Regiment remained there until 29th October 1870, when it marched for Neemuch, which station was reached on 27th December 1870.

G.G.O. 324 of 1872. Ressaldar Benni Sing of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry to be a member of 2nd class Order of British India, with the title of Bahadur from 5th June 1868.

G.G.O. 395 of 1872. Lt.-Col. (Brevet Col.) J. C. Graves, C.B., Commandant, 3rd Light Cavalry to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp on His Lordship's Staff.

In October 1875 an order was received from the Adjutant-General that a Native Officer, who would creditably represent his class, should be nominated to act as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India, at the approaching Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

SKETCH MAP OF ABYSSINIA

Shewing the

ROUTE FROM ZOULLA TO MAGDALA

Followed by the Expeditionary Force under the Command of

His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B. & G.C.S.I.

in

1868

NOTE. The Map is an Extract from Keith Johnston's Map of Upper Nubia and Abyssinia, lithographed in the Sur. Gen.^{ls} Office, Calcutta, in 1867. The Route taken by the Expeditionary Force has been filled in from actual Survey so as to coincide as far as possible with the Map, which is incorrect in many respects.

Scale, English Statute Miles 69° 10' Degrees

G. G.

B.

Bor

G.G.O.
of 187

G.G.O.
of 187

M

Ressaldar-Major Benni Sing Bahadur was nominated for this duty, on completion of which he was fortunate enough to receive from His Excellency the following letter:—

*"Commander-in-Chief's Office, Head-quarters,
Camp Delhi, 29th January 1866.*

"Sir,—The Commander-in-Chief in India desires me to convey to you his best acknowledgments for your services as an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff during the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. It was very gratifying to Lord Napier of Magdala that Field Marshal the Prince of Wales should have done you the honour of nominating you one of His Royal Highness' Orderly Officers whilst present with the Troops at Delhi.

"The Commander-in-Chief desires me to forward a copy of this letter to your Commanding Officer.

"I have, etc., etc.,
(Signed) "M. A. DILLON, Colonel,
Military Secretary."

On leaving Delhi to rejoin the Regiment Ressaldar-Major Benni Sing was entrusted by Lord Napier with the following letter for delivery to Colonel Graves, Commandant of the Regiment:—

"MY DEAR GRAVES,

"I send a line by Benni Sing to convey my kind regards to you and the Regiment, which I shall ever think of with pride and affection.

"Ever yours,
(Signed) "NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

"Delhi, 30th January 1876."

Colonel J.C. Graves, C.B., Bombay Cavalry, Commandant 3rd Bombay (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has been pleased to appoint him on His Lordship's Personal Staff from 13-4-1876. G.G.O. 444
of 1876.

The notification that Her Majesty had been pleased to appoint Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, and to confer on it the distinction of being styled "Queen's Own," is as follows:—

"Fort William," 10th March 1876.

"The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has the highest gratification in announcing that, in commemoration of the visit to India

of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness to be Honorary Colonel of the following Regiment:—

“3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

“Her Majesty has been further graciously pleased to confer on the following Corps the distinction of being styled ‘Queen’s Own,’ and of wearing on their colours and appointments the Royal Cipher within the Garter:—

“3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.”

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in commemoration of his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, was pleased to direct a print of himself and of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to be sent to the Regiment for the Officers’ Mess.

These prints were received with the following forwarding letter:—

“H. M. S. ‘*Serapis*,’ *Bombay Harbour*, 13th March 1876.

“Sir,—As the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Prince of Wales Honorary Colonel of the Regiment under your command, I am directed by His Royal Highness to send you prints of himself and the Princess of Wales, to hang up in your Mess Room, in commemoration of the appointment.

“I have, etc.,

(Signed) “D. M. PROBYN, *Major-General*,

“*Equerry to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales*.

“To THE OFFICER COMMANDING,

3rd (Queen’s Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.”

Her Majesty the Queen was also pleased to order prints of herself and the late Prince Consort to be sent to the Regiment with the following letter:—

“From Major-General SIR DIGHTON PROBYN, K.C.S.I.,

Equerry to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

“To THE OFFICER COMMANDING,

3rd Regiment (Queen’s Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.

“*Marlborough House*, 9th August 1876.

“Sir,—At the request of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to order a print of herself,

and also one of the late Prince Consort, to be sent to each of the Native Regiments in India of which the Prince of Wales has been made an Honorary Colonel.

"The prints are to be hung up in your Mess Room.

"I have the honour, etc.,

(Signed) "D. M. PROBYN, *Major-General*."

The Regiment was next ordered to March to Dehli, to take part in the grand Imperial Assemblage to proclaim Her Majesty, "Empress of India," and was appointed to form part of the personal escort of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Regiment left Neemuch on 9th November, and reached Delhi on 18th December, which place it left on 10th January 1877, and returned to Neemuch on 22nd February 1877.

Regiment ordered for relief from Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Deesa and Rajkote. G. O. C. 443
of 1876.

In this month in assimilation with the practice in Bengal the grade of Naib Risaldar in the Bombay Army was abolished. G. O. No.
218 of 1877.

The effective established strength of the Regiment which had hitherto been 493 sabres was thus reduced to 487 sabres, *viz*:—

	1	Risaldar Major.	
	2	Risaldars.	
	1	Wordi Major.	
	3	Resaidars.	
	6	Jamadars.	
Total	...	...	13 Native Officers.
	1	Kote Dafedar Major.	
	1	Farrier Major.	
	6	Kote Dafedars.	
	30	Dafedars.	
	6	Trumpeters.	
	30	Naiks.	
	400	Sowars.	474 N.C.O.'s and Sowars.
Total	...	...	487

Ressaldar-Major Benni Sing was admitted to the First-class Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur 1-1-1877. Neemuch,
1877
11th June

The Regiment paraded in Review Order to witness his investment with the order on 11th June 1877. G. O. No. 20
of 1877.

The following is the Field Service of Risaldar-Major Benni Sing, Sirdar Bahadur:—

Served in Sind—at Hyderabad, 1843 (Medal), in Persia—at Reshire—Bhooshire, Borazoon, and Khooshab (Medal and Clasp), in Central India—at Rajgurh, Madanpur, Gunakota, Jhansi, Barodia, Bhandar, Koonch, Etowra, Calpee, Gwalior, Jowra Alipore, and Mhow Mohanee (Medal and Clasp); in Abyssinia—at the taking of Magdala (Medal).

22nd
November
R. O. No. 4.

In consequence of the increasing price of horses suitable for Remounts for the Regiment, it was now found necessary, with a view to maintaining the Regimental Horse Fund in a solvent condition, to raise the price of Assamees to Rs. 400, with effect from the 1st December 1877, the price of an Assamee in the Regiment having hitherto been Rs. 350.

The large majority of Remounts for the Regiment were Arabs purchased in the Bombay Market.

20th May
R. O. No. 3.

An Expeditionary Force composed of Native Troops having been ordered to Malta, the Regiment volunteered for service, in recognition of which the following letter was received:—

"From THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL of the Army.

"To THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING Mhow Division.

"Bombay, 7th May 1878.

"Sir,—With reference to a letter from the Officer Commanding 3rd Light Cavalry, No. $\frac{103}{A}$, dated 1st May 1878, received direct, I am directed to request that that officer may be informed that the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to find that the same excellent spirit which animates the other Regiments of the Bombay Army exists in so marked a degree in the 3rd (Q's O.) Light Cavalry.

"I have the honour, etc.,
(Signed) "H. F. BROOKE, *Brig.-Genl.,*
Adjutant-General."

24th May
G.O. No. 3
473 of 1878.

On the 24th of May 1878 Colonel J. C. Graves, C.B., attained his Colonel's allowance and relinquished the command of the Regiment which he had held since 1862.

Colonel Graves took leave of the Regiment in the following Farewell Address:—

"My dear and noble Regiment,—I must now bid you good-bye, having obtained my Colonel's allowance. R. O. No. 3 dated 12th June 1878.

"I joined you as a lad of 16 on the 1st of April 1838 and leave you an old man on the 24th of May 1878. We have been together in peace and war, in plenty and scarcity, in Cantonment and in Camp for more than 40 years, and I am the oldest soldier, the father of the Regiment.

"It is therefore with deep pain and sorrow that I leave my Regiment so dear to me, my happy home for so many years.

"I have been with you twice in Sind, twice in Afghanistan, in Persia and in Abyssinia, on land and by sea, and in all climates and under all circumstances you were the same noble, high-hearted Corps, always obedient, ready and anxious for service, cheerful under difficulties, and dashing and most gallant in the field, by all of which you have made a high and noble name for your Regiment, which will last for ever, and I am truly proud of being one of you. Always maintain this noble heart and feeling. Take care of your horses, always give the points of your swords in battle, and you need fear nothing and will prosper.

"I thank you all—European Officers, Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—for your cheerful obedience, kind and good feeling and most excellent conduct under my command.

"I truly consider you the best Native Cavalry Regiment in India—continue so.

"Officers, take care of your men and their just interests. Men, trust and obey your Officers and be, as ever, loyal to Her Majesty The Empress, our beloved Queen. Be always ready to fight for her in all parts of the world.

"Good-bye and God bless you; though I leave you, you have my love and admiration, and your interests will ever be mine.

(Signed) "J. C. GRAVES, C.B.,
Colonel."

Colonel J. C. Graves, C.B., and Honorary A.-D.-C. to H.E. the Viceroy, served with the Field Force in Mahi Kanta in 1839; with the Army in Sind and in Afghanistan above the Passes in 1840-41, and was a Volunteer with a dismounted Troop of the 3rd Light

Cavalry at the storming of Kujjuck, with General Nott's Army in 1842; in the advance on Cabool and in the several actions and operations leading to the retaking and blowing up of Ghuznee and Jellalabad; in occupation of Cabool and Khelat-i-ghilzai and the recovery of Lady Sale, hostages and prisoners; distinguished himself when in command of the Cavalry on Rear-guard at Jellalabad by a charge with a Squadron of 3rd Cavalry, cutting up a number of the enemy, horse shot (received the thanks of Government); with the same Force as Rear-guard to the Army of Afghanistan under General Pollock (Medal and Clasp); with the Army in Sinde in 1843; at the battle of Hyderabad and subsequent operations until January 1844 (Medal and Clasp); with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1856-57; at the landing assault and capture of the Fort of Reshire, surrender of Bushire and Borazoon, and action of Khooshab (Medal and Clasp, Brevet-Major).

Throughout the Abyssinia Campaign in 1867-68 in command of his Regiment and of the Cavalry Brigade, at the storming and capture of Magdala (Medal and Clasp,) mentioned in despatches (Companion of the Bath).

G. O. C. No.
238, dated
1st June
1878.

In succession to Colonel Graves, Major C. E. Stack was appointed Commandant of the Regiment.

In the cold season of 1878-79 the Regiment was relieved by the 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers), having been stationed at Neemuch for eight years. Deesa and Rajkote were reached in February 1879.

On completion of relief the distribution of the Regiment was as follows:—

1st Squadron	}	Head-quarters, Deesa.
2nd do		
3rd do		

Breach-loading Snider Carbines were received for the Regiment on the 10th March 1879 to replace the old pattern smooth-bore Carbines that had become unserviceable.

A. G.'s Cir.
No. $\frac{22-C}{T}$
dated 21st
October 1878.

Adjutant-General's Circular No. $\frac{22-C}{T}$, dated 21st October 1878, orders the following alterations to be made in the dress of Native Cavalry:—

A loose blouse of the Regimental colour to be adopted for universal use by Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sowars.

The Loongie to be adopted as the head dress, and a cummerbund of a similar pattern to be worn under the sword belt.

These changes being ordered, as stated in Part III of Circular No. $\frac{22-C}{T}$, with a view to establish a suitable and efficient dress and to reduce the expense to which Native Cavalry are put for their uniform, also to obviate the necessity for carrying on service a large variety of dresses of different patterns.

The Regiment paraded for the first time in the new dress on the Brigade parade in Review Order to celebrate the anniversary of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Majesty the Queen, on the 1st of January 1880.

On the 16th January 1880, the following telegraphic message from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Northern Division of the Army, dated the 16th instant, was communicated from the Brigade Office:—

Deesa 1880
January,
February.

"Inform Cavalry that they may be required to move on Jacobabad." *Vide R. O. No. 5, dated 18th Jan. 1880.*

And on the 30th January the following order was telegraphed from the Division:—

"3rd Cavalry march immediately by Squadrons to Jacobabad *via* Tampee, Oomerkote and Sukker. Government sanctioned Detachments Baroda and Palunpoor rejoin Deesa immediately. Route for Rajkote Squadron will be communicated to-morrow. It has been warned * *

R. O. No. 3
dated 30th
Jan. 1880.

* Depot and families of Regiment remain Deesa * *."

In compliance with this order confirmed by Division Order No. 19A. of 2nd February 1880, the 2nd Squadron under command of Captain Mayne,—Strength 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 5 Native Officers, 12 Duffadars, 2 Trumpeters, 125 Rank and File, 152 Horses, marched *en route* for Jacobabad on the morning of the 6th February.

February 6th
D.O. No. 19A
dated 2nd
February,
1880.

The 3rd Squadron, under command of Captain Willoughby, strength 1 Captain, 5 Native Officers, 5 Duffadars, 1 Trumpeter, 79 Rank and File, and 96 Horses, marched from Rajkote, *en route* for Jacobabad, *via* Bhooj and Hyderabad, on the 11th February.

On the 17th the Escort detached to Baroda, strength 13 sabres, arrived at Deesa, and on the 18th details from Rajkote, 28 sabres, also joined Head-quarters.

The Depot was established at Deesa.

The Head-quarters of the Regiment, under command of Major A. P. Currie, Officiating Commandant,—Strength 3 European Officers, 5 Native Officers, 1 Kote Duffadar-Major, 1 Farrier-Major, 16 Duffadars, 3 Trumpeters, 12 Naiks, 145 Sowars, 194 Horses, marched *en route* to

Jacobabad, *via* Tampee, Oomerkote and Sukker on the 20th February 1880. The Squadrons arrived at Jacobabad as follows:—

The 2nd Squadron under Captain M. Mayne, with Lieutenant Reid, on 17th March.

The 1st Squadron and Head-quarters under Major Currie, with Captain M. James and Surgeon Burroughs, on the 30th March.

The 3rd Squadron from Rajkote under Captain Willoughby, on the 3rd April.

Captain M. James appointed to 2nd Sind Horse, Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan appointed to 3rd Cavalry, Lieutenant Owen joined from Transport duty.

The 2nd Squadron under Captain Mayne with Lieutenant Reid, left Jacobabad for Harnai for out-post duty on the Harnai and Giwal Route.

The Regiment ordered to Candahar, *via* Bolan Pass and Quetta, arrived at Candahar, 14th May.

The 2nd Squadron on being relieved from out-post duty on the Harnai Route followed the Regiment to Candahar, arriving on the 1st June.

The following Officers were with the Regiment at Candahar:—

Major A. P. Currie	...	...	Offg. Commandant.
Captain J. F. Willoughby	...	...	Offg. 2nd in Command.
" M. Mayne	...	...	Offg. 2nd Squadron Comdr.
Lieut. W. C. Owen	...	...	Offg. Adjutant.
" T. P. Geoghegan	...	...	Offg. 3rd Squadron Comdr.
" J. H. E. Reid	...	...	Offg. Attached on probation.
Surgeon Street	...	...	Offg. In Medical Charge.

On the 1st June one Troop of the Regiment formed part of the escort to Major E. P. Leach V.C.R.E., while on survey duty at Maiwand and about half way to Girishk, returning to Candahar on the 14th without having encountered any hostility.

On the 4th July the Regiment formed part of the Cavalry Brigade and marched under General Nuttall for Girishk on the Helmund, 300 strong, 100 sabres per Squadron, with the following Officers:—

Major A. P. Currie	...	Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan.
Captain M. Mayne	...	Lieut. J. H. E. Reid.
Lieut. W. C. Owen	...	Surgeon Street.

And arrived at Girishk, July 10. The Infantry Brigade under General Burrows arrived the following day.

The Regiment* took part in the action on Right Bank of the Hel-mund in the pursit of the Wali's mutinous troops and Capture of his Artillery, four 6-pr. smoothbore guns, two 12 pr.-howitzers and 3 ammunition wagons; all their baggage, consisting of 53 camels, a quantity of small arms ammunition, accoutrements and supplies. The latter were, however, destroyed as it was found impossible to move them, but the guns and howitzers were brought safely into Camp. The Cavalry pursued as far as possible, was successful in making the enemy abandon the whole of their baggage, but the difficulties of the ground prevented any more execution being effected on the enemy, whose loss was computed at 40 killed. Casualties: 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 5 horses. The above-mentioned Officers were all present.

Map 10.

14th July.

Major A.P. Currie was mentioned in despatches; Risaldar Dhokal Singh was recommended for conspicuous gallantry, for which he afterwards obtained the 2nd Class "Order of Merit," he being previously in possession of the 3rd Class of the Order for the Mutiny.

The Brigade marched back towards Candahar, arriving at Kush-ki Nakhud on 19th July.

July 19th to 26th.

This move was necessitated by there being no supplies for troops, nor grain for horses; the little there was on the right bank was carried off or destroyed by mutineers.

The Regiment was constantly engaged in reconnoitring parties, and day and night picquet duty.

On morning of 23rd July a slight brush with Ayub Khan's advanced Cavalry took place. Our Cavalry Patrol proceeding in the direction of Sangbur came upon the enemy's advanced parties. Lieut. Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse, who was in command, sent word to Camp, and dismounting some of his men, checked the enemy, who retired out of range.

July 23rd.

Brigadier-General Nuttall with 180 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry and 2 guns E. Battery R. H. A. now came up, and a reconnaissance reported 600 Sowars marching parallel, with a body of Infantry three miles beyond our advanced post. General Nuttall advanced with 160 sabres and two guns, for about three miles, the enemy retiring. When he got within 1,800 yards of the Cavalry our men opened on them, and they

* Strength of the Cavalry Brigade in this action 3rd : Sind Horse 47 Sabres, 3rd Bombay Cavalry 263 Sabres, Total 310,

bolted faster than ever, making for cover. General Nuttall pursued until he was six miles from Camp, when he gave up the chase. Some horses of the enemy were killed, several wounded men being carried off were seen, but no Infantry.

July 27th.
Map 11.

Marched from Khush-ki-Nakhud and took part in the battle of Maiwand. The strength of the regiment was: British Officer 6, Native Officers 13, N.C.O.s rank and file 297.

The British Officers present were:—

Major A. P. Currie	...	Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan.
Captain M. Mayne	...	Lieut. J. H. E. Reid.
Lieut. W. C. Owen	...	Surgeon Street.

The battle of Maiwand is a matter of history. It began about 10-30 a.m. The Cavalry including 3rd "Q.O." was kept under fire all day, *viz*, till 3 p.m., when the Infantry on the left of the small line, overwhelmed by numbers, broke.

General Burrows rode up at a gallop to General Nuttall and said, "Nuttall the Infantry has given way; our only chance is a Cavalry charge; do you think you could get the Cavalry to charge the line of Ghazis in rear of the Infantry, and they might perhaps then be induced to reform?"

"Whatever men were still available were in a somewhat irregular formation. There was no time, however, to wait for a well-dressed line and General Nuttall ordered the Cavalry to advance and charge, placing himself with his staff in front of the line. The men instead of advancing straight to their front, inclined to the right and fell on the Ghazis who were attacking the Grenadiers, which Regiment was undoubtedly saved by the Cavalry charge from heavy loss. After doing this much, the Cavalry, instead of advancing straight on into the mass of the enemy, seeing the Infantry all retreating and the guns all gone, wheeled about and retired, to the best of my belief without Orders. I certainly heard no orders. After wheeling about the Cavalry retired steadily." (Hogg).

It should be remembered that this small Cavalry force, numbering in all only about 130 sabres, had been exposed for upwards of 4 hours, to that severest of all trials, inaction under heavy fire, and the while suffering serious losses. In addition to this they had been thrown into disorder by the retiring infantry and guns, the sight of which alone might well shake the morale of the best of troops after the disturbing influences of the morning. They had no time to reform, nor space to gather themselves together into a collected charge, while their course towards the enemy was impeded and broken by flying soldiers.

gather themselves together into a collected charge, while their course towards the enemy was impeded and broken by flying soldiers.

There was now nothing left but to fall back on the rear guard. The retreat of the Cavalry across the mullah was made in an orderly and steady manner under the direction of Genl. Nuttall, who halted and reformed his men on the opposite side.*

Prior to this at about 1-30 or 2 p.m. our smooth bores were sent to the rear to obtain ammunition, a body of Ghazis who had hitherto kept at a respectful distance, were seen to be pressing boldly towards the right rear of the line. Under orders from Genl. Nuttall, Major G. C. Hogg ordered a charge by the cavalry detachments on that flank; but the men did not readily respond, and before the charge could be delivered a further order to halt was received from Genl. Nuttall. The enemy appeared to gain confidence when they saw the Cavalry halt, and continued to press on, whereupon our men confused by counter orders and being without cohesion, owing to the division into small parties of different regiments, retired hastily, and in some confusion till they got in rear of the centre of the line, when they pulled up and reformed.

The retreat to Candahar, distance 45 miles, began at 3-30 p.m. Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan at Hauz-i-Madat (15 miles from the battle-field) relieved Lieut. Monteith, Sind Horse, in command of the troops left in rear to escort the guns. The Officer remained for some considerable time at Hauz-i-Madat after General Burrows left and waited for all the men to come back from the water, the report about the guns of the enemy being in rear proving to be entirely without foundation. Candahar was reached about 2 p.m. the following day, the men having been incessantly on the move for 33 hours.

The whole strength of General Burrows' Brigade engaged at Maiwand was:—

Cavalry	... 565	} V.	Afghans (probably exaggerated) 25, 000
† Artillery	... 189		
British Infantry	... 516		
Native „	... 1273		
Sappers	... 45		
	2599		24 field guns 6 mountain guns on mules.
Minus sick, etc.,	129 = 2476.		

* Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., 3rd Sind Horse, and Major Currie, Commanding 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry were afterwards placed under arrest for their conduct on this occasion. Both Officers were tried by Court-Martial and honourably acquitted early in 1881.

† One battery and the 4 smooth bores captured in the action on 14th July.

On July 29th the muster of the Regiment was taken and the following casualties discovered:—

	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.
European Officers	...	1	...	2	3
Rank and file	...	26	...	18	44
Horses	...	58	...	42	100
Followers	...	46	...	1	47

Lieut. W. Owen killed, Captain M. Mayne and Lieut. Reid slightly wounded.

Following total casualties were reported at Maiwand:—

	Killed & Missing.		Wounded.	
British Officers	...	21	...	8
„ Troops	...	296	...	42
Native Officers	...	11	...	9
„ Troops	...	643	...	109
		971		168

Followers	331	...	...	7
Horses	201	...	...	68

Losses amongst the Afghans:—

Regular Troops, 1,250 men and 700 horses.

Ghazis, the number is uncertain but they had 800 killed. The Afghans suffered much from want of water, their loss was heavy and they were often on the point of giving away.

From July 28th to August 31st the force was shut up in Candahar, besieged by Ayub Khan's Army and hosts of armed villagers and Ghazis. The Regiment did good work, was employed daily on reconnoitring duty, on covering parties, and perpetually under fire, besides furnishing 100 sabres nightly to guard a portion of the Cabul gate ramparts under two British Officers. General Primrose's report on the attack on Deh Khojah is as follows:—

Map 12.

“On the 16th August I ordered an infantry force as per margin under Brigadier-General Brooks to attack the village of Deh Khoja, force their way through it, obtain all the information they could, and if possible to destroy any works the enemy might have constructed under cover of the walls.

4 Companies Fusiliers.
4 „ N.I.
4 „ N.I.
A party of Sappers.

SKETCH OF ACTION AT MAIWAND

27th July, 1880.

TOTAL STRENGTH of BRITISH FORCE

Staff	...	...	...	...	4
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	578
Artillery	...	...	...	...	189
British Infantry	...	...	...	...	518
Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	1404
Sappers	...	...	...	...	45
Total	...	...	...	...	2784

After deducting 84 Sikh, and 210 Infantry and 98 Cavalry on baggage guard, there were 3344 of all ranks in fighting line.

NOTE.—The Commanding Royal Engineer's estimate was only 2052 of all ranks.

H. B. HANNA,
Colonel.

TABLE OF AFGHAN FORCE.

Compiled by General HILL.

REGULARS.

5 Regts. Cabules	150 to 500 each
1 do. Kandahar	...
4 do. Heratians	400 to 500 each
6 do. Mutiniers	250 to 300 each
3 do. Cavalry	300 each
30 Guns	...
Total	7500 to 8400
Probably	8000

IRREGULARS.

4000 Horsemen	Jamshedi
...	Ferozkai
25 to 30,000 Ghazees	Farraks
...	Eimaks



NOTE.—Five of the enemy's guns are not placed in action.

Compiled by Colonel H. B. Hanna, from a sketch by Lieutenant M. Talbot, R.E., when the field was revisited in September, 1880.

BRITISH TROOPS...
AFGHAN TROOPS...

Be

Bo

M

M

"The Cavalry under Brigadier General Nuttall to co-operate with the Infantry and to keep the ground clear to the South and East of Deh Khoja.

3rd Light Cav.	} 100 sabres each.
Poona Horse	
3rd Sindh Horse	

"Artillery to keep up a rapid fire from the walls on the village before the attack, and to cover the advance of the Infantry.

One 40 pounder.
Two 9 "
Two 8 in mortars.

"The Cavalry were ordered to leave by the Eedgah gate at 4-30 a.m. and to trot round out of musketry fire to the East of the village and there await the result of the attack. As previously arranged, the Cavalry quitted the Eedgah gate at 4-30 a.m. and trotted round into the position assigned, a few shots only being fired at them, but at very long range, and did no damage. The guns opened fire at 4-45 a.m. and at 5 a.m. the first two parties of Infantry debouched from the Cabul gate, making for the South of the village, which they entered under a heavy fire of musketry at 5-30 a.m. At this moment numbers of Ghazis were seen making their way to Deh Khojah across open ground to the South of the village.

"They were at once charged by a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieut. Geoghegan, and driven back with great loss into broken ground, where further pursuit was hopeless. The Cavalry now formed up to the South of Deh Khojah, waiting for another opportunity to charge, and the Infantry were steadily making their way through the village, beating down all opposition. Once more the Ghazis in large numbers tried to cross from the South to the support of Deh Khojah, but Major Trench, 19th N.I., met them with well-directed volleys, which turned them, and Brigadier Nuttall, seizing the opportunity, charged again with the 3rd Light Cavalry and Poona Horse, dispersing and cutting up many of the enemy, who again took shelter in the nullahs and broken ground. In these two charges from 80 to 100 of the enemy were cut down. The enemy's fire in the village had now nearly ceased.

"On reforming after this charge Genl. Nuttall received a note from Genl. Brooke asking him to cover the retirement of the Infantry from the South of the village into the Cabool gate.

"In consequence of this request the Cavalry were withdrawn and entered the Cabool gate, and it was in carrying out this movement that they suffered most of the loss sustained through the day, as they were exposed to Infantry fire from the village which recommenced as they were being withdrawn in cramped ground, which prevented them being

in open formation. My intention was that the Cavalry should have remained out to the last in the open plain, well out of musketry fire, charging whenever opportunity should offer and returning the same way they went after the Infantry had passed through the village. The Cavalry and Infantry at the South end of the village being withdrawn, allowed the enemy's reinforcements to move up from the South, and fighting in the middle of the village became very heavy and general.

At 7-15 a.m. the firing ceased and the enemy were seen streaming away from Deh Khojah carrying some of their dead with them. Their loss has been reported as very heavy, several chiefs of note having been killed, and one of the two guns in the village destroyed. No words of mine can express my appreciation of the cool and gallant behaviour of all ranks."

Brigadier-General Nuttall brings to favourable notice.

	*	*	*	*	*	*
Captain Mosely Mayne and Lt. T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry:—						
			Killed.			Wounded.
Hospital Assistant	...	1	N.O.			1
N.C.O. and men	...	5	...			6
Horses	...	13	...			12

The Commander-in-Chief remarks on Deh Khojah: "The details of the operation appear to have been well and successfully carried out up to the time of the withdrawal of the troops and Cavalry from the South end of Deh Khojah into the city by the Cabool gate.

"From this point General Primrose's narrative is confusing, though it is clear that from the fact of the dead, among whom was a Brigadier-General (Br.-General Brooke) having been left in the field, the troops in returning to the city must have been closely followed up by the enemy.

"In regard to the effect produced on the enemy by the sortie, H.E. considers that even were the results such as Lt.-Genl. Primrose reports them to have been, they were too dearly bought with the loss of so many valuable Officers and men."

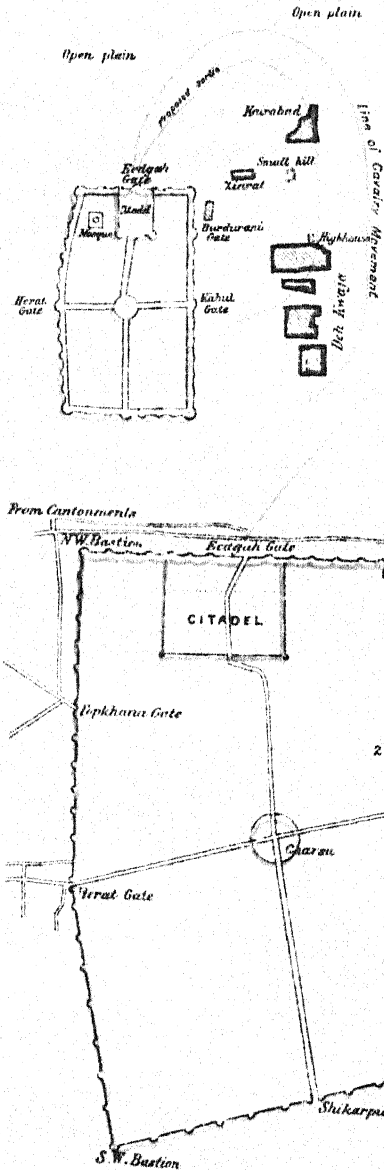
		Killed.		Wounded.
European Officers	...	8	...	6
N.C.O. and men	...	98	...	111
		106		117

Note.—Genl. Primrose wrote: The effect produced was that the confidence of the enemy after Maiwand received a shock from which it never recovered, and the confidence of the British force in their superiority over the Afghans restored.

PLAN OF ASSAULT

By COLONEL J. HILLS, Commanding Royal Engineer

Scale, 2 inches to 1 mile



Compiled by Colonel H. B. Mansel

SKETCH

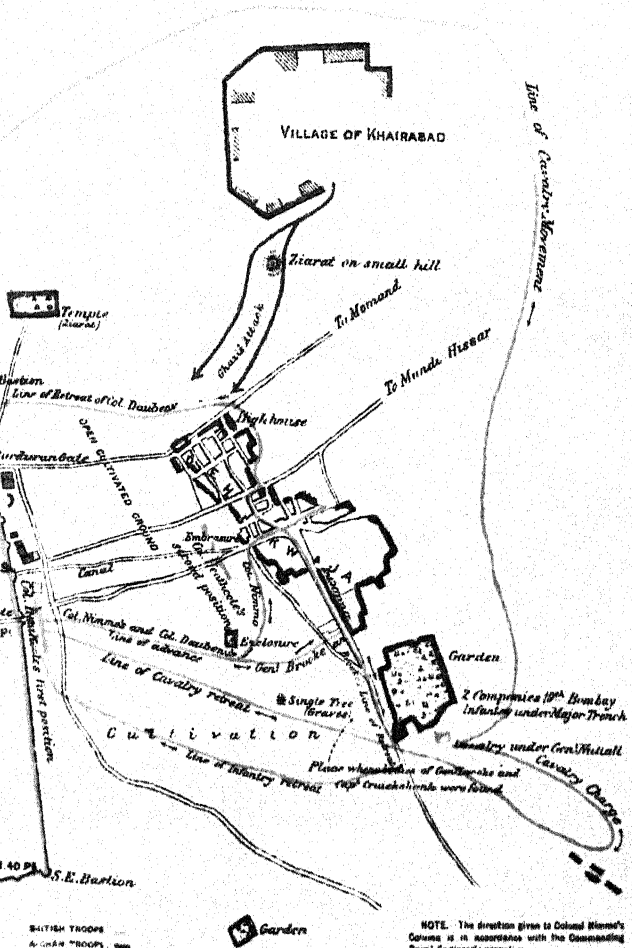
TO ILLUSTRATE THE ASSAULT ON THE VILLAGE OF

DEH KWAJA

16th August, 1850.

Scale 6 inches = 1 Mile

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 YARDS



NOTE. The direction given to Colonel Mansel's Column is in accordance with the Commanding Royal Engineer's narrative.

On the 1st September at the battle of Candahar, the whole of the available Cavalry under Brigadier-General Nuttall moved in advance of Genl. Burrows and took up a good position watching the Babawali and Kotal-i-Murcha passes with the ground intervening.

At 2 p.m. the Cavalry received orders to cross by the Wali Baba Kotal and pursue up the Arghandab Valley in the direction of Rajah Mulk.

General Nuttall, taking with him the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse, proceeded at once to carry out these orders, and pushing on came upon bodies of the enemy making for the hills and along the valley.

These he charged and dispersed, following up the retreating enemy to Mansurabad, a distance of some 15 miles. Night coming on compelled him to abandon the pursuit, and he therefore returned, reaching the lines at about 10 p.m.

The loss of the enemy in this pursuit was estimated at one hundred men killed.

Casualties:—

- 1 Native Officer killed.
- 1 Man wounded.
- 1 Horse killed.
- 5 Horses wounded.

The following Officers were present:—

- Major A. P. Currie.
- Captain J. F. Willoughby.
- „ M. Mayne.
- Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan.
- Surgeon Street.

General Nuttall's despatch was not published, so it is not known who were mentioned in despatches.

The Regiment marched down to open up communications and met General Phayre's Cavalry Brigade at Abdool Rahman on 3rd September.

The Head-quarters of the Regiment returned to Candahar leaving a Native Officer and 40 Sowars at Gatie-Dubrai, Mel-Karez, Abdool Rahman, and Mundi Hlssan on out-post, postal, and escort duty.

18th Sept.

Two more parties as above were furnished to Chaman and Killa Abdoola and a Non-Commissioned Officer's party to Kush-di-Khan.

The Head-quarters under Captain M. Mayne, with Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, Adjutant, and Surgeon Street, left Candahar and marched down to Pir Chowki as escort to a sick convoy, and arrived there on 8th December.

*G. O. No. 88 by the Honourable the Governor in Council,
Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1881.*

No. 59. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Order of Merit:—

From 3rd to 2nd Class:

Resildar Dhokul Sing, 3rd (Q. O.) Bombay Light Cavalry. For conspicuous gallantry in action near Helmand on the 14th July 1880, in riding up under a hot fire and rescuing a Sowar of the 3rd Sind Horse, whose horse had fallen with him near the enemy's guns.

From 2nd to 1st Class:

Resildar Dhokul Sing 3rd (Q. O.) Bombay Light Cavalry. For conspicuous gallantry during the retreat from Maiwand on the 27th July 1880 (on which occasion he was instrumental in saving the life of Lieut-Colonel H. S. Anderson, 1st Bombay Native Infantry, who was severely wounded), and in the attack of the village of Dehkojah, near Candahar, on 16th August 1880.

No. 60. To 3rd Class Order of Merit.

No. 813 Naick Rugbhur Misser, 3rd (Q. O.) Bombay Light Cavalry. For conspicuous gallantry and coolness during the retreat from Maiwand on 27th July 1880.

G. G. O. 546
of 1881.

No. 478 "Order of Merit:—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of No. 853 Sowar Burmadeen, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880, in having, under a heavy fire, when Brigadier-General Burrows' horse was killed under him, promptly dismounted and given his own horse to the Brigadier-General, though he was himself at the time badly wounded.

G. G. O. 678
of 1881.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer on Ressaldar Major Sobat Singh the 2nd Class Order of British

India, with the title of Bahadur, in recognition of his excellent services during the late Afghanistan War.

The Regiment remained at Pir Chowki until April 1881, when they left for Karachi and from thence went to Bombay in the "Tenasserim," arriving at Bombay on the 24th; on the 27th they left for Ahmedabad by train leaving that place on the 1st May to march to Deesa, where they arrived on the 8th—Strength: 8 European Officers, 16 Native Officers, 38 Non-Commissioned Officers, 6 Trumpeters, 439 Rank and File.

On December 4th Regiment commenced its march to Baroda to take part in the ceremonies connected with the installation of the Gaekwar. The 1st Squadron from Rajkote joined Head-quarters one march out of Baroda. The Regiment arrived at Baroda on 20th and after taking part in the installation and succeeding Camp of Exercise started back for Deesa on the 18th January 1882 and arrived on the 4th February.

The strength of the Regiment was increased by 63 Sowars, the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned ranks remaining unaltered at 87, the total of all ranks thus being 550. G. G. O.
No. 267, 28th
April 1882.

The establishment of European Officers was also increased to 8, the additional Officer being a Squadron Officer.

The Regiment was inspected by Lieut-General Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, who expressed himself pleased with the Regiment and horses. He was especially pleased with the Neza-Bazi. 8th January
1883.

The Regiment marched from Deesa and Rajkote to Neemuch and Nasirabad on the 8th November 1883.

The 3rd Squadron, which had been left behind at Deesa with orders to remain until relieved by the 2nd Lancers, were suddenly ordered to proceed by rail to Nasirabad on account of a disturbance amongst the Bikanereers. They left Palanpur on 30th and 31st of December, arriving at Nasirabad on the following day.

On 27th, the Annual Inspection of the Regiment was made by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding Mhow Division. The observations by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief (*vide* A.-General's C ⁴⁸⁻⁶₇₀₂₃, dated 25th June 1884) were "Very satisfactory." Neemuch,
February.

The following letter was also received from the Adjutant-General:—

No. ^{C. 48-6}₇₀₂₃

1884.

Poona, 25th June 1884.

From THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

To THE OFFICER COMMANDING 3RD CAVALRY.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has perused with much pleasure the very satisfactory report on the annual inspection of the Regiment under your command, taken at Neemuch on the 27th February last, and considers credit is due to you for the manner in which you have remounted and re-equipped the Regiment after its recent arduous campaign in Afghanistan.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) C. CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Neemuch.

In consequence of the great strain on the funds after the Afghan Campaign the Regiment was granted an extra year to equip itself in the new uniform laid down in G. G. O. No. 459 of 1883.

This year the Regimental Fund Accounts from July 1880 were thoroughly examined, first by the Lieutenant-General at the Annual Inspection and next by a Regimental Committee composed of Major Willoughby as President and Captain Daniell and Lieutenant Phayre as Members, which assembled at Neemuch in April. After some 7 or 8 weeks a report was furnished by the Committee to the effect that the accounts had been correctly kept from after the battle of Maiwand in July 1880 till the present time.

Major J. F. Willoughby took over command of the Regiment from Colonel Stack on 1st June 1885.

Colonel C. E. Stack resigned command on completion of 7 years on 1st June and issued the following farewell address:—

“3rd Cavalry, my own beloved Regiment.”

“These were the words used by the late General Graves, in his farewell address, and, although I have not had nearly such a long time with the Regiment as he had, I feel I cannot find words more appropriate to express my sentiments towards it, as my father also commanded it for many years.

“It is now seven years since I stood on this very spot, reading out his last order to you, on my succeeding him. My own seven years’ tenure of command has just expired, and I am now commanding you on parade for the last time, to bid you farewell, which I do with very

deep sorrow, for my heart is in the Regiment which I have commanded with so much pride and pleasure all this time, knowing that it was the favourite and most distinguished one in our service.

"I thank the Officers for the assistance they have always so readily afforded me in carrying on the duties of the Regiment, and the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for their uniform good conduct and discipline, which have all tended to bring the Corps to that pitch of efficiency which has called forth the high approbation of the various General Officers who have yearly inspected it.

"Since I joined, very many of the old Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers have gone from the Regiment, but enough still remain to keep up the fine spirit which has always animated it in all its campaigns, which I am sure still exists and which I trust may never leave it. Let every man I now address ever consider that the honour of the Regiment is in his keeping and feel proud of belonging to the 3rd Cavalry. Let the honour and good name of the Regiment be ever before you, and may you always strive to do nothing that may bring discredit on it. Always look up to your Officers, remembering that they have your welfare at heart as I have always had, and that they will do their best in your interests, as I have ever striven to do. Take good care of your horses and arms, and use the points of your swords in battle.

"Though I no longer have the pleasure of commanding you I hope we shall be in this Station together for some time to come.

"Taking leave of those who are dear to us is always a sad and sorrowful task, for I feel the sorrow of a father parting from his family; at the same time it is an intense satisfaction to me that I am resigning the command in favour of Major Willoughby, who has been so long with you and whom you know so well, and that all the other Officers also remain in the Regiment.

"As long as I live the Regiment will ever be dear to me, and where ever I am you will always have my truest and warmest wishes for your welfare, and I trust you will ever be what you are now, the best Native Cavalry Regiment in India.

"I now heartily wish you farewell; may God ever watch over you, and protect you and give you victory in the day of battle.

(Signed) C. E. STACK, Colonel."

Neemuch, 1st June 1885.

Farcy made its appearance in the Regiment, 24th September, and the Regiment was split up into Camps, where it remained till September 1886; loss 22 horses.

An addition of one Squadron was made to the strength of the Regiment by G. O. No. 549 of 15th October 1885.

Dress.

Swords.

The Regiment was clothed with green serge blouses and equipped with brown leather sword belts with frogs and new curved swords from Wilkinson.

Ponies at the rate of one to two men were purchased and the carriage fund abolished.

Naick Umjid Ali and Sowar Abdul Raof Khan were both wounded at Nasirabad by a native who was running amok and whom they cut down. They were complimented on their gallantry in a letter from the General Officer Commanding to the Commandant. Naick Umjid Ali received a special wound pension of Rs. 5-10 per mensem.

Risaldar-Major Dhokul Singh was admitted to the 1st Class of the Order of British India and Risaldar Mir Sabit Ali to 2nd Class of the order from 14th July 1886.

G. O. C. 606
12-12-1886.

Risaldar-Major Dhokul Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, to be Native Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 21st December 1886.

Risaldar Mahomed Bux went to England on the occasion of the Jubilee, was made a Bahadur and received the Jubilee Medal, and was presented to Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor.

In August 1887 an outbreak of cholera occurred in the Regiment by which it lost 10 men and 5 followers.

The Regiment moved from the Lines into Camp on the 9th August where they remained till the end of September, experiencing very heavy rain whilst encamped out.

On the 30th December 1887 Captain M. B. Salmon, Squadron Officer, met his death whilst playing polo at Neemuch, his pony falling with him and rendering deceased unconscious; he never rallied and died at 3 p.m. the same evening and was interred with military honours on the 31st December.

On leaving the Mhow Division the following letter was received from the General Officer Commanding:—

"Sir,—I am directed by the Major-General to request you will make known to your Regiment his great regret at losing it from his Command.

"Major-General Gillespie has been associated for some considerable time now with the 3rd Bombay Cavalry at Nasirabad, and since he has commanded the Division, and composed as it is of a fine body of men, remarkably well horsed, it has been a source of great pleasure to him to remark the great improvement in drill, equipment, and interior economy since it has been under your command, and he has had great pleasure in reporting to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief that it is in a thoroughly efficient condition in all respects. Poona 1888.

"You have been well and zealously aided by your British and Native Officers and the conduct and bearing of the Sowars has been all that could be desired."

After a march of over 2 months the Regiment arrived at Poona on the 6th of April.

During the march one Sowar died from injuries from a kick received at Khamajie-ke-Seloor.

Poona, 3rd July 1889.

Extract from Army Order No. 285 of 28-6-89.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief desires to place on record his appreciation of the distinguished service of Risaldar-Major Dhokul Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, his Native A.D.C., who is now retiring from the service.

The war record of this Native Officer, who is in possession of the 1st Class Order of Merit, shows a brilliant career of gallant service of over 33 years, which is unequalled by any in the Bombay Army.

His Royal Highness feels assured that Sirdar Bahadur Dhokul Singh carries with him into private life the best wishes not only of His Royal Highness but of the entire Bombay Army.

Daffedar Surajpal Singh proved himself the best man-at-arms in the Bombay Presidency at the Annual Assault-at-Arms and was presented with a sword by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Assamis.

On the 1st January 1891 the men of the Regiment were made One Horse Silledars in accordance with the regulations prevailing in the Bengal and Punjab Cavalry Regiments, the assamis of all in excess of that number being absorbed by the Regiment and given to Bargirs, with the following exceptions:—

(a) All Native Officers are permitted to retain their extra assamis until they become absorbed either by their owners retiring or becoming casualties.

(b) The four Senior Non-Commissioned Officers on the Staff of the Regiment, i.e., Kote Dafedar-Major, Farrier-Major, Quarter-Master Dafedar and Trumpet-Major are each allowed to hold two assamis until their present owners become casualties.

The above arrangement was carried out on an outlay of Rs. 17,000 to purchase the extra assamis from Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

Field Service
Miranzai.

Lieut. Stack having been selected for Transport duty with the Miranzai Expedition left the Regiment to join his appointment on 13th April, served with the above-mentioned expedition and received the India Medal 1884, with Clasp for Miranzai.

Assault-at
Arms.

At Poona at the Annual Presidency Assault at-Arms, 1891, the men of the Regiment won every competition for which they entered.

Relief.

On the 6th of February the Regiment marched from Poona *en route* to Deesa in relief of the 1st Bombay Lancers at that Station, at which place it arrived on the 31st March. The 1st Squadron under Captain Owen diverged from Head-quarters at Ahmedabad and marched to Rajkote on detachment, where it arrived on 4th April, and from that date up to the end of the year it was nearly always employed after the Kattyawar outlaws, about whom no reliable information was ever obtainable, and the Squadron therefore had no chance of getting on terms with the dacoits.

The march was of an uneventful character with the exception of two circumstances, the first of which happened when the Regiment was encamped near a large village called Pardi on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On the 25th February about 2 p.m. a fire broke out in this village and the inhabitants being totally unable to cope with it, the regiment turned out *en masse* and after 6 hours' hard work completely subdued it, thus saving the town, which as the inhabitants themselves said must have been destroyed but for the splendid efforts of our men.

The second circumstance was of a more unpleasant character being nothing more or less than a cowardly attempt to shoot Risaldar-Major Mahomed Bux as he lay asleep in his tent at night at Sinhpur some 30 miles from Deesa on 29th March, though luckily the wound inflicted was of an unimportant character. The perpetrator was never discovered, but several men on whom suspicion fell were removed from the Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Willoughby left the Regiment on the 14th of March at Baroda and issued the following farewell order:—

"Officers and Men of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, I am about to proceed on privilege leave and as my period of Command will be up on the 1st June next it is unlikely I shall return to the Regiment.

"The Regiment has been my home for 27 years the last 7 of which I have been in command.

"I now thank you, British Officers, Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, for the able support you have given me; you have rendered my Command an easy task by your zeal for the service and excellent behaviour which I shall always remember with gratitude.

"The name of the 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Cavalry is known throughout India, a name which the Regiment gained in Afghanistan 1841-42, Persia, Central India, Abyssinia, etc., and it is also famed for the excellence of its horses and stable management and I feel sure you will maintain its character.

"During my Command it has been my earnest desire to render the Regiment as perfect as possible, that it may take its place at the front when the War trumpet sounds.

"Each man owns his horse and you are now in class Squadrons and Troops which will, I am sure, add to your comfort and efficiency in the field; you have splendid horses, good ponies, and I feel sure when the time comes you will add to the former gallant deeds of the Regiment.

"My Indian service is nearly at an end, but I shall ever watch the career of the Regiment with the deepest interest and shall never forget the kind friends I have made amongst you.

"To Colonel Stevens my thanks are due for his support as Second in Command. To the British Officers, to Risaldar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Mahomed Bux, Wordi Major Illahi Khan, and all Native Officers I tender my sincere thanks.

"I leave the Regiment in affluence as regards the state of the funds, and the system of accounts on a sound basis, I am indebted to Mr. Girdhar Lal, Accountant, for his able assistance in this department.

"In conclusion, I must not forget Mr. Man Khan, School Master, who has done so much towards the education of your children. I now bid you farewell.

(Sd.) J. F. WILLOUGHBY, LIEUT.-COLONEL."

Caste
Troops.

On the 1st March the class troop system was introduced into the Regiment. The troops being formed as follows:—

A. Troop	...	...	Brahmins.
B. Troop	...	...	Thakurs, Chatteries and other Hindus.
C. Troop	...	...	Marathas and remaining Hindus.
D. Troop	...	...	Hindustani Musalmans.
E. Troop	...	...	Rangars.
F. Troop	...	...	Deccani and Hindustani Musalmans.
G. Troop	...	...	Sikhs.
H. Troop	...	...	Mixed Troop.

But the ultimate composition of the Regiment was decided upon later by Colonel Stevens as detailed below:—

A. Troop	...	...	Jats of Rajputana.
B. Troop	...	...	Thakurs, Chatteries and other Hindus.
C. Troop	...	...	Pathans.
D. Troop	...	...	Hindustani Mahomedans.
E. Troop	}	...	Rangars.
F. Troop			
G. Troop	}	...	Sikhs.
H. Troop			

In pursuance of the above, several transfers were obtained from other Regiments, 27 Sikhs with one native Officer coming from the 18th Bengal Lancers and 24th Jats from the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

The Commandant has much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Major-General Blundell, Commanding Poona District:—

"I wish you would say to your Regiment for me and tell the Officers and men that, having known the Regiment for more than 20 years, I take a great interest in them and am very sorry to lose them from my command. May good luck attend you all and if in days to

come the Regiment has an opportunity of adding to its lists of brilliant services, no one will read of its doings with greater pleasure than I shall.

(Sd.) R. BLUNDELL, MAJOR-GENERAL."

Lieut.-Colonel M. W. Stevens on June 1st succeeded to the command of the Regiment *vice* Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Willoughby.

During the year the Regiment was fitted out with new saddlery Equipment. of the universal pattern. The saddles were supplied by Messrs. Cooper Allen and Mr. Sawaldas of Cawnpore.

On the 9th March H. E. the Lieut.-General Sir Charles Nairne, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, inspected the Regiment.

On the 15th November General Sir George White, Commander in-Chief in India, inspected the Regiment, attended mounted sports given by the Regiment and dined with the Officers, the road from the General's house to the Mess being illuminated by torch bearers.

In accordance with G. G. O. No. 183 of 25-3-96 the Regiment was Class
Organization. during the year re-organised as follows:—

- A. Squadron Jats from Western Rajputana.
- B. Squadron Kamkhanis of Western Rajputana.
- C. Squadron Rangars.
- D. Squadron Jat Sikhs.

During April of this year the Government Mules in charge of the Field Service
Chitral. Regiment were mobilised for Service with the Chitral Relief Force, the following accompanying them:—

- Dafedar Kesar Singh.
- Lance-Naick Mahabeer Singh.
- Sowar Nanak Singh.

The above men were very well reported on by the Transport officers.

The Regiment purchased a Maxim Rifle Machine Gun to fire 303 Machine
Gun 1896. Lee-Metford Ammunition mounted on a Light Cavalry tripod, from the Maxim Nordenfelt Gun Company, London, at a cost Rs. 5,363-6-11.

The march of the Regiment on relief to Neemuch and Nasirabad Escort duty
and Recon-
naissance. was countermanded on account of the Famine.

C. Squadron from Rajkote under Lieut. Wogan Browne went to Baroda *via* Jarapur Dhanduka and Palliad on November 9th on Escort

duty for the Viceroy's visit, and returned to Rajkote on December 10th; Lieut. Wogan Browne reconnoitred the route, which was a new one, and sent in a report on it to the General Officer Commanding Deesa District.

Deaths.

During the year the Regiment lost two Officers by death. On April 19th Lieut. E. W. Waddington attached to the Regiment died of enteric fever contracted while on Language Leave at Bombay, and on July 12th the 2nd in Command, Major T. P. Geoghegan, died of an abscess on the liver. A letter was received from the Brigadier-General Commanding the District conveying to the Regiment his sympathy in the irreparable loss it had sustained.

**The
Command
of the
Regiment.**

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Stevens after 25 years with the Regiment relinquished the Command on July 23rd and issued the following farewell address:—

"1. The time has at length arrived when I have to say farewell to the Regiment in which I have served since May 1871. In 25 years many changes have taken place, most if not all of them, I hope for the better.

"2. We are now armed with the Martini Carbine instead of the old muzzle loading smooth bore: and that our men know how to use their new weapon is proved by the fact of the 3rd Light Cavalry, with a figure of Merit of 60, heading the list of Native Cavalry Regiments, of the Bombay Command.

"3. The Rank and File are now all One Horse Silladars, which ought to ensure the best of care being taken of the horses and saddlery.

"4. The organisation of the Regiment in Class Squadrons is far advanced towards completion.

"5. Every endeavour has been made to improve the financial condition of the men, and where as formerly the recruit under stoppages did not get more than 5 or 6 Rupees a month for himself to live on, he now cannot get less than 9 Rupees, and I confidently hope that before a long time the Supreme Government may still further improve the condition of the men by the grant of free grass lands as in the Bengal Presidency.

"6. The Regiment has always been noted for the excellence of its horses and stable management, which has been testified in no uncertain terms year after year by the Inspecting Veterinary Officer. I earnestly trust that this satisfactory state of things may be continued and that each man on enlistment may have it seriously impressed on him that the proper care of his horse must always be his first consideration.

"7. The discipline of the Regiment has always been excellent; may it continue so, and I feel confident that when called upon for active service the Regiment will emulate the deeds performed by their predecessors in the first Afghan War in Scinde, at Khushab, in the trying campaign in Central India 57-58 and Abyssinia.

"8. We have recently all suffered a grievous loss by the death of our friend and comrade Major Geoghegan, a fine and gallant soldier to whom I owed a debt of gratitude for his ever ready and able assistance and advice, and in whose hands the future of the Regiment would have been quite safe.

"9. The Regiment, however, is very fortunate in its Officers, who are all imbued with a fine *esprit de corps* and whether Captain Phayre or Major Gott is ultimately selected for the Command, the Regiment may confidently be entrusted to either of them.

"10. To all the British and Native Officers I offer my warmest thanks for the good work they have invariably done, and for the ready assistance that they have always offered me.

"11. To the two Officers, Lieuts. Purvis and Stack, who have filled the post of Adjutant during my tenure of Command, my thanks are especially due. Both have proved themselves most zealous and hard working and have performed their duties with much intelligence and tact. My thanks are also due to the two excellent Native Officers who have filled the post of Wardi-Major, *viz*, Resaldar Ilahi Khan and Resaldar Ajudhiya Singh.

"12. Much of the efficiency of the Regiment is due to School-Master Man Khan to whose teaching several of the Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers distinctly owe their advancement in the service.

"13. Mr. Girdhar Lal has always performed the important duties of the Regimental Accountant most efficiently and the present excellent condition of the Regimental accounts is entirely due to him.

"14. I will now wish good-bye and good luck to all, and shall always feel a pride in hearing good accounts of the Regiment in which I have passed so many years of my service.

(Sd.) M. W. STEVENS,
Lieut.-Colonel."

1896.

Captain A. Phayre succeeded to the Command on July 24th.

Field Service
Tirah.

The undermentioned British Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men proceeded on Field Service with the Tirah Field Force:—

Captain F. J. M. Edwards.
Lieutenant M. H. Anderson.
Surg. Captain H. F. Cleveland.
Dafedar Sheikh Ibrahim.
„ Sher Singh.
Farrier Akbar Ali.
„ Sheikh Muhammad Yakub.
„ Turab Ali Khan.
„ Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh.

Captain F. J. M. Edwards was mentioned in Despatches and also awarded the D. S. O. for his services on the Staff during the Tirah and Mahmud Campaigns.

Special
Service.

Major A. Phayre was selected to accompany the Guard of Honour of Native Officers who went to England in connection with the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Rewards.

Risaldar-Major Lal Khan was admitted to the 2nd Class Order of British India on August 13th.

Accoutrement

Carbine attachments for carrying the carbine on the Sowar were introduced and swords were first worn on the saddle during the year 1897.

Relief.

On the 10th February 1898 the Regiment marched from Deesa *en route* to Neemuch in relief of the 1st Bombay Lancers where it arrived on the 2nd March 1898. B. Squadron under Captain Benn diverged from Head Quarters at Oodeypore and marched to Naseerabad where it arrived on the 9th March 1898.

Special
Service.

Captain Wogan Browne commanded a detachment called out in aid of the Civil power in capturing a gang of dacoits in the neighbourhood of Nimbahera and received the approbation of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces Bombay, for the efficient way this duty was performed.

Casualty.

Lieutenant W. A. Fisher died of cholera at Kalyan on 8th May 1900.

Just before proceeding to China Martini Enfield rifles were received replacing the old Martini Henry carbines. Bandoliers half to carry 70 rounds and half 50 rounds, on the man, were received at the same time.

Lee Enfield rifles were received soon after the regiment returned from China replacing the Martini Enfield ones.

On the 7th July the Regiment received orders to mobilise for Field Service in North China as part of the Cavalry Brigade. China 1900.

The following joined the Regiment:—

Captain F. J. M. Edwardes, D.S.O., from Staff employ at Mhow and took over Command of B Squadron.

Captain H. J. E. Purvis from Command H.E. the Governor's Body Guard and took over Command of D Squadron.

Captain W. G. Cooper, 4th Poona Horse, posted to B Squadron.

Lieut. C. U. G. Lang, 1st Lancers, appointed Quarter-Master.

2nd-Lieut. F. F. Hunter „ posted to C Squadron.

These Officers were attached to complete the Regiment up to Field Service Strength, *vice* Officers on Leave.

The following promotions were made in accordance with Field Service Regulations:—

Jamedar Taj Mahomed Khan to be Rissaldar.	} From 1-8-1900.
Kote Dafedar Thakur Singh to be Jamedar.	
Dafedar Lal Khan to be Jamedar.	

B Squadron on Detachment Duty at Naseerabad was railed to Neemuch to join Head-Quarters prior to its departure to China on 14-7-1900.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Westmacott inspected the Regiment a few days before it left for China. This was the first occasion on which Officers and Men were dressed entirely in Khaki.

The Regiment left Neemuch for Calcutta by rail *en route* to China as follows:—

A and C Squadrons and Head Quarters on 31st July 1900, B and D Squadrons on 4th August 1900, and embarked in 4 ships, 1 ship being allotted to each Squadron as under :—

SQUADRON.	OFFICERS.	SHIP.	DATE OF SAILING.
A Squadron.	{ Capt. Stack, Lieut. Mayne.	} S.S. Upada	... 5-8-1900.
B Squadron.	{ Captain Edwards, " Cooper, " Cleveland.	} S.S. Lavada	... 9-8-1900.
C Squadron and H.-Qrs.	{ Lt.-Col. Phayre, Captain Alexander, Lieut. Hopwood, " Lang, " Hunter.	} S.S. Ula	... 5-8-1900.
D Squadron.	{ Captain Purvis, Lieut. Dening.	} S.S. Fazilka	... 9-8-1900.

The voyage was on the whole successful and the arrangements for men and horses on board satisfactory. The heat for the first day or two after leaving Calcutta was excessive—after this it grew cool, and the weather throughout may be said to have been favourable, though of course there were some rough days when all on board suffered considerable discomfort.

Horses and Mules were exercised daily in the limited spaces available; Stables were held morning and evening daily for 2 hours.

The total number of casualties from all causes on the outward voyage was:—

			Horses.	Mules.
A Squadron	...	S. S. Upada	... 3	...
B Squadron	...	S. S. Lavada	... 6	...
C Squadron	...	S. S. Ula	... 5	...
D Squadron	...	S. S. Fazilka	... 10	...

Tientsin
September

The Regiment arrived as under at Sinho, North China, was railed to Tientsin, and moved into Camp with the other units of the Cavalry Brigade.

The Squadrons arrived at Tientsin as follows:—

C Squadron 31st August.

A Squadron 2nd September.

D Squadron 4th September.

B. Squadron under Captain Edwards, with Captain Cooper, despatched from Wei-hai-Wei to Shanghai, arrived there on 5th September, and remained there till the Regiment returned to India.

The Cavalry Brigade in North China consisted of:—

Cavalry
Brigade.

B. Battery R. H. A.

3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.

16th Bengal Lancers.

Under the Command of Brigadier-General G. L. R. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

During the month of September, an expedition was made against the Boxer City of Tolieu. The force composing the Expedition consisted of Japanese, Russians, Italians and British, the latter under Command of Major-General Darwood; total force about 5,000.

Operations
Tolieu,
8th to 14th
September.

The attack was carefully planned to be delivered in 3 columns, the Cavalry, consisting of the 16th Bengal Lancers and ourselves, was to make a wide turning movement round the left flank, about 2 miles south of the City, and cut off the Boxers as they retreated.

The latter, however, did not show fight, but vacated the City on our approach. After occupying it for 2 days, we returned to Tientsin.

Major Grantham and Captain Wogan Browne rejoined from Sick Leave to England during the absence of the Regiment at Tolieu and took over Command respectively of D. and C. Squadrons.

Officers
rejoined.

A. and C. Squadrons were sent on Line of communication between Tientsin and Peking.

A Squadron under Captain Purvis with Lieut. Mayne to Yangtsun with posts at Peitsang, and Tsaitun C. Squadron under Captain Wogan Browne with Lieut. Hunter to Matao with posts at Hushiwu and Tungchao.

A reconnaissance, under Lieut.-Colonel Phayre, was made in accordance with Confidential Orders in the direction of Shenfung, about 40 miles west of Tientsin. The force, consisting of 8 Officers and 80 Sabres of the Regiment, 2 companies of 34th Pioneers with 3 Officers and men of German Cavalry attached, left Tientsin on the 18th September and having thoroughly reconnoitred the Country in accordance with the orders received, returned on the 24th. No opposition was met with.

Reconnais-
sance,
September
18th to 24th.

Between the 12th October and the 9th November the Regiment, strength 9 Officers and 180 Sabres, formed part of the moveable column

Operations
12th October
to 9th
November.

for the Expedition to Paotingfu, a large and wealthy City situated about 100 miles W.S.W. from Tientsin. The Column from Tientsin was composed of the following troops:—

B. Battery R. H. A.,
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry,
20th Punjab Infantry,

and a few details under Command of Major-General Lorne Campbell, C.B. The supplies for this Column were carried in junks, under Command of Lt.-Col. Retallick, with Hongkong Regiment as Escort.

Prior to departure from Tientsin, the force composing the Expedition was inspected by Count Von Woldersee, the Commander of the Allied Forces in North China.

The object of this expedition was to rescue certain Missionaries who had been ill-treated and imprisoned by the Boxers in the city of Paotingfu, and to capture and punish the ringleaders; the City was known to be an important Boxer centre, where many deeds of violence and torture had been perpetrated on the wretched Missionaries.

Every foreign nation in China was represented on this expedition by detachments of varying strength.

During the march to Paotingfu, no opposition worth mentioning was met with. The inhabitants of the towns and villages through which we passed were, with few exceptions, perfectly friendly, and kept us well supplied with the most excellent fruits, principally pears and grapes, while sheep, chickens, flour and rice were always forthcoming on demand.

1900. When three days' march from the City, we got into communication with the French. Lieut. Dening and a party of Sowars having covered a distance of sixty-four miles in 24 hours mounted on China ponies in order to effect this. The day before we arrived, Captain Alexander with a small patrol was sent on ahead to communicate our approach to Sir Alfred Gaselee, K.C.B., Commanding the British forces in North China, who had accompanied the column from Peking.

On arrival we took up our quarters in an arsenal building, about 1 mile to the east of the City, where we remained for 2 days, afterwards moving into camp on the North side of the City, close to the remainder of the British force.

The object of the expedition was attained and was successful in every way. The Missionaries were rescued and taken back to Tientsin

and the Taotai of the City captured. The latter was subsequently tried by the Provisional Government at Tientsin and sentenced to be executed. The sentence was carried out publicly, before representatives of every nation. The gates of the City and the arsenal were blown up.

On the 26 October we took part in a punitive expedition from Paotingfu to the village of Ghusan, where the inhabitants had fired on a Squadron of the 16 Bengal Lancers. The force consisted of:—

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry,
2 Companies 20th Punjab Infantry,
1 Pompom,

the whole under command of Lt.-Col. Phayre. After punishing the ringleaders and setting fire to the village, we returned to Paotingfu.

On the 29th October we commenced our return march to Tientsin. A few miles from Paotingfu we heard sounds of firing, and at once proceeded in the direction whence the sounds came. It turned out to be a small column of the French, consisting of 1 Battn. Infantry, 3 guns and a troop of Chasseurs. General Lorne Campbell offered to co-operate with them, by placing his Cavalry and Artillery at the disposal of the French Commander; unfortunately, however, the objective, a small town, proved to be uninhabited. So the combined assault fell through.

During the return march, there was nothing of special interest to chronicle. The cold was very severe at nights and in the early mornings; which latter rather impeded the followers in packing and loading up the kit, etc. Whenever possible, both on the outward and return march, we billeted in the towns and villages where we halted for the night. The men and horses were thus spared considerably from the inclemency of the weather.

One incident of note occurred in the vicinity of Tolieo, one march from Tientsin. A number of junks filled with gunpowder, stores, etc., had been captured by our troops, and were being escorted down the river Peo-Ho to Tientsin. Suddenly without warning one of these junks exploded, killing and maiming a number of Chinese, but fortunately none of our men were injured. Major Grantham was close to the spot when the explosion occurred. It was caused most probably by some of the men on board smoking.

During this expedition a very considerable number of excellent mules were commandeered; of this number, some were handed over to the Transport Officers, while several were retained for the Regiment.

**Winter
Quarters.**

On return to Tientsin on the 10th November the Regiment moved into winter quarters in a village just beyond the British concession, which had been transformed into Cavalry Lines by the Sappers and Miners during our absence.

Operations.

On the 11th November D. Squadron under Major Grantham was despatched to Fengtai to the assistance of the French under orders G.O.C. Lines of the Communication and returned on the 27th on relief by the 1st Bengal Lancers. Again on the 24th December D. Squadron under Major Grantham was sent out in the direction of Tolieo, under sealed orders and returned the same evening, having met with no opposition. On the 27th December C. Squadron under Captain Wogan Browne proceeded to Yangtssun, to take part in some operations against the Boxers. They returned on the 5th January 1901 having met with no opposition during the 10 days they were out.

B. Squadron at Shanghai purchased several remounts locally, cast horses being sold both there and in Tientsin for exceptionally good prices.

Weather.

During the months of August and September 1900 there was very heavy rainfall, which interfered considerably with the movements of the troops, more especially the R. H. A. The months of October, November and December were excessively cold, particularly the two latter, hard frosts and deep snow at times accompanied by biting East winds. The health of the men and followers of the Regiment was very good, never more than 5 or 6 all told in Hospital and only a very few invalided back to India. The horses and mules stood the hard work and severe climate wonderfully well, and the average number in Hospital from all causes seldom exceeded 6.

**Health of
Regt.****Escorts.**

Escorts were constantly detailed under N. C. O.'s to take mails to the 1st post on the Shanhaikwan line, where they were relieved by the first B. L. Officers were invariably furnished by the Regiment with escorts when proceeding on duty along the lines of communication.

The Queen Empress died on the 22nd January 1901. The regiment sent a wreath to Windsor Castle with the following inscription:—

From Lt.-Colonel A. PHAYRE, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 3rd "Queens Own" Bombay Light Cavalry.

A last token of their devoted loyalty and affection for:—

Their Beloved Queen Empress.

On the 24th January Captain Alexander with 40 sabres D. Squadron proceeded to Luchiakou to escort back some Chinese prisoners to Tientsin. Operations.

Escort for mails were sent out twice a week to the first post on the Fenctai line.

On the 22nd and 23rd the Regiment was inspected by the G. O. C. Cavalry Brigade, Major-General Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., who expressed himself extremely pleased with the work done by the Regiment, also with the condition of the horses and mules. 1901.

On the 5th Captain Alexander with 50 sabres D. Squadron proceeded to Chung Liaong Eten and Hongku in pursuit of some robbers, who had been making depredations in the vicinity of these places. Having successfully dealt with them he returned to Tientsin on the 9th. On the 11th Captain Alexander with 50 sabres D Squadron was again sent out in the direction of Cidi-To on the same duty, as above, and returned to Head-quarters on the 18th March.

From the 6th to the 16th April, an international Assault-at-Arms was held under the presidency of Major-General Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., in the Temple of Heaven, Pekin.

The following prizes were won by Officers and Men of the Regiment:—

Individual Tent-Pegging (horses) ... 1st Lt.-Col. A. Phayre.
2nd Capt. Wogan Browne.

Do. do. (Ponies) ... 2nd Lieut. Hopwood.

Section Tent-Pegging (Officers):—

2nd, Rissr. Ajudya Singh.
" Thakur Mool Singh 4th P. H.
Rissr. Sajat Khan.
Jemr. Neki Ram.

Section-Tent Pegging (Men):—

1st, 33rd Q. O. Bombay Light Cavalry.

Section Jumping (Officers):—

1st, Lt.-Col. Phayre.
Capt. Wogan, Browne.
Capt. Stack.
Lieut. Hopwood.

Section Jumping (Men):—

2nd, 3rd Q. O. Bombay Light Cavalry.

The Officers' events were open to all comers of all nations represented in North China.

The Section Jumping and Tent-Pegging for Native Cavalry open to the 1st and 16th B. L., Jodhpur Lancers and 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

On the 23rd D. Squadron under Major Grantham with Captain Alexander proceeded on the Lines of Communication to Yangtsan and Lofa to relieve A. Squadron.

**Survey
Duty.**

On the 24th Lt.-Col. Phayre, accompanied by Captain Purvis and Stack and Lt. Mayne, with 30 sabres of A. Squadron, proceeded to Tungchew in command of a survey party, including a company of the 26th Baluchis under Captain Rowlandson; Lieut. Ashburner with Capt. Richards, I.M.S., in medical charge. The party left Tung Chou on the 26th April, marching by three routes.

1901.

Lieut.-Col. Phayre, Captain Stack and Lieut. Ashburner with the Northern party marched *via* Yang-K'ou-Chuang and Chen-Lo-Ying, passed through the Great Wall at Ch'iang-Tzu-Lu-Kou, then through mountainous country north of the wall to Huang-Yu-Kuan, where the great wall was re-crossed, thence to Ma-Lien-Yu a town just outside the enclosure of the eastern tombs. No opposition was met with, and supplies were always abundant. Excepting one severe march of 20 miles between Ma-Chuang-Tzu and Huang-Yu-Kuan on a difficult mountain road, the marches although in mountainous country were short and easy.

Captain Rowlandson's party took the centre road by Ping-Ku and Captain Purvis' party the southern road by Ma-Fang-Chen-Chi-Chou and Ho-Men-Ma-Lien-Yu was reached on the 13th May 1901, where Major Turner, B. C., Captain Ryder, R. E., Captain Sargent, I.M.S., and Lieut. Aki Singh, Jodhpur Lancers, visited us from Shimen. They had just arrived there on a similiar survey party from Shan-Hai-Kuan. While at Ma-Lien-Yu the Officers of our party were entertained at dinner by the Royal Dukes Kueri-Ying and Shon Chaun in charge of the Imperial Tombs. They remarked on the exceedingly good behaviour of our men. The return march from the Tombs was commenced on the 17-5-01. The party marched on 3 roads as before, Col. Phayre's

section now taking the southern of the three roads, *via* Pei-Shan Hsin-An-Chen Poa-Ti and Hsiang-Ho, and thence along the left bank of the Pei-Ho to Tientsin. At Hsiang-Ho rain rendered the country impassable and a halt of four days was made. Tientsin was reached on 9-6-01. Cap. Rowlandson's party took the road *via* Shan-Tsang-Chen to Hsiang-Ho.

Capt. Purvis' party, *via* Huang-Chuang to Tung-Chou, arriving there some days before the other two parties, had completed their survey and thus escaped the rain which detained Col. Phayre's party at Hsiang-Ho.

Lieut-Lang (1st Bombay Lancers) proceeded to Peng-Tai to take over the post from the Detachment 1st Bengal Lancers.

On the 12th an escort of 45 sabres "C" Squadron under Risr. Kudrat Khan, proceeded to Fengyen with "B" Battery R. H. A., who were under orders to move to Shanhai-Kuan. The escort returned on the 24th.

Extract from the London Gazette, dated Tuesday 14th May 1901.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for India from Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, K.C.B., Commanding the British Contingent China Expeditionary Force:—

No. 198 S.

HEAD QUARTERS,
British Contingent, China Field Force,
Peking, 17th January 1901.

* * * *

15. In so large a force and under circumstances which have not called for prolonged active operations in the field it is difficult to discriminate, but although I am convinced that, generally speaking, all have done their best still there are many Officers whom I would particularly wish to bring to notice.

* * * *

3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Major (temporarily Lieut.-Colonel) A. PHAYRE.
Risaldar KUDRAT KHAN.

* * * *

On the 4th *Captain Purvis and Lieut. Mayne rejoined Head-quarters from Survey duty with 40 sabres. Lieut.-Colonel Phayre returned on the 8th and Captain Stack on the 10th with the remainder of the party.

On the 14th Captain Wogan Browne with 68th sabres "C" Squadron proceeded to Shan-hai-kuan to relieve the Jodhpur Lancers and remained there till our return to India.

On the 24th and 25th "D" Squadron rejoined Head-quarters from Yang and Lofa under Major Grantham.

When the Regiment went to China about half the baggage animals were mules and half ponies; the latter were all replaced by mules during the campaign.

On the 10th August Major-General O'Moore Creagh, V.C., who had taken over command at Tientsin, inspected the horses of the Regiment and expressed himself very pleased.

Casualty. Captain Purvis died whilst on leave to Japan on the 15th August 1901 at Kyoto.

On the 29th August the party from Fengtai, under Lieut. Lang, rejoined.

On the 4th September, Lieut. Hunter with the remainder of C. Squadron proceeded to Shan-Hai-Kuan to join the Squadron there.

During the previous month orders had been received for the return of the Regiment to India. This order was, however, countermanded, and we were told to stand fast.

Eventually on the 1st October we received final and definite orders for our return to India, and preparations were made accordingly.

On the 18th a draft under Lieut. M. H. Anderson of one N. O. (Ressaldar Jodhar Singh) and 41 men arrived from India to replace casualties, men invalided, etc.

This draft had been requisitioned previously when we were still in North China, for the winter until the spring of 1902.

On the 21st the Regiment was inspected by Major-General O'Moore Creagh, V.C., who spoke in flattering terms of the good work done by the Regiment while in North China, and bade farewell to all ranks.

On the 23rd the Regiment gave a display, feats of arms, tent-pegging, lime cutting, etc., to the inhabitants of Tientsin, and the representatives of all foreign nations quartered there. Regimental Sports.

D Squadron and L. H. A. Squadron under command of Major Embarkation. Grantham embarked for India in S.S. "Uganda" on the 29th.

C Squadron Head-quarters and R. H. A. Squadron under command of Lt.-Colonel Phayre embarked for India in the S.S. "Rajah" on the 29th.

B Squadron under command of Major Edwards embarked from Shanghai, in the "Sumatra" on the 27th October. The embarkation at Sinho was a somewhat difficult job. The horses were loaded into lighters and smaller river steamers, and taken out about 17 miles to sea beyond the bar at Taku, where the "Rajah" and "Uganda" were waiting in readiness. It was an extremely cold and rough night, all the horses and mules were walked across from one ship to the other on a plank, certainly not more than 4 feet broad, with a pole each side covered with a tarpaulin, to form a guard rail. It was pitch dark by the time all were safely on board, without a casualty.

On the 18th November we arrived at Calcutta and got alongside about 9 p.m. All the horses and mules were disembarked by electric light and we camped on the maidan just outside the fort. On the 20th we left for Ahmednagar, arrived on the 25th and left the next day by route march for Sirur, where we arrived on the 28th. B Squadron had preceded the rest of the Regiment and arrived at Sirur on the 22nd.

The total number of casualties from all causes were :—

1 B. O. Captain Purvis.			
Rank and File	...	7	
Followers	...	12	
Horses	...	22	
Mules	...	3	

In December Major-General Burnett, C.B., Commanding Poona District, inspected the Regiment on return from Field Service, and congratulated all ranks on the very good reports received from China, and the excellent work done while serving there.

All ranks were permitted to proceed on furlough up to the authorised numbers. Lieut.-Colonel Phayre proceeded on one year's furlough to England.

The Regiment was represented at the Coronation in England by Rajput Musalmans under Risaldar Sajjat Khan with 19 Men. They proceeded to England on 11-5-02, and returned to India on 16-9-2. Coronation 1902.

Risaldar Sajjat Khan was most unfortunate in having his leg very badly broken from a kick, received on parade a few days before the Coronation.

He was in the Guard's hospital for over four months, and was permanently lame from the accident. He was awarded the highest invalid pension he could get and the 2nd class Order of British India, 1-1-1903.

The Regiment was also represented at the Coronation Durbar in India at Delhi by Risaldar-Major Ilahi Khan, Bahadur, 1 N.C.O. and 1 Man.

The Regiment arrived at Poona from Sirur in relief of the 1st Bombay Lancers on 27-10-1902.

A Squadron under Captain H. G. Benn proceeded to Bombay on 2-12-1902 for escort duty to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Honours and
Rewards.

The following were rewarded for Services in China:—

Temporary Lieut.-Colonel A. Phayre promoted Bt. Lt.-Colonel.
Risaldar Kudrat Khan awarded 2nd Class O. of B.I.

War Service
South Africa.

Bt. Lieut.-Colonel A. Phayre proceeded from England to
South Africa on 16-2-1902.

4 Men returned from South Africa on 2-12-1902.

Dafedar Yussuf Khan was one of Lord Robert's Orderlies during the South African War, and was presented by His Lordship with a silver watch on his returning to India.

Water bottles (Aluminium) were first carried by the men on parade during drill season 1905.

Bandolias to fasten round the horses' necks and carrying 90 rounds were received in February 1905.

Major C. F. Grantham succeeded to the Command on 24-7-1903.

War Service
Somaliland.

3 Men proceeded to Somaliland during 1903.

Designation.

The designation of the Regiment was changed to "33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry," vide I.A.O. No. 181 of 2nd October 1903. "His Majesty The King" to be Colonel-in-Chief, and General Sir John Forbes, G.C.B., to be Colonel.

Copy of a letter from LORD KNOLLYS.

Windsor Castle, 27th May 1904.

Dear Sir John Forbes,

I have submitted your letter to the King and I am commanded in reply to assure you that it afforded him sincere gratification to become the Colonel-in-Chief of the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry. His

Majesty directs me to add that he had much satisfaction in approving of the appointment of so distinguished an officer as yourself to the Honorary Colonelcy of your own old Regiment.

Believe me, Yours very truly,
(Signed) KNOLLYS.

The Committee of the 36th Presidential Assault-at-Arms, Western Command, presented Risaldar-Major Ilahi Khan "Bahadur" with a Silver Stop Watch in recognition of his valuable services rendered during the last three years.

The Regiment proceeded to Bombay by route march on 23rd October 1905, in connection with the visit of T. R. H. The Prince and Princess of Wales to India, arrived there on 2nd November 1905, and left Bombay 23rd November 1905 and returned to Poona on 2nd December 1905. H. R. H. The Prince of Wales honoured the Commanding Officer and the Regiment by personally expressing to the Commanding Officer his approbation of the smart turn-out and bearing of the Regiment, both at the Levée held at the Secretariat and on the numerous Escorts and Duties in which they had been employed during the visit of T. R. H. to Bombay.

General Sir John Forbes, G. C. B., Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, died at Home on 9th July 1906.

Mr. Girdhar Lal, Native Accountant and Chief Clerk of the Regiment, died on 15-10-06. He had held these appointments with marked ability for 20 years.

The Regiment had the misfortune of being the victim of the Plague Epidemic at Poona in September and October 1906, and lost 1 Hospital Assistant, 8 Rank and File and 39 followers.

Plague.

All the men and families of the Regiment were inoculated in October with very good effect.

The Regiment left Poona on 8-11-06 *en-route* to Secunderabad, and arrived at latter Station on 13-12-06.

A Reserve of 25 men was first authorized to be formed in 1907.

Reserve.

As an experimental measure, with the object of benefitting recruits by enabling them to enlist without borrowing money from bunniahs, the following concessions came into force from the 1st January 1907:—

- (a) Silladars will be enlisted on making a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty only), but any recruit is at liberty to deposit a larger sum if he wishes to do so.

- (b) Barghirs will be enlisted without any deposit, provided that the Native Officer on whose horse they are mounted will hold himself responsible for his debit to the regiment in case of desertion.

Army Dept :
No. 1739-B.
dated 2nd
May 1908.

286. Organisation Indian Army.—The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in announcing that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the following improvements in the condition of service of Non-Commissioned Officers of Silledar Cavalry, and it is notified that, with effect from the 13th May 1908, the following will be the establishment of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men instead of that authorised by clause 130, India Army Circulars 1900:—

TABLE III.

Regiments of the late Bombay Command and Hyderabad Contingent.

Kote Dafedars	...	...	...	8
Dafedars	...	...	...	40
Farrier-Major	...	...	...	1
Salutri	...	...	...	1
Trumpeters	...	...	...	8
Assistant Salutri	...	...	...	1
Lance Dafedars	...	...	...	32
Sowars (including Farriers and Camel Sowars)				517
Total ...				608

2. The total number of paid and pensionable Non-Commissioned Officers will now be 80 (Queen's Own Corps of Guides 60), and the following changes are necessitated by the altered organisation now sanctioned:—

- (c) In Regiments mentioned in Table III, the Kote Dafedar Major will, as vacancies occur, be absorbed into the establishment of Dafedars, and 8 Dafedars will be added at once, the establishment of Naiks being reduced by a corresponding number.
- (d) The designation of Naik will be altered to "Lance Dafedar."

3. The pay of Lance Dafedars will be fixed at Rs. 37 per mensem, and they will receive Good Service pay and pension as at present

admissible to Naiks of Bombay Cavalry, *vide* Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 988, and India Army Order 275 of 1907.

(Signed) C. L. WOOLCOTE, Brigadier-General,
Offg. Adjutant-General in India.

In August 1908 the Regiment was equipped with new saddles fitted with moveable side-bars from Messrs. Saville and Co., Bombay.

Major-General J. F. Willoughby was appointed Honorary Colonel of the Regiment in November 1908.

Colonel C. F. Grantham vacated the Command on 31-7-09 and issued the following address:—

"British Officers, Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, I have summoned you all together this evening to say good-bye before I leave.

"It is almost 34 years to-day since I joined the Army. I have spent a great part of my service in the Regiment, which I have commanded for the last 7 years. You have pleased me in every way, and for this I owe you a deep debt of gratitude; you know that this has often been difficult, so that there is every reason for my being satisfied. We have always been on the most excellent terms, so I deeply regret that I am to be separated from such good friends, but it is only right that younger men should take our place, and is the same for all of us. This Regiment has a very good name, for which my heart-felt thanks are due to my British and Native Officers. I trust that you will always keep it so. My thanks too are due to pensioned Risaldar-Major Illahi Khan, to you Risaldar-Major Kudrat Khan, who have always been my right hand, also to Risaldars Hukum Singh, Ajudhya Singh, Ramji Lal, my senior Native Officers; to Wordi-Major Shaikh Hussain for your work as Wordi-Major, which you have performed most conscientiously. I must not forget my Office Staff; to my old friend the late Girdhar Lal I am ever indebted, who so ably supervised the financial welfare of the Regiment, to Moti Lal who has carried on this work, and to you, too, Behari Lal, my faithful Clerk. I am unable to mention everyone's name, but I thank all those who have helped me. It is a great satisfaction to me that on vacating Command Colonel Edwards will be my successor, I hope that he will maintain and raise the Regiment's good name even higher. I am deeply indebted to Colonel Edwards, who for 7 years has acted with great keenness and loyalty as Second-in-Command, such as no one else could do, and I am extremely sorry that he is not here to-night. British Officers, you

know how you have always had my sympathy, I thank you for the kindness and assistance you have given me throughout my Command.

"I have nothing more to say except to bid you farewell and to pray God that he will keep you safe and sound and that you and I shall always be proud that we are and were in the 33rd 'Queen's Own' Light Cavalry.

(Signed) C. F. GRANTHAM, Colonel."

1909.

Lieut-Colonel F. J. M. Edwards assumed command on 1-8-09.

Lieutenant M. H. Beattie went out shooting by himself to Gangavaram tank mid-day on 25th November and was drowned. His hat was found floating on the water and his gun and cartridges on the bank about an hour after he had been last seen by a Regimental Signaller who signalled the news to Camp about 4 miles off. In spite of every effort the body was not recovered till the next day and only after 3 feet of water had been let out of the tank. Lieut. Beattie in spite of being a fine swimmer was drowned within 8 yards of the bank, his legs being firmly entangled in the weeds. The following Regimental order was issued:—

With deep regret the Commanding Officer has to announce the accidental death of Lieut. M. H. Beattie who was drowned when out shooting at Gangavaram tank. No one feels more deeply than the Commanding Officer the great loss which the Regiment has sustained owing to the death of such a smart, popular, and promising young Officer. Mourning will be worn by British Officers of the Regiment for one month from date.

On account of an outbreak of surra the eight Regimental Camels had to be destroyed during the spring of 1910.

I.A.O. No 16
of 11th Jan.
1909.

On the 1st January parade 1910 it was announced that all Native Officers will in future receive pay at the rates now laid down in Army Regulations India for the highest grades of their respective ranks. N.C. O's and men of Silladar Cavalry will receive an increase of Rs. 3 per mensem to their present rates of pay, and a free issue of firewood daily on the authorized scale of 3 lbs. per man per diem.

Death of the
King
Emperor.

The Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, His Majesty the King Emperor, died on the 6th May 1910.

Major C. S. Stack on behalf of the Regiment took a wreath to St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The following inscription was attached:—

From Major-General J. F. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel F. M. EDWARDS, D.S.O., *Commandant and Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 33rd "Queen's Own" Light Cavalry.*

A humble tribute of loyal devotion and ever-respectful remembrance of their Colonel-in-Chief, His late Majesty King Emperor Edward VII. 6th May 1910.

Major C. S. Stack took part in the funeral procession of His late Imperial Majesty Edward VII from Westminster Hall to Paddington Station.

Copy of a letter received by the Colonel, from Her Majesty Queen Alexandra:

20th May 1910, Buckingham Palace.

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all the kind donors of the beautiful wreaths and flowers which were sent as tokens of affection in memory of our beloved King.

(Sd.) ALEXANDRA.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany and of Prussia visited Secunderabad during December 1910

Visit of
H.I.R.H.
Crown
Prince.

During his visit a review of the troops was held, at which His Imperial Highness expressed a desire to see one of the Cavalry Regiments at drill. The 33rd Cavalry was selected for this by the General. After the review the Regiment was drilled by Colonel Edwards.

His Imperial Highness expressed himself exceedingly pleased, and presented the Regiment with a signed photograph of himself.

The following appeared in Divisional Orders:—

The G. O. C. 9th Division has been commanded to express the appreciation of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany and of Prussia with all that he saw at the parade of the 20th December, and to express His Imperial Highness' thanks to all ranks and especially to those of the 33rd "Q. O." Light Cavalry for the pleasure he derived from the review of the troops.

In January 1911, the Regiment was equipped with long thrusting swords supplied by Wilkinson, London.

In March 1911, ten Arab Remounts were burned in the train coming up from Bombay. This is the first time the Regiment has suffered a disaster of this sort.

Remounts
burned.

On March 7th Pensioner Kote Dafedar Ramzan Khan died; he served with credit to himself and the Regiment in Persia, Central

Casualty.

India, Abyssinia and Afghanistan. His services to the State extended over 52 years, 32 in the Regiment and over 20 as Regimental Chowdry from 11th April 1888 to 27th May 1908.

Coronation. Ressaïdar Santa Singh went to England on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty George V., received the Coronation Medal and was presented to His Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

Colonel F. J. M. Edwards vacated the Command on 31st May 1911 on being appointed G.S.O., 2nd Division.

Command. Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Wogan Browne assumed Command 18th September 1911.

Extract from Gazette of India No. 569, dated 30th June 1911.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing that His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the Royal Cyphers as detailed below being borne as badges by specified Indian Regiments.

33rd "Queen's Own" Light Cavalry.

The Royal and Imperial Cypher of Queen Victoria instead of Royal and Imperial Cypher now borne.

At the Grand Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on the 12th December 1911, by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, it was announced that, graciously recognising the signal and faithful services of his forces by land and sea, the King Emperor has charged me to announce the award of half a month's pay of rank to all Non-Commissioned Officers and Men and Reservists, both of his British Army in India and his Indian Army, whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

Furthermore, His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that from henceforth the Loyal Native Officers, Men and Reservists of his Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for valour.

That membership of the order of British India shall be increased during the decade following this His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Durbar by fifty-two appointments in the first class and by one hundred in the second class, and that in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the first class and nineteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made.

That special grants of land, or assignments, or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain Native Officers of His Imperial Majesty's Indian Army who may be distinguished for long and honourable service.

And that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit, shall, with effect from the date of this Durbar, hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or re-marriage.

Extract from Gazette of India, No. 1014, dated 12th December 1911.

To the 2nd Class Order of British India with the title of Bahadur.

Risaldar-Major HUKUM SINGH,
33rd "Q. O." Light Cavalry.

Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Wogan Browne, Jemadars Udham Singh and Allauddin Khan, Dafedar Ghasi Ram and two Sowars, represented the Regiment at Delhi, at the unveiling of the Memorial to the Late King Emperor Edward VII, by His Imperial Majesty George V.

Extract from the Gazette of India, 22nd December 1911.

No. 1041.

The Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing that His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the designation of the undermentioned corps being altered as follows:—

33rd "Queen's Own" Light Cavalry—33rd "Queen Victoria's Own" Light Cavalry.

Kote Dafedar Hafizulla Khan and 3 Sowars returned from Persia on 8-1-1912, the Regiment having provided the Consular Guard at Banderabbas since 24-10-1905.

Kote Dafedar Hafizulla Khan received excellent testimonials from all the Consuls he served under.

The Regiment left Secunderabad on 16th November *en route* for Aurangabad, attended the Cavalry Manœuvres at Bhiknur, and on account of famine proceeded by rail from Nizamabad.

The Regiment bears on its colours the words: "Ghuznee, 1842"—
"Cabool, 1842"—"Hyderabad"—"Persia"—"Reshire"—"Bushire"—
"Khooshab"—"Central India"—"Abyssinia"—"Kandahar, 1880"—
"Afghanistan, 1879-80"—"China, 1900." Honours.

The following is a list of Commandants and Adjutants since the Regiment was raised:—

Commandants.

1820	Lt.-Col. J. P. Dunbar.	1856	Lt.-Col. G. G. Malet and Capt. J. Forbes.
1824	" P. Delamotte.	1857	Capt. J. Forbes, Graves and Moore.
1826	" S. Whitehill.	1858	Major J. Forbes.
1827	" G. A. Litchfield.	1859	Lt.-Col. C. J. Owen.
1830	" S. Whitehill.	1860	Major J. C. Graves.
1832	" R. Thomas.	1861	Lt.-Col. J. Forbes.
1833	" G. A. Litchfield.	1862-78	Major J. C. Graves.
1834	" E. Jervis.	1878-85	Lt.-Col. C. E. Stack.
1836	" G. T. Gordon.	1885-92	Major J. F. Willoughby.
1838	" J. Sutherland.	1892-96	Col. M. W. Stevens.
1840	" P. P. Wilson.	1896-03	Capt. A. Phayre.
1842	Capt. C. H. Delamain.	1003-09	Major C. F. Grantham.
1845	Lt.-Col. M. Stack.	1909-11	Lt.-Col. F. J. M. Edwards.
1847	Brevet-Major E. Walter.	1911	Lt.-Col. A. J. Wogan Browne.
1851	Capt. F. F. Taylor.		
1852	Col. J. Penny.		
1854	Lt.-Col. W. Trevelyan.		

Adjutants.

1821	Lt. H. Jameson.	1878	Lt. M. James.
1824	" J. K. E. Johnston.	1882	" T. P. Geoghegan.
1828	" E. Walter.	1886	" G. A. Gott.
1830	" G. G. Malet.	1887	" W. J. Peyton.
1837	" T. Eyre.	1890	" J. H. E. Purvis.
1838	" J. Forbes.	1896	" C. S. Stack.
1843	" W. Ashburner.	1899	Capt. J. L. Alexander.
1851	" W. A. Dick.	1900	Lt. H. R. Hopwood.
1856	Col. P. H. Legert.	1904	Capt. M. H. Anderson.
1858	Lt. G. M. Shaw.	1908	" F. S. Gillies.
1863	" A. P. Currie.	1912	Lt. G. Edward Collins.
1871	" M. W. Stevens.		

The following is a list of Native Officers who have been Subedar and Risaldar-Majors since it was raised:—

Date Appointed Subedar-Major.	Date Pensioned.	RANK AND NAME.	REMARKS.
12-10-1825	31-12-1840	Subedar Mangal Khan ...	Order of B.I. 1st Class 1839.
1-1-1841		Subedar Mohamed Khan ...	
	31-12-1848	Subedar Sheik Sella Bux ...	
1-1-1849		Subedar Sheik Jumman ..	
		Subedar Budri Nath ...	
		Subedar Hussan Khan ...	Order of B.I. 2nd Class
Ris-Major		Risaldar Jalim Singh ...	
1-1-1867	26-10-1872	Risaldar Soojat Khan ...	{ Order of Merit 2nd Class. Order of B.I. 1st Class.
27-10-1873		Risaldar Benni Singh ...	Order of B.I. 1st Class.
5-10-1879		Wordi-Major Sobat Singh ...	Order of B.I. 2nd Class.
1882	1889	Risaldar Dhaukul Singh ...	{ Order of Merit 1st Class. Order of B.I. 1st Class. Native A. D. C. 1883. ,, A. D. C. to H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught C. in C. Bombay Army 21-12 1886.
1883	1884	Risaldar Sewgoolam Missar...	
1884	13-8-1886	Risaldar Hayat Khan ...	(Son of R. Soojat Khan)
14-8-1886	11-1886	Risaldar Hazrat Noor Khan.	
11-1886		Risaldar Mir Sabit Ali ...	Order of B.I. 1st Class.
	8-2-1890	Risaldar Ballo Gaikwar ...	
9-2-1890	8-9-1890	Risaldar Govind Kathray ...	
9-9-1890	29-2-1896	Risaldar Mahomed Bux ...	Order of B.I. 1st Class.
1-3-1896	10-4-1900	Risaldar Lal Khan ...	{ Order of B.I. 1st Class. A. D. C. to Lt.-Genl. Southern Army.
11-4-1900	31-3-1909	Risaldar Illahi Khan ...	Order of B.I. 2nd Class. } bro-
1-4-1909	31-3-1913	Risaldar Kudrat Khan ...	Order of B.I. 2nd Class. } thers.
1-4-1910	15-2-1911	Risaldar Ajudhia Singh ...	(Nephew of R. Benni Singh.)
16-2-1911	29-2-1912	Risaldar Hukum Singh ...	Order of B.I. 2nd Class.
1-3-1912		Risaldar Rup Chand ...	

Year purchased.	Number of horses purchased.	CLASS OF HORSE AND WHERE PURCHASED.										AVERAGE PRICE.			
		Arabs Bombay.	Persians "	Walers "	Dress.	Country Breds.						Arabs & Persians.	C. B.	Walers.	Irish.
						Remount.	Poona.								
1885	56											285			
1887	64											313			
1888	74									All in Bombay Arab stables except a few Walers and a few C. B's. in Poona.					
1889-90	...									In Bombay all Arabs except few Walers.					
1892	75	49	26							8 Camels from Bikaner	...				
1893	35	12	5		7			7		7 C. B's. at Ahmedabad 4 Camels 3 from Bikaner.					
1894	71	34	2	6	6	6		17		17 C. B's. from Shikarpur	...				
1895	98	36	3	16	7			36		7 Guriani 10 Herat 7 Jacobabad 12 Std. (b).					
1896	83	19		55	9										
1897	58	41	6	9	2										
1898	53	27		24	2										
1899	69	12		49	3			5		5 Amritsar 1 cape	...				
1900	83									Walers Hong Kong Remount Depot.					
1901	68									Do Do Do Do					
1902	86	27	13	44			2								
1903	116	43	8	62			8								
1904	49	17	22	5			5								
1905-6	43	5		31		5	2					425	364	417	
1906-7	61	27		33		1						477	390	392	
1907-8	79	7		66		4	2					494	387	381	418
1908-9	74	40		17		5	5	7	Irish		...	456	385	381	450
1909-10	104	54		29		6		15	5 Irish 10 Mona Remount Depot.		...	449	364	412	500
1910-11	90	69		12		8		1	Irish 8 Camels 218		...	427	381	493	
1911-12	110	18		80		11		1	Mysore 700		...	431	395	394	
1912-13	85	1		84								425		391	

The following changes have been made in the full dress of the Regiment since it was raised :—

In 1824 Jacket French grey. Facings Orange Lace Silver.

„ 1826 „ „ „ the facings were changed to white.

„ 1876 „ „ „ „ „ „ to scarlet. G. O. 576 of 23-9-1876.

„ 1878 A loose blouse of the Regimental colour to be adopted for universal use by Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sowars.

The loongie to be adopted as the head-dress and a cummerbund of a similar pattern to be worn under the sword belt.

„ 1883 The full dress blouse was changed to dark green serge.

„ 1896 Long black boots were discontinued and blue putties worn instead.

„ 1901 The full dress blouse was changed to dark blue and the yellow breeches to white.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

"Sir Maurice Stack, 1796-1880, son of the Rev. John Stack, born 1796. Entered the Army 1815, served with the 1st European Fusiliers in Kathiawar and Cutch against the marauders in Guzarat 1818; commanded a Brigade in Sind under Sir C. Napier at the battle of Hyderabad. C. B. 1843; K.C.B. 1867; Lieut.-General 1868; General 1873; died 20th July 1880."

Captain Malcolmson, V.C., M.V.O., son of the late James Malcolmson of Muchrach, Inverness-shire was born in 1835. Present at the capture of Reshire, surrender of Bushire in the Persian War, through the Indian Mutiny, and took part in the Central India Operations from the Siege of Ratghur to the fall of Calpee. Was from 1870 one of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's gentlemen-at-arms. He died in August 1902.

A brother officer sends to the *Times* the following details to augment the obituary notice of General Sir John Forbes, G. C. B., which appeared in the *Times* of July 9: In 1856 he accompanied the head-quarters and two squadrons of his regiment with the Persian Expeditionary Field Force, and succeeded to the command of the regiment on the death of Major Malet, who was killed at the head of the regiment at the battle of Borasjoon. Captain Forbes led the famous charge of the 3rd Light Cavalry against a battalion of Persian infantry, formed in square, at the battle of Khooshab. Captain Forbes was severely wounded on this occasion, when the Victoria Cross was conferred upon two Officers of his regiment—Major-General A. T. Moore, C.B., and the late Captain J. G. Malcolmson of H. M. Body-guard. The regiment returned from Persia to India in the latter part of 1857, when the head-quarters and three troops under the command of Major Forbes joined the Central India Field Force on its formation under the late Field Marshal Lord Strathnairn, in January 1858. The regiment then took part in all the operations of the force, including the siege of Ratghur, action at Barodia, the turning of the Madanpur Pass, the siege of Jhansi, battles of Kunch and Gulowli, and the actions before the capture of Calpee. On the occasion of the battle of Gulowli Major Forbes greatly distinguished himself when in command of the rear-guard with a force of 600 men, of whom only the gunners of one division of a light field battery were European soldiers. He successfully held at bay and fought a running action with a force of from 10,000 to 12,000 rebels from early dawn till mid-day. Major Forbes' health now failed him, and he returned to England on leave before the close of the Central India campaign. Later on in his service he

commanded the Ahmednagar District as a Brigadier-General, and the Mhow Division as a Major-General. Died on 9th July 1906.

Major Mosley Mayne, retired pay, late Indian Army, died on the 8th September 1910, at 17, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, aged 65.

Major Mayne obtained his commission as Ensign in the 49th foot July 4th 1865, and transferred as Lieutenant to the Bombay Staff Corps, March 31st 1869, becoming Captain July 4th 1877. He was A.D.C. to the Major-General at Bombay from October 1878 to September 1879, vacating that post to rejoin his regiment, the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, which shortly afterwards proceeded to Afghanistan. Major Mayne was present at the battle of Maiwand, the defence of Candahar, and the battle of September 1st. He also made a sortie on Deh Khoja in command of a troop (twice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). Major Mayne, who was at one time in command of the Governor of Bombay's Bodyguard, was promoted to Major, July 4th 1885, and retired March 12th 1888.

Extract from "The Times" Monday, April 28, 1913.

MOORE—On the 25th April 1913, at 18 Waterloo Place, Dublin, of heart failure after influenza, Major-General Arthur T. Moore, C.B., V.C., late Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry and Indian Staff Corps. Indian papers please copy.

Major-General Arthur Thomas Moore, was one of the oldest holders of the Victoria Cross, which he won in the Persian Campaign 1856-7, and an Indian Mutiny Veteran.

He was the son of Mr. E. F. Moore, formerly of the 5th Regiment, and belonged to an old family in County Louth. General Moore was born in 1830, and when 20 years of age joined the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. With this Regiment, of which he was Adjutant, he saw much service. He fought through the Persian Campaign of 1856-7. The act of valour for which he received the Victoria Cross was performed at the battle of Khooshab. He charged an Infantry square of 500 Persians at the head of his Regiment and jumped his horse over the bayonets of the enemy. He stood with shattered sabre astride his dead charger until Lieutenant J. G. Malcolmson came to his assistance and bore him safely away. Captain Malcolmson, who died a few years ago, also received the Victoria Cross. General Moore afterwards took part in the Indian Mutiny under Sir Hugh Rose. He took part in the siege and capture of Ratghur, the action at Barodia, the relief of Saugor, the siege and capture of Garukota, the forcing of the Madanpur Pass, the affair on the Jumna, the capture of Calpee, the advance on and capture

of Gwalior, the action at Morar, the battle of Jowra Alipore, and the action of Mow-Mohani. He was mentioned in despatches and received the medal and clasp. He was made a C.B. in 1887 and retired from the service in the following year:—

General Moore married Annie, a daughter of Mr H. L. Prentice, of Ennislare, County Armagh.

The following seven Tablets to Officers of the Regiment are in St. Mary's Church, Poona:—

Sacred to the Memory of Captain OLYETT ATKINSON WOODHOUSE, 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, who died at Bussorah on the 11th of September 1834 in the 34th year of his age.

As a slight tribute of their regard for his worth, as a record of his estimable qualities and as a token of sorrow for his too early loss to the service and to his friends, this tablet is erected by his Brother Officers.

Sacred to the Memory of Major HUGH JAMESON, 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, who died in the China Seas on the 12th October 1835, in the 43rd year of his age.

To record their high sense of the estimable qualities which were developed in his character, to mark the regard in which he was held in life, and in token of sorrow for his too early loss to the service and society, this monument is erected by his Brother Officers and friends.

To the Memory of Major GEORGE JOHN CHERRY PAUL, Commanding the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, who died at Puttosun, near Deesa, on the 22nd September 1839, in the 42nd year of his age.

His benevolence, kindness and humanity gained him the respect, esteem, and affection of all ranks, and his memory will be long cherished as well by his numerous friends as by the Regiment to which he was so bright an ornament.

This Tablet is erected by his Brother Officers, in testimony of their sincere and deep regret at his loss.

Sacred to the Memory of GEORGE MALCOLM SHAW, Lieutenant of the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, who died from sun-stroke on the field of battle at Beowra, while in pursuit of the enemy, on the 15th of September 1858, aged 22 years.

He was the second surviving son of Alexander Nesbit and Georginia Shaw.

Dearly beloved and highly respected by all who knew him.

"JESUS said unto her I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in Me, though he were dead yet shall he live."

St. John xi. ver. 25.

The monument is erected as a mark of affectionate regard by his brother, Charles F. H. Shaw, Bombay Civil Service.

In Memory of Major THOMAS PATRICK GEOGHEGAN of the 3rd "Q. O." Bombay Light Cavalry, who died at Deesa on the 12th July 1896.

Erected by his Brother Officers and a few friends.

Sacred to the Memory of Lieutenant WILLIAM ANNESLEY FISHER, 3rd "Q. O." Bombay Light Cavalry. Born 31st March 1871, died 8th May 1900.

This Tablet is erected in affectionate memory by his Brother Officers.

Sacred to the Memory of Captain HERBERT JOHN EDWARD PURVIS, 3rd "Q. O." Bombay Light Cavalry. Born 18th November 1865, died 15th August 1901.

This Tablet is erected in affectionate memory by his Brother Officers and friends.

On a Tablet in the chancel of the Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba, Bombay, are the following names:—

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Wilson.

Captain H. Bury.

" G. O. Reeves.

Lieutenant G. S. Ravenscroft.

" J. L. Aitken.

Cornet E. F. Moore.

Copy of the inscription to our departed lamented friends, for which we are indebted to our kind friend the Rev. Mr. Allen, who was our Chaplain during the campaign in Afghanistan. It has been sent to England to be executed.

To the Memory of Captain HORATIO BURY; Lieut. and Brevet-Captain GEORGE OMMANEY REEVES; Lieut. and Brevet-Captain GEORGE SIBBOLD RAVENSCROFT of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

The two former were killed in action with the enemy on 28th August 1842, at Oba, Afghanistan. The latter died of wounds received in the same action, on 24th October 1842, at Sultanpoor, Afghanistan.

No monument marks their resting place in the land in which they fell, nor to those who knew them is such record needful, for the union of every endearment which can dignify the British soldier, with every social virtue which can enhance the value of a friend, forms a memorial indelibly engraven on their hearts; yet as a public testimony of affection and regard their Brother Officers have erected this Tablet to their memory. Where this Tablet has been erected is not known.

A tombstone in the Cemetery at Rajkote bears the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of THOMAS KNOX STROUD, late Veterinary Surgeon, attached to 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Died December 23rd 1834, aged 23 years.

“Deeply regretted by those who knew him.
This tomb is erected by the Officers of the Regiment.”

On a Tablet in the Church in Neemuch is the following:—

In Memory of Captain MORDAUNT BROOME SALMON, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Killed by an accident at Polo, December 30th 1887.

A gallant soldier and a staunch friend.
His loss was regretted by all who knew him.

“Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men.”

1. Cor. xvi. 13.

Inscription on a Tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta:—

In loving memory of WILLIAM CHARLES OWEN, late 3rd K. O. Hussars and 3rd Q. O. Bombay Light Cavalry, who met a brave soldier's death when charging the enemy at Maiwand, near Kushki-Nakud, Afghanistan, on the 27th July 1880, aged 32 years.

“The holiest place on earth on which to live or die is not on encaustic soil or tessellated pavement but at the post of duty.”

“Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.”

Rev. ii. 10.

“There shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain.”

Rev. xxi. 4.

This Tablet is erected by his parents in memory of an only and much-beloved son.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, 1820:—

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Lt.-Col. Dunbar, J. P. ...	4-5-1820	...	
Major Delamotte, P. ...	...	...
Captain Whitehill, S. ...	20-9-1814	6-9-1814	Leave to Europe.
„ Gillkrist, W. ...	1-11-1817	8-1-1817	
„ Wells, S. W. ...	...	...
Lieut. Jervis, J. ...	16-9-1807	Brevet Capt. 1-1-1818	
„ Hammond, W. ...	1-7-1812	...	
„ Jameson, H. ...	3-4-1818	15-1-1814	Adjutant.
„ Sutherland, J. ...	15-11-1814	...	Attached to H. E. the Nizam's Reformed Horse.
„ Marshall, G. ...	17-6-1817	...	
„ Paul, G. J. C. ...	4-5-1820	...	Qr.-Mr. and interpreter.
Cornet Stack, M. ...	1-11-1817	Lieut. 8-7-1817	Placed under General Sir J. Malcolm, K.C.B. and K. L.S.
„ Woodhouse, O. A. ...	25-12-1817	...	Ag. Linguist to 1st Regi- ment Light Cavalry.
„ Johnstone, J. K. E. ...	21-11-1819	...	
„ Otley, W. H. ...	4-5-1820	...	
„ Peyton, J. E. ...	4-5-1820	Lieut. 5-1-1819	
„ Robinson, H. J. ...	...	...	Not ranked (Cornet 4-5 1820).
Surgeon—Vacant ...	..	...
Asst. Surgeon Pollock, A. ...	28-6-1820	15-5-1816	

Captain Jervis, 3rd Cavalry, ordered to do duty as Pay-master to the troops in the Persian Gulf.

Major De Lamotte of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry allowed Furlough for 3 years.

Lieutenant Stack appointed extra Assistant Resident, Nagpore.

Lieutenant O. A. Woodhouse to proceed to the Cape for three years on account of ill health.

Lieutenant A. D. Graeme to be Quarter-Master of Brigade to the troops on Field Service in the Southern Mahratta Country, from the date of the troops disembarking at Vingorla. 1824.

Lieutenant A. D. Graeme, 3rd Light Cavalry, to act as an Assistant Quarter-Master-General, 21-1-25.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehill, Commander 3rd Light Cavalry, is permitted to resign command of subsidiary troops in Cutch and allowed to proceed to England.

Captain J. Sutherland, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, 1st Assistant to the Resident, Delhi, was appointed by the Supreme Government to command Nizam's Reformed Horse.

Captain H. Jameson was appointed Superintendent of the Establishment for the improvement of the breeding of horses, 1827.

Colonel P. De Lamotte commanded the Northern District of Guzerat, 1828.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sutherland, Commandant of the Nizam's Reformed Horse, 1829 to 1838.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1830. Right Wing Rajcote, Left Wing Harsole:—

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Colonel Delamotte, P. ...	5-6-29	...	Comdg. at Harsole. Leave to Europe.
Lt.-Col. Litchfield, G. A. ...	1-5-24	...	Comdg. at Deesa.
Major Jervis, E. ...	27-4-26	...	
Captain Jameson, H. ...	1-5-24	21-4-24	Suptd. of the Stud Establishment for the improvement of the breed of horses.
„ Sutherland, J. ...	...	...	Comdg. H. H. The Nizam's Reformed Horse.
„ Paul, G. J. C. ...	24-12-24	...	
„ Stack, M. ...	27-4-26	...	
Lieut. Woodhouse, O. A. ...	3-6-21	...	Attached to the Poona Auxiliary Horse. Resigned his appointment. Leave to Europe.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1830. Right Wing Rajkote, Left Wing Harsole:—(*continued*).

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Lieut. Delamain, C. H. ...	1-5-24	...	Qr.-Master. Interpreter in Hindustani.
„ Walter, E. ...	...	...
„ Scott, D. C. F. ...	...	...
„ Malet, G. G. ...	21-2-25	...	Adjutant.
„ Bury, H. ...	17-9-26	...	
„ Farrant, F. ...	11-4-27	...	Acting Adjutant Left Wing at Harsab.
„ Reeves, G. O. ...	10-4-28	...	
„ Rickards, R. H. ...	27-7-28	...	Leave to Europe.
Cornet Eyre, T. ...	11-3-26	...	
„ Ravenscroft, G. S. ...	25-7-26	...	
„ Hay, W. F. ...	18-2-27	...	
„ Daniel, M. R. ...	27-7-28	...	Leave to China.
„ Williams, J. ...	...	...
Surgeon Purnell, W. ...	1-2-28	11-5-23	
Asst.-Surg. Parry, W. J. M. ...	22-11-28	4-6-27	
Vety.-Surgeon Walter, R. ...	18-8-28	16-3-28	

Lieutenant D. C. F. Scott to act as Brigade-Major, Deesa, 1830.

Captain M. Stack appointed to Poona Auxiliary Horse on a staff pay of Rs. 300 per mensem, 1830.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Litchfield to command the Governor's Subsidiary Field Force, 1830.

Lieutenant W. F. Hay proceeded on S. C. to the Cape for 3 years, 1832.

Cornet M. R. Daniel proceeded on S. C. to Europe for 3 years, 1832.

Lieutenant F. Farrant appointed in charge of Cantonment and Bazar with the Field Force, assembled Northward, and to be Assistant Commissary-General, Deesa, 1833.

Service of Lieutenant Farrant placed at the disposal of the Political Department for employment in Persia, 1833.

Lieutenant G. S. Ravenscroft to perform duties of Staff Officer and to take charge of Tamsil at Balowan, 1835.

Captain M. Stack was appointed Superintendent of the stud establishment, 1836.

Lieutenant H. Bury was appointed Superintendent the Guicowar's contingent, Kathiawar, 1837.

Lieutenant W. F. Hay to be Staff Officer at Balmeer, 1838.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sutherland appointed Resident at Gwalior, 1839.

Captain C. H. Delamain on sick leave to Europe 15-11-1835 to 1839.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1840, under orders for Rajkote (arrived 9th May 1840):—

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Col. DeLamotte, P. (C. B.) ...	27-4-26	28-6-38	Appointed to the Divisional Staff.
Lt.-Col. Wilson, P. P. ...	27-3-40	12-3-7	
Major Stack, M. ...	22-9-39		Suptd. of the Stud establishment.
Captain Delamain, C. H. ...	12-9-34		
„ Walter, E. ...	5-12-34		
„ Scott, D. C. F. ...	12-10-35		Furlo. to Australia, 2-9-37.
„ Malet, G. G. ...	28-2-38	4-1-38	Acting Supdt. and Commandant at Balmeer.
„ Bury, H. ...	22-9-39	15-6-39	Supdt. Guicowar's Contingent, Kathiawar.
Lieut. Farrant, F. (K.L.S.) ...	11-4-27	B.C. 15-8-39	Employed with the British detachment in Persia.
„ Reeves, G. O. ...	10-4-28	B.C. 5-9-39	
„ Eyre, T. ...	1-1-33		
„ Ravenscroft, G. S. ...	12-9-34		Acting Quarter-Master.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1840, under orders for Rajkote (arrived 9th May 1840):—(contd.)

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Lieut. Hay, W. F. ...	5-12-34		Europe, S.C., 23-4-40. Adjutant.
„ Taylor, F. F. ..	12-10-35		
„ Forbes, J. ...	28-2-38		
„ Graves, J. C. ...	12-2-40		
Cornet Ashburner, W. ...	1-12-37	19-1-37	
„ Mackenzie, T. A. ...	22-4-38	6-6-37	
„ Moore, R. B. ...	22-9-39	10-2-39	
„ Witmore, F. ...	18-2-40	18-2-39	
Surgeon Owen, R. B., M.D. ...	20-12-38	30-1-39	
Vety.-Surgeon Battersbee, E.	24-9-36		

Capt. G. G. Matel, Resident with Meer Ali Moorad of Khyrpore, 1844-7.

Capt. J. Forbes, Depy. Collector and Magistrate, Meerpore, 1845-9.

Capt. F. Farrant, Secretary to H. M.'s legation, Persia, 1847.

Major C. H. Delamain appointed to act as Town Major, Bombay, 1848.

Oapt. G. G. Malet appointed to act as joint Remount Agent, 1849.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1850. *En route* to Neemuch:—

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Colonel Delamotte, P. (C.B.).			
Lt-Colonel Stack, M. ...		24-6-48	
Major Delamain, C. H. (C.B.).		49	
Captain Walter, E. ...	5-12-34	...	B. M. 9-11-46.
„ Malet, G. G. ...	28-2-38	...	Acting Remount Agent.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1850. *En route to Neemuch:—(continued).*

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Captain Eyre, T. ...	23-8-42		
„ Taylor, F. F. ...	1-11-46		
„ Forbes, J. ...	24-6-48	...	Europe, April 1849.
„ Graves, J. C. ...	8-5-49		
Lieut. Ashburner, W. ...	24-3-40	...	Adjutant.
„ Mackenzie, T. A. ...	26-10-41		
„ Moore, R. B. ...	28-8-42	...	Europe, S. C., 3-12-48.
„ Oldfield, F. J. ...	24-10-42	...	Acting Quarter-Master,
„ Buckle, C. ...	25-2-44	...	S. C., Europe, May 49.
„ Wren, R. F. ...	1-11-46		
„ Dick, W. A. ...	24-6-48		
„ Scott, W. H. ...	8-5-49		
Cornet Arthur, S. M. ...	3-1-46		
„ Oliphant, A. E. ...	20-10-46		
„ Sykes, W. H. F. ...	3-4-48		
Surgeon White, B. ...	4-11-40		
Asst.-Surgeon Lodwick, F. ...	2-2-41		
Vety.-Surgeon Gooch, C. A. ...	19-6-47		
Riding-Mr. Brooks, J. ...	27-3-45		

3rd Light Cavalry to maintain a Band, 1850.

Captain G. G. Malet appointed superintendent of the Gaikwar's Contingent Horse at Kottagaon and to continue in charge of Remount Agency, Soojab, 1850.

Captain T. Eyre, Paymaster North District of the Army, 1852-56.

Cornet P. H. Le Geyt was attached to do duty with the Horse Brigade, 1854.

The Commander-in-Chief has had before him and carefully examined the reports on outpost practices by Regiments of Cavalry

* * * of the Honourable Company's service of this establishment, called for by G. O., dated 24th December last * * * The Commander-in-Chief considers it right to mention the names of officers whose plans and reports have given him special satisfaction * * *

Lt.-Colonel Trevelyan, 3rd Light Cavalry * * * 1854.

Lieutenant Moore, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Brigade-Major, Rajkote, 1856.

Lt.-Colonel W. Trevelyan commanded the Brigade at Rajkote, 1856.

Lieutenant C. Buckle, Acting 1st Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, 1856; and Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, 1857-60.

Lieutenant P. Le Geyt, Adjutant Guzerat Irregular Horse, 1857.

Major T. Eyre at Native Veterinary Depôt, Dapootri, 1857.

Lieutenant G. Shaw of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry appointed to officiate as 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, 1857.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1860. *En route* to Sholapore. Left wing at Sholapore:—

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Colonel Delamotte, P., C.B. ...	27-4-26	Lt.-Genl. 11-11-51	Europe.
Lt.-Colonel Owen, C. J., C.B. ...	29-5-57	28-11-54	
Major Forbes, J., C.B. ...	11-7-58	Bt. Lt.-Col. 20-7-58	Europe, S.C.
Captain Graves, J. C. ...	8-5-49	Bt. Major. 19-1-58	
„ Ashburner, W. ...	31-8-50	...	Europe, furlough.
„ Moore, R. B. ...	19-5-54	10-2-54	
„ Oldfield, F. J. H. ...	3-10-56	...	Europe, furlough.
„ Buckle, C. ...	23-11-56	...	Political Agent, Rewa Kanta.
„ Wren, R. F. ...	9-12-56	...	Europe, S.C.
„ Dick, W. A. ...	11-7-58	Bt. Major. 20-7-58	
Lieut. Sykes, W. H. F. ...	23-8-51	...	Europe, S.C.
„ Stevens, S. W. O. ...	19-5-54	...	

The following Officers were on the strength on the Regiment, January 1860. *En route* to Sholapore. Left wing at Sholapore :—(continued).

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Lieut. Moore, A. T. ...	28-8-55	...	Adjutant.
„ Le Geyt, P. H. ...	3-10-56	...	Adjutant Guzerat Irregular Horse.
„ Spens, A. T. ...	28-11-56	...	Europe, furlough.
„ Malcolmson, J. G. ...	9-12-56	...	Europe, S.C.
„ Combe, C. ...	11-7-58	...	„ „
„ Daniell, H. S. ...	2-11-59	...	
Cornet Stopford, W. H. J. ...	11-2-58	11-2-58	
„ Currie, A. P. ...	27-10-58	27-10-58	
Surgeon Hockin, P. W. ...	14-6-59	31-1-47	
Asst. Surg. Bruce, L. S. ...	3-2-57	6-5-54	
Vety, Surg. Lamb, W. ...	23-12-54	20-3-53	
Riding-Master Brooks, J. ...	27-3-45	...	

Captain J. C. Graves, Commandant Guzerat Horse, 1861.

Lieutenant S. W. O. Stevens with 3rd Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, 1861.

Lieutenant A. P. Currie, Adjutant 3rd Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, 1861.

Lieutenant H. S. Daniel with Guzerat Horse (tempy.), 1861.

Captain R. B. Moore, Commanding 2nd Regiment Poona Horse, 1861.

Captain W. Ashburner, Commanding 3rd Regiment Southern Maratta Horse, 1861.

Captain F. J. H. Oldfield, Commanding 2nd Regiment Poona Horse, (Acting), 1862.

Captain R. F. Wren, 2nd in C. 4th Regiment Sind Horse, 1862.

Lieutenant A. T. Spens, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Poona Horse, 1862.

„ H. S. Daniel, with O. C. Police, Northern Division, 1862.

Captain W. Ashburner, Commanding 1st Cavalry, 1863.

„ F. J. H. Oldfield, Commanding 2nd Sind Horse (Ag.), 1863.

„ W. H. F. Sykes, with Southern Maratta Horse, 1863.

Lieutenant H. S. Daniel, Adjutant Khandesh Bheel Corps, 1863.

Captain R. B. Moore, Commanding 2nd Sind Horse (Act. Commandant Poona Horse), 1863.

Major F. J. H. Oldfield, Officiating 2nd in Command 3rd Light Cavalry, has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Political Agent at Kolhapur in the Southern Mahratta Country, 1864.

Captain W. A. Dick, 2nd in C. 2nd Sind Horse, 1864.

Captain W. H. F. Sykes, A.D.C. to Major-Genl. M. W. Smith, C.B., 1865.

Captain S. W. O. Stevens, attached to 1st Cavalry, 1865.

Captain A. T. Moore, v.c., Inspector Ahmedabad and Kaira Cotton Frauds, 1865-66.

During the Abyssinia Expedition, 3rd Light Cavalry allowed special rates of pay, 1867.

Lieutenant W. H. J. Stopford, Act. Adjutant Kolhapur Local Infantry and Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, 1868.

Lieutenant A. P. Currie, attached 1st Cavalry, 1869.

Captain A. W. Macnaghton, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police during the absence of Lieutenant S. Babington or until further orders, 1869.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1870. Stationed at Poona. Facings, White, Jacket Grey:—

New organisation.

Rank and Name.	Cadre.	Army Rank.	Date of appt.	REMARKS.
Colonel Graves, J. C., C.B. ...	3rd Cvly.	27-11-67	1-1-62	Commandant.
„ Lock, F. A. E. ...	1st Cvly.	15-8-68	1-10-62	2nd in Command.
Captain Le Geyt, W. E. ...	2nd Cvly.	11-4-61	16-10-69	2nd Squadron Officer.
„ Moore, C. A. ...	„	6-5-63	4-4-66	Offg. 3rd Sqn. Officer.
Lieutenant Willoughby, J. F.	Genl. list.	30-10-62	21-12-67	Adjutant.
„ McNeill, H. B. ...	„	30-7-62	„	Squadron Subaltern.
„ Humfrey, J. ...	45th Regt.	4-11-68	12-12-68	2nd „
Captain Currie, A. P. ...	3rd Cvly.	4-3-68	24-10-69	Attached.
Asst. Surgeon Smith, P. H. ...	...	13-10-58	16-8-69	In Medical charge.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1870. Stationed at Poona. Facings, White, Jacket Grey:—(continued).

Cadre.

Rank and Name.	Rank in the		REMARKS.
	Regiment.	Army.	
Major Ashburner, W. ...	24-5-68	19-1-68	Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps.
Captain Moore, R. B. ...	19-5-54	10-2-70	" "
" Oldfield, F. J. ...	3-10-56	2-1-68	Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, S. M. country (Europe, furlough).
" Dick, W. A. ...	11-7-58	31-10-67	Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps.
" Sykes, W. H. F. ...	25-7-60	3-4-68	Europe, m.c.
" Stevens, S. W. O. ...	5-9-61	31-1-20	Europe, furlough.
" Moore, A. T., v.c. ...	24-4-64	29-7-62	Staff Corps.
" Le Geyt, P. H. ...	24-5-66	20-2-63	"
Lieutenant Spens, A. T. ...	23-11-56	20-3-65	Captain in Staff Corps.
" Currie, A. P. ...	10-9-58	4-3-68	Attached 3rd Cavalry.
" Daniell, H. S. ...	2-11-59	4-11-68	Supt. of Police in Ahmednagar Dist. (Ag. Poona).
" Stopford, W. H. J. ...	26-7-60	11-2-70	Adjutant, Kolhapore Local Infantry.

Captain S. W. O. Stevens, Offg. 2nd Squadron Officer 2nd Cavalry, 1871.

The services of Captain A. P. Currie, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, 1871.

Captain M. W. Stevens, completed 5 years' service in the appointment of Adjutant with the rank of Captain, is re-appointed Adjutant from 1-6-1877.

Captain M. W. Stevens, Offg. D.A.A.G., Sind, 1879.

" M. Mayne, Offg. A.D.C. to Lt.-General J. Forbes, Commanding Mhow Division, 1878-79.

Colonel J. C. Graves, C. B. Bombay Cavalry, to be Major-General, 17-10-1879.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1880. Deesa on 4-2-79. 1 Squadron at Rajkote:—

Honorary Colonel, Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., etc., etc.

Rank and Name.	Army Rank.	Appt. to Regiment.	REMARKS.
Lieut.-Colonel Stack, C. E. Commanding.	31-10-78	23-7-73	Europe M. C. 2 years, 28-4-79.
<i>Squadron Commanders.</i>			
Major Currie, A. P. ...	4-3-76	29-10-69	2nd in Comd., Offg. Comdt.
Captain Willoughby, J. F. ...	4-2-71	2-7-66	Officiating 2nd in Command.
„ Stevens, M. W. ...	19-8-71	3-5-71	Transport Officer.
<i>Squadron Officers.</i>			
Captain Mayne, M. ...	4-7-77	16-4-70	Offg. Squadron Commander.
„ James, M. ...	11-1-79	2-8-71	Adjutant (Temp. Offg. Sqn. Commander).
<i>Medical Officers.</i>			
Surg.-Major McDowall, C. J. F.	4-8-68	...	Furlo, M. C., 1 year, 5-9-79.
Surgeon Burroughs, G. E. E....	31-3-75	...	Officiating.
<i>Attached.</i>			
Lieutenant Owen, W. C. ...	30-12-71	1-6-78	Officiating Squadron Officer.
„ Reid, J. H. E. ...	1-12-75	31-10-79	On probation.

Major M. Mayne, Commandant of H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Bodyguard, 1882.

Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, Offg. Commandant Aden Troop, 1884.

Captain H. C. Hogg, Offg. Commandant of H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Bodyguard, 1884.

Appointments made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor:—

Lieutenant A. Phayre to be Aide-de-Camp *vice* Lieutenant F. C. Hunt, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 1885.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, appointed to the Political Department, 23rd February 1886.

Lieutenant R. P. S. Barnett, Commandant Burmah Police Battalion, 1886.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1890. Poona, arrived 6th April 1888:—

Honorary Colonel, Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., etc., etc.

Rank and Name.	Army Rank.	Appt. to Regiment.	REMARKS.
Lt.-Colonel Willoughby, J. F.	27-1-87	27-4-65	Commandant, Eng., pa. 6 months, 30-4-89 ex. 6 months.
<i>Squadron Commanders.</i>			
Lt. Colonel Stevens, M. W. ...	27-12-87	3-5-71	2nd in C. Offg. Comdt.
Captain Geoghegan, T. P. ...	12-2-87	2-4-80	At Staff College.
„ Phayre, A. ...	1-5-89	4-8-89	A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.
„ Gott, G. A. ...	23-2-87	18-8-89	Offg. 2nd in Command.
<i>Squadron Officers.</i>			
Lieut. Barnett, R. P. S. ...	1-7-81	15-5-85	Military Police, Burmah.
„ Edwards, F. J. M. ...	22-10-81	1-6-86	Offg. 2nd Sqr. Comdr.
„ Peyton, W. J., C.M.G. ...	1-7-81	29-10-86	Adjutant, 25-2-87.
„ Browne, A. J. W. ...	16-12-85	17-5-89	
„ Benn, H. G. ...	10-11-86	15-2-89	Offg. 4th Sqr. Comdr.
<i>Medical Officers.</i>			
Surg. Quicke, W. H. ...	31-3-83	1-11-89	Act. Med. ch. Kathiawar Pol. Agency, and West Hospital, Rajkote.
„ Jones, J. L. I., M.B. ...	1-10-	1-11-89	
<i>Attached.</i>			
2nd Lieut. Stack, C. S. ...	1-12-88	13-9-89	On probation.

Captain G. A. Gott, Commandant H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard, Bombay, May 1890-4.

Lieutenant W. J. Peyton, C. M. G., A.D.C. to C.-in-C., Bombay, October 1890-93.

Surgeon Jones, transferred to civil employ, May 1890.

Captain T. P. Geoghegan, D.A.A.G., Poona District, June 1891.

„ R. P. S. Barnett, placed on half pay September 1893.

„ F. J. M. Edwards, to Staff College, Camberly, 1892.

„ F. J. M. Edwards, A.D.C. to G.O.C., Mhow, District, April 1895.

Lieutenant F. C. A. Parsons, to Burmah Military Police, January 1895.

Lieutenant W. A. Fisher, seconded on appointment, Commissariat Department, July 1895.

The following Officers were employed on Plague duty :—

Captain H. G. Benn at Rutlam, from 2nd December 1897.

Lieut. J. L. Alexander at Deesa, from 10th November 1897.

Lieut. M. H. Anderson at Bombay, from 4th September 1898, for 6 months.

Captain H. Purvis, A.D.C. to G.O.C., Poona District, March 1898.

Captain Purvis appointed Commandant H.E. the Governor of Bombay's Bodyguard, 1899.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1900. Neemuch, arrived from Deesa 2nd March 1898 :—

Honorary Colonel, Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P.G., C.S.I., etc.

Rank and Name.	Army Rank.	Appt. to Regiment.	REMARKS.
Major (temporary Lieut.-Col.) Phayre, A.	1-5-98	4-8-82	Commandant.
<i>Squadron Commanders.</i>			
Major Grantham, C. F. ...	23-10-97	1-10-96	
Captain Edwards, F. J. M. ...	26-10-97	1-6-85	D.A. A.G., Mhow.
„ Browne, A. J. W. ...	16-12-96	17-5-89	
„ Purvis, H. ...	20-1-97	4-10-90	Commdr. Governor's Body-guard, Bombay.
„ Benn, H. G. ...	10-11-97	15-2-89	
<i>Squadron Officers.</i>			
Captain Stack, C. S. ...	11-2-99	23-3-90	Leave. Ex. I. 1 year.
„ Alexander, J. L. ...	19-9-99	24-6-91	Adjutant.
Lieut. Parsons, F. C. A. ...	15-2-92	24-7-96	Burmah Military Police.
„ Fisher, W. A. ...	14-8-91	24-7-96	Offg. Squadron Cammdr.
„ Anderson, R. H. B. ...	11-4-94	24-7-96	Offg. Military Accounts Dept
„ Anderson, M. H. ...	1-5-96	24-4-95	
M. O. Capt. Cleveland, H. F.	30-9-89	8-6-94	

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1900. Neemuch, arrived from Deesa 2nd March 1898:—(*continued*).

Rank and Name.	Army Rank.	Appt. to Regiment.	REMARKS.
<i>Attached.</i>			
2nd-Lient. Mayne C. E. M. ...		27-10-99	
Lieut. Hopwood, H. R. ...	1-9-91	1-4-00	Wing Officer 2nd M.I. Appointed Adjutant, 1-4-00.
„ Dening, L. E. ...	5-4-99	2-5-99	
„ Stewart, G. E., I.M.S....	27-7-98	7-7-99	

Lieut. M. H. Anderson, with 1st Bombay Lancers, on plague duty in Bombay, for 4 months and Offg. Adjutant with H.E. the Governor's Bodyguard for 3 months during 1901.

Captain W. G. Cooper, Poona Horse, Lieuts. C. F. G. Lang and F. F. Hunter, 1st Bombay Lancers, attached July 1900 to October 1901.

Captain C. S. Stack and Capt. H. F. Cleveland, with China F. F., 1902.

Lieut. L. E. Dening, Military Sec. to L. G., Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Captain H. R. Hopwood, joined Staff College, Quetta, 1907.

Captain C. S. Stack, Registration Officer, Punjab, 1908.

Colonel A. Phayre, promoted Major-General, 1908.

Capt. H. R. Hopwood, Brigade-Major, Ahmednagar Brigade, 1909.

Captain W. H. Anderson and Lieutenant F. H. B. Passy joined Army Remount Dept., 1909.

Captain M. H. Anderson, Adjutant, Calcutta Light Horse, from 19-1-09 to 28-9-09.

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1910. Secunderabad, arrived from Poona 13-12-1906:—

Colonel-in-Chief, His Majesty the King Emperor.

Colonel, Major-General J. F. Willoughby.

Rank and Name.	Army Rank.	Present Appointment.	REMARKS.
Lt.-Col. Edwards, F. J. M. ...	22-10-07	1-8-09	Commandant.
<i>Squadron Commanders.</i>			
Major Browne, A. J. W. ...	16-12-03	1-8-09	2nd in Command.
„ Stack, C. S. ...	11-2-06	24-7-03	

The following Officers were on the strength of the Regiment, January 1910. Secunderabad, arrived from Poona 13-12-1906:—(continued).

Rank and Name.	Army Rank.	Present Appointment	REMARKS.
Major Alexander, J. L. ...	19-9-06	13-9-06	
„ Parsons, F. C. A. ...	15-2-07	1-11-08	Offg. Asst. Cant. Magistrate, Secunderabad.
<i>Squadron Officers.</i>			
Major Hopwood, H. R. ...	1-9-09	1-4-00	Brigade-Major, Ahmednagar.
Captain Anderson, M. H. ...	31-1-03	24-7-96	
„ Dening, L. E. ...	5-8-45	1-4-00	Sec. to L. G., Eastern Bengal, Assam.
„ Anderson, W. H. ...	12-8-08	11-3-04	Army Remount Dept.
„ Gillies, F. G. ...	20-1-09	24-7-03	Adjutant, 1-4-08, Lv. ex. M. to 15-3-10.
Lieut. Ferris, W. A. T. ...	10-7-03	15-4-06	Quarter-Master, 28-10-08, Offg. Adjutant.
„ Passy, F. H. B. ...	31-10-02	25-11-04	Army Remount Dept.
„ Meade, W. L. ...	27-11-04	1-11-04	
„ Kenworthy, W. ...	9-4-06	12-1-06	
„ Willoughby, J. G. ...	27-4-06	1-1-06	Leave ex. M. M.C. 9 mos., 13-11-09.
„ Wise, P. K. ...	3-3-07	5-3-09	
„ Edward-Collins, G. ...	16-4-09	11-3-09	
„ Grantham, C. A. ...	4-8-09	6-10-09	
<i>Medical Officer.</i>			
Lieut. James, I. F., I.M.S. ...	1-9-09		

Lieut. W. L. Meade transferred to 95th Infantry, 28-2-1911.

Major H. R. Hopwood, on deputation to Canada, November 1911.

Lieut. W. Kenworthy, Adjutant Governor's Bodyguard, Bengal, 1-5-1912.

Captain F. G. Gillies, Staff College, Quetta, 13-2-13.

Capt. W. Kenworthy, Comdt. Governor's Bodyguard, Bengal, 1913.

Captain W. H. Anderson re-appointed to the Army Remount Dept., 1-10-1913.

Alphabetical list of British Officers, etc.—(continued).

NAME.	Former Corps.	Rank and date of joining.	
Cunningham, E. David	...	Lieut.-Col. 1847	Comdg. 2nd Brigade at Aden 1846. Served with the 1st Bombay European Regt. in the Maharratta War of 1817-18, was present at the Battles of Kirkee and Poona, Commanded the Poona Auxe. Horse in 1st Afghan Campaign; engaged with the Auxe. Horse in various outpost affairs. Received a medal for Ghuznee and 3rd class Order of the Doorane Empire Bt. Capt. and Bt. Lt.-Col. 4-3-82 Capt. 6-9-71, Major 4-3-76, Lt.-Col. 4-3-1882, Retired 1882
Currie, Algernon	...	Cornet 27-10-1858	
Currie, Albert Purcell	...	Cornet 23-11-1856	
Daly, George Kirkpatrick	...	Sub.-Lt. 3-11-1877	
Daniell, Henry Smith	15th Foot	Cornet 23-11-1856	
Daniel, Mathew R.	...	Cornet 18-2-1827	
Daniell, J. O.	I. M. S.	Surgeon 30-11-1849	
Daniell, Robert Holford	1st Sind Horse	Captain 1-6-1883	
Davis, George Henry	I. M. S.	Asst Surg 21-9-1821	
Deas, John	I. M. S.	Surgeon 19-7-1854	
Delamotte, Peter	...	Major 1820	Lieut.-Colonel 1-5-1824, Commandant 1824-5, Lt.-General 11-11-1851
Delamain, Charles Henry	C. B. ...	Cornet 4-1-1821	Lt. 1-5-24, Capt. 12-9-34, Major 24-6-43, Transferred to 1st Cavalry 6-12-50

Denning, Lewis Eales	...	4th Hussars	Lieut.	2-5-1899	Capt. 5-8-1905
Dennis, John Henry Bloomfield	...	1st Cavalry	January 1861		
Dick, A.	...	...	Lieutenant 1850		
Dick, William Abercrombie	...	...	Cornet 1-12-1843		Capt. 11-7-58, Bt. Major 20-7-58, Lt.-Col. 1870
Dunbar, John P.	...	...	Lt.-Col. 4-5-1820		Commandant 1820-24
Edwards, Fitz James Maine	D. S. O.	R. W. S. R.	Lieut. 1-6-1885		Capt. 22-10-92, Maj. 10-7-01, Lt.-Col. 22-10-07
Erskine, Charles Mountstuart	...	103rd Foot	" 15-7-1871		Commandant 1909-11
Eyre, Thomas	...	...	Cornet 11-3-1826		Lt. 9-1-33, Capt. 28-8-42, Bt. Major 20-6-54,
Fagan, Joseph	...	...	" 11-3-1826		Major 9-12-56, Lt.-Col. 9-11-58, Retired
Farquharson, J. Casamajor	...	2nd Cavalry	Cornet 27-12-1859		10-7-1858 on Colonel's pension
Farrant, Francis	K. L. S. ...	...	Captain 1864		Left 1861
Fawcett, Henry	...	...	Cornet 15-8-1824		Lt. 11-4-27, Hon. Capt. 18-8-38, Capt. 15-8-39,
Ferris, William Angelo Tate	...	4th Cavalry	" 1821		Secy. to H. M. Legation, Persia, in 1847
Finlayson, Walter Taylor	...	I. M. S.	Lieut. 5-6-1905		Captain 22-1-10
Fitzroy, Arthur W. Bagot	...	...	1906		
Fisher, William Annesley	...	R. A.	Cornet 1824		Died of Cholera at Kalzan, 8th May 1900
Forbes, John	G. C. B. ...	...	Lieut. 14-8-1891		Lt. 28-2-38, Capt. 24-6-49, Bt. Major 11-7-58,
			Cornet 1-3-1835		Major Bt. Lieut.-Col. 20-7-58, Col. 5-9-61
					Commandant 1861
Forster, Henry James	...	East Yorks	Lieut. 1-4-1882		Left in 1884
Fraser, Nicol Grahame	...	Warwick Regt.	2nd Lieut. 23-2-1888		Transferred to 6th Cavalry 16-9-1889
Gabb, Charles Willoughby	...	...	Lieut. 6-2-1861		
Geoghegan, Thomas Patrick	...	...	" 1880		Captain 12-2-1887, Major 12-2-1896. Died at
Gillies, Frederick George	...	25th Bombay Rifles	" 20-2-1902		Deesa 12-7-1896
Gilchrist, W.	...	...	Captain 1820		Captain 20-1-1909
Goad, Frederick Theophilus	...	...	23-7-1869		Died 2-6-1821

Alphabetical list of British Officers, etc.—(continued).

NAME.	Former Corps.	Rank and date of joining.	
Gooch, Charles Arthur	Vety. Surgeon	19-6-1847	Left in 1853
Gordon, G. T.	...	Lieut.-Col. 1836	Retired 1-12-1837
Gordon, James Eyles	...	Lieut. 25-7-1864	Left in 1868
Gott, George Arthur	...	" 1882	Capt 23-2-1887, Major 23-2-96, Transferred to 7th Bombay Lancers 1896
Grant, Charles	2nd Cavalry	" 13-12-1867	
Grantham, Charles Alpe	Royal Irish	" 1909	
Grantham, Charles Fulford	Fusilliers 7th Bombay Lancers	Captain 1894	Temporary Major 4-3-97, Major 3-10-97, Lt.-Col. 10-10-03, Bt. Col. 13-10-06, Commandant 1903-09, Retired 1909
Grave, A.	...	Cornet 26-5-1821	
Graves, John Crosbie	...	" 3-5-1837	Lt. 21-2-40, Captain 1-5-49, Bt. Major 57, Major 19-1-58, Bt. Lt.-Col. 26-5-61, Lt.-Col. 27-11-67, Col. 27-11-67, Commandant 1862-78, Major-General, 17-10-1879
Grenney,	...	Lieutenant 1824	Lt. 1-5-24
Greene, Archibald David	...	Cornet 4-1-1821	
Hamilton, Thomas Baillie	...	1824	Captain 3-6-1821
Hammond, William	...	Lieutenant 1820	Transferred to 16th Rajputs 18-6-1908
Harris, Edward Temple	I. M. S.	" 24-2-1908	Left 1848
Hathorn, H. P.	I. M. S.	Surgeon 1-2-1844	Capt. 5-12-1834 to Europe, on S. C. 23-9-1840
Hay, William Falconer	...	Cornet 18-2-1827	Transferred 22-10-1908
Hill-Berkeley, Owen Alfred Rowland.	I. M. S.	Lieut. 17-6-1908	Left 1861
Hockin, P. W.	I. M. S.	Surgeon 14-6-1859	

Hogg, Hardinge Cornwallis	...	1st Foot	Ensign	14.12.1870	Transferred 1871 Re-appointed to Regiment 10-3-82. Retired a Major 3-8-1889
Hopwood, Herbert Reginald	...	2nd Madras Infy.	Lieut.	8-11-1899	Captain 10-7-01, Major 1-9-09
Hoskyn, John Cunningham Moore	...	West Yorks.	"	1896	Transferred to 9th Bombay Infy. 23-11-1898
Humphrey, John	...	45th Regiment	Ensign	2-6-1888	Lieutenant 13-7-1869. Left 1870
Hunter F. F.	...	1st Bo. Lancers	Lieut.	July 1900	Reverted to 1st Bo. Lancers, October 1901
Hutchinson, Leslie, Thomas Rose	...	I. M. S.	Surg. Lieut.	1897	Transferred to 4th Bombay Cavalry 4-4-1898
Irvine, Thomas Walter	...	...	" Capt.	7-6-93	Transferred to 17th Bombay Infantry 9-6-1894
Jackson, Charles Forbes	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel	1857	Captain 1-5-1824, Major 5-12-1834. Died on
Jameson, Hugh	...	...	Lieut.	1820	China Seas 12-9 1835
James, Joseph Frain	...	I M S 79th Punjabis	Captain	8-9-09	Transferred to Civil
James, Montague	...	59th Foot	Lieutenant	2 8-71	Transferred 2-8-1881
Jenkins, Edward Gordon	...	1st Cavalry	Captain	27-4-72	Captain 10-2-1821, Major 27-4-1824, Lt.-Col.
Jervis, Evan	...	...	Bt. Captain	1820	1-1-1833, Commandant 1834
Johnstone, Fitzroy Augustus, Beauclerk	...	2nd Bo. Lancers	Lieutenant	1-9-03	Transferred to 101st Grenadiers 12-2-1904
Johnstone, J. K. E.	...	...	Cornet	1820	Captain 1-5-24. Died 27-7-1828
Jones, John, Lloyd, Thomas	...	I. M. S.	Surgeon	1-11-89	Transferred to Civil employment 1890
King, Arthur, Frederick, William	...	I. M. S.	Lieutenant	1897	Transferred 1897
Kenworthy, Walter	...	...	2nd Lieut.	11-4-05	Captain 9-1-1913
Lamb, William, W.	...	Vety. Surgeon		16-5-53	Left 1861 on the Regiment being re-organized on the Silladar System
Lang, C. F. G.	...	1st Bo. Lancers	Lieut.	July 1900	Reverted to 1st Bo. Lancers, October 1901
Legeyt, Philip, Harrison	...	...	Cornet	20-2-50	Lieut. 3 10-56, Capt. 20-2-63, Major 20-2-71. Left in 1876
Legeyt, Walter, Elliott	...	2nd Cavalry	Captain	16-10-69	Major 18-4-71
Litchfield, G. A.	...	"	Lieut.-Colonel	1827	Commandant 1827-30 and 33. Retired 28-2-38
Loch, Francis, Adam, Ellis	...	1st Cavalry	Major	1864	Lieut.-Col. 18-1-1867. Transferred to 1st Cavly.
Lodwick, F.	...	I. M. S.	Asst. Surg.	5 2 44	Left 1850

Alphabetical list of British Officers, etc.—(continued).

NAME.	Former Corps.	Rank and date of joining.	
Lunham, John, Lumsden	...	Captain 23-10-06	Transferred to Poona Horse 30-12-1907
Lush, Robert, Free	West Yorkshre Regiment	2nd Lieut. 23-2-88	
Mackenzie, Thomas, Allen	...	Cornet 22-4-38	Lieutenant 26-10-41, Capt. 23-8-51 Left 1856 Officiating Supdt. G. I. P. Ry. Police in 1869 Lieutenant 9-12-56, Retired 27-1-1865, One of H. M. Queen Victoria's gentlemen at Arms from 1870 till he died in August 1902
Macnaghten, Arthur, William	...	Captain 15-2-67	
Malcolmson, John, Grant, V. C.	...	Cornet 28-2-55	
Malcolmson, John, Porter	I. M. S.	Surgeon 6-2-50	
Malet, George, Grenville	...	Cornet 24-4-24	Left 1854 Lieut. 21-2-25, Bt. Capt. 4-1-38, Capt. 28-2-38 Major 23-8-51 Lt.-Col. Com-mandant 1856. Killed at Reshir in Persia 9-12-1856 Captain 1-5-24. Died 23-12-1824 Lieutenant 24-12-24
Marshall, G.	...	Lieutenant 1820	Transferred to Army Remount Dept. 11-12-07 Captain 4-7-77, Major 4-7-85, Retired a Major 12-3-1888
Masey, George, William	...	Cornet 24-4-24	
Massy, Derrick Fitzgerald	Unattached List	2nd Lieut. 1913	
Mayne, Charles, Eric, Mosley	"	1900	
Mayne, Mosley	49th Regiment	Ensign 22-10-70	
Mayne, Robert, Graham	...	Captain 27-10-70	Left 1883 Left 1865 Transferred to 95th N. I. 28-2-1911 Lieut 21-4-26 Left 1829 Lieut 8-12-1911
McDowall Cameron, Joseph Fra	I. M. S.	Surg.-Major 21-12-72	
McNeill, Harry, Bennett	...	Lieut. 25-7-1864	
Meade, Walter, Lambert	95th N. I.	" 24-8-1906	
Mecke, William	...	Cornet 19-5-1824	
Meiklejohn, John, Forbes	Unattached List	2nd Lt. 14-11-1910	

Millar, R.	...	I. M. S.	Asst. Surg. 11-12-50	M. D. Left 1851
Money, George, William	...	...	Cornet 25-4-1824	Lieut. 24-12-24. Left 1829
Monteith, John	...	...	Lieutenant 1881	Transferred to Scinde Horse
Moore, Arthur, Thomas, V. C.	C. B.	...	Cornet 29-9-1850	Bt. Capt. 29-7-62, Captain 21-11-64, Major 24-5-78, Lt.-Col. 2-7-85. Retired 1888
Moore, Charles, A.	...	2nd Cavalevy	Captain 15-12-63	Left 1870
Moore, Charles, Malcolm	...	I. M. S.	Surgeon 31-7-1891	Transferred to Central Indian Horse 8-2-1893
Moore, E. F.	...	...	Cornet 1843	Killed in 1st Afghan War
Moore, Ross, Balfour	...	...	" 22-9-1838	Capt. 19 5 54 Bt. Major 18-2-61 Major 30-7-74 Lt.-Col. 10-2-65
Oldfield, Francis, John	...	...	Lieut. 24-10-1842	Capt. 3-10-56. Retired a Major 1872
Oldfield, R. M.	...	...	" 1889	Transferred to 1st Lancers 27-4-1889
Oldfield, Thomas, Allan, Francis, Ross	...	R. Munster Fusiliers	" 16-11-1888	Bombay Political Department
Oliphant, Arthur, Edward	...	...	Cornet 20-10-1846	Captain 31-8-1850, S. C. to Europe 1856
Ottley William, Henry	...	...	" 4-5-1820	Captain 1-5-1824. Died 4-12-1824
Owen, Conrad Agnew	...	...	Lieut. 2-11-1865	Bt. Captain 27-10-73
Owen, Conrad John	C. B.	...	Lt.-Colonel 1859	Commandant 1860. Was present with the Regiment during the 1st Campaign in Scinde and Afghanistan in 1839 under Lord Keane, including the assault and capture of Ghuznee, on 23rd July of the year; and the occupation of the city of Cabul on 6th August, receiving medals
Owen, R. B.	...	I. M. S.	Surg. 20-12-1838	M. D. Left 1841
Owen, William Charles	...	3rd Hussars	Lieut. 3-11-1877	Killed at Maiwand 27-7-1880
Owen, Edward Owen	...	5th Cavalry	Capt. 11-10-1890	
Parry, W. J. M.	...	I. M. S.	Asst. Surg. 22-11-1826	Left 1834
Parsons, Fredrick Charles Alfred	...	Royal Artillery	Lieut. 26-4-1892	Major 1-11-08. Transferred to Contonment Magistrate's Dept. 1909. Died 1912
Parsons, W.	...	I. M. S.	Asst. Surg. 19-12-1834	Left 1838

Alphabetical list of British Officers, etc.—(continued).

NAME.	Former Corps.	Rank and date of joining.	
Passy, Fredrick Harry Burn	Middlesex Regt.	Lieut. 30-9-1903	Transferred to Remount Dept. 9-7-1909 Left 8-12-1902 Capt. 24-12-24, Major 1838. Died near Deesa 22-9-1839 Took part in 1st Campaign in 1839 in Scinde and Afghanistan under Lord Keane, including the assault and capture of Ghuznee on 23rd July of that year and the occupation of the city of Cabul on 6th August, for which he received medals Commandant 1852-53, then transferred to 2nd Bombay Cavalry Transferred to 1st Cavalry 1820 Transferred to 7th Bombay Lancers 1893 Capt. 1-4-87, Temp. Major 13-7-96, Major 1-4-98, Temp. Lt.-Col. 1-4-98, Lt.-Col. Commandant 1896-03, Major General 1908 Transferred to Political Dept. 23-2-1886
Paterson, Thomas George Ferguson	I. M. S.	" 26-4-1902	
Paul, George John Cherry	...	" 1820	
Penney, John	1st Cavalry	Lieut.-Colonel 1850	Transferred to 7th Bombay Lancers 1893 Capt. 1-4-87, Temp. Major 13-7-96, Major 1-4-98, Temp. Lt.-Col. 1-4-98, Lt.-Col. Commandant 1896-03, Major General 1908 Transferred to Political Dept. 23-2-1886
Penny, R.	I. M. S.	Surg-on 1826	
Peyton, James C.	...	Cornet 1820	
Peyton, Westropp Joseph, C. M. G.	4th Rifles	Lieut. 23-2-1886	
Phayre, Arthur	21st Bombay I.	Lieutenant 1882	
Pilcher, B.	I. M. S.	Asst. Surg. 27-9-1827	Transferred to Political Dept. 23-2-1886
Pinhey, Alexander Fleetwood, CSI CIE	...	Lieut. 15-5-1885	
Pitcher, Duncan George	...	Cornet 3-9-1859	
Pitman, Henry	I. M. S.	Surgeon 24-3-1862	
Pollock, A.	I. M. S.	Asst. Surg. 1-5-1821	

Poole, Skeffington	...	...	Cornet	1820	Was present with the Regiment during the 1st Campaign in 1839, in Scinde and Afghanistan under Lord Keane, including the assault and capture of Ghuznee on 23rd July of that year and the occupation of the city of Cabul on the 6th August, for which he received medals Retired in 1861 on £500 a year Captain 30.1.97, Died in Japan, 15.8.1901 Transferred to Civil Lieut. 12.9.34, Bt. Captain 25.7.41, Died of wounds received at Oba, Afghanistan, 24.10.1842 Lt. 10.4.1829, Hony. Capt. 5.9.1838, Killed at Oba, Afghanistan, 28.18.842
Prescott, Arthur	...	...	Lieut.-Col.	1-1.1855	
Purnell, William	...	I. M. S.	Surgeon	1-2.1828	
Purvis, Herbert John Edward	...	2nd Bombay Lanc.	Lieutenant	1-4.1890	
Pym, John Archibald	...	2nd Cavalry	"	6-2.1861	
Quicke, William Henry	...	I. M. S.	Surgeon	1890	
Ravenscroft, George Sibbold	...	...	Cornet	26.7.1826	
Rawly	...	...	Cornet	1824	
Reeves, George Onmaney	...	...	Cornet	5.9.1824	
Reid, James Henry Erskine	...	1st Batt. 25th foot	Lieutenant	1879	
Rickards, Robert H.	...	...	Cornet	1829	
Robinson, Henry James	...	...	Cornet	4-5.1820	
Rochettes, R. K.	...	...	Cornet	1829	
Russell, Alexander James Hutchinson	...	I. M. S.	Lieutenant	3-3.10	
Salmon, Mordaunt Broome	...	3rd Baluchis	"	10.12.86	Transferred Died from effects of an accident at polo, Nee-much, 30.12.1887 M. D.
Sanderson, John Thomas	...	...	Asst. Surg.	6-2.54	
Scott, David Charles Frederick	...	...	Lieutenant	20-2.25	Capt. 12.10.1835, S. C. to Australia 2.9.37 to 41
Scott, William Henry	...	...	Cornet	1-3.44	Lieut. 1-5.1849
Shaw, George Malcolm	...	...	"	19-5.54	Died of sunstroke on the battlefield at Beowra 1858
Simpson, John	...	...	Asst. Surg.	27-9.67	M. B.

Alphabetical list of British Officers, etc.—(continued).

NAME.	Former Corps.	Rank and date of joining.	
Silkin, J. L.	...	Cornet 1840	Left 22-12-1872
Smith, F. H.	...	Asst. Surg. 16-6-69	
Smith, William Remington	...	Lieutenant 21-2-24	
Spencer, Thomas	...	Cornet 1826	
Spens, Arundel Thomas	...	" 20-3-53	Lieut. 56, Capt. 3-10-69, Major 20-3-73, Left in 1876
Stack, Maurice	K. O. B. ...	Lieutenant 4-11-20	Captain 21-4-26, Major 22-9-39, Bt. Lt.-Col. 4-7-43, Lieut.-Col. 24-6-48, Commandant 1845-6, Transferred to 2nd Cavalry 8-12-49, General 8-3-73, Retired 1-10-78
Stack, Charles Edward	1st Cavalry	Captain 26-8-67	Major 20-2-73, Lt.-Col. 31-10-78, Commandant 1878-85
Stack, Charles Spottiswoode	6th D. G's.	Lieutenant 13-9-89	Lieut. 13-9-88, Captain 11-2-99, Major 11-2-06, Lieutenant Colonel 11-2-1914
Stevens, Malcolm Wilkinson	...	Lieutenant 3-5-71	Capt. 19-8-71, Major 1-7-81, Lt.-Col. 27-12-87, Commandant 1892-6
Stevens, Stephen William Ogilvie	2nd Cavalry	Cornet 3-4-48	Captain 5-9-67, Major 10-10-74, Lieut.-Col. 24-5-78, Retired on pension of £365 on 31-10-78
Stevenson, R. G. T.	"	Captain 22-4-65	Left in 1867
Stewart, George Edward	I. M. S.	Lieutenant 24-5-99	Lieut. 22-9-39, Resigned 2-2-1840
Stewart, C. E.	...	Cornet 29-8-36	Lieut. 16-9-60, Capt 16-10-74, Major 11-2-78, Left in 1878
Stopford, William Henry James	...	" 11-2-58	Died at Rajkote 1834
Stroud, Thomas Knox	Vety. Surgeon	...	

Sutherland, J.	...	Lieutenant	1820	Capt. 1-5-24, Major 12-10-35, Lt.-Col. 28-2-38, Commandant 1838, Transferred to 2nd Cavalry 27-4-40
Sykes, William Henry Frederick	...	Cornet	3-4-43	Lt. 23-8-51, Bt. Maj. 1869. Retired 3-10-1869
Taylor, Frederick Foster	...	Lieut.	12-10-35	Captain 1-11-1846. Left in 1854 a Captain
Thuillier, Charles	...	Cornet	1821	Left, 11-3-1826
Trash, Frederick	...	Surgeon	1-5-21	Commandant 1854-55, Comdg. Brigade at Rajkote 1855-59
Trevelyan, Willoughby	...	Lt.-Col.	21-11-53	
Turner, William	...	Cornet	10-2-21	
Urquhart, Alexander	...	"	4-11-20	
Vardon, Walter	...	"	15-5-24	
Waddington, Edward	...	2nd Lieut.	1895	Died of typhoid at Deesa, 1896
Walter, Edward	...	Cornet	4-1-21	Lieut. 1-5-24, Captain 10-9-34, Major 31-8-50. Left in 1851
Walter, Robert	Vety. Surgeon		18-8-28	Left 1833
Walter, T.	Riding Master		20-3-1844	Transferred to Cantonment Magistrate Dept. 1884
Wapshare, Richard	...	Lieutenant		
Webber	...	Asst. Surg.	23-2-1852	Left 1827
Weeks, Thomas P.	...	Surgeon	12-4-1826	
Wells, S. W.	...	Captain	1820	
Welsh, J.	...	Asst. Surg.	28-2-1853	Major 1-5-1824. Transferred when Lt.-Col. to 2nd Cavalry 21-2-28
Whitehill, S.	...	Captain	1820	Left 1850
White, Benjamin	...	Surgeon	1848	
Whitmore, F.	...	Cornet	18-2-1846	Left 1838
Wight, G.	...	Surgeon	9-4-1836	
Wilkins, T. N.	1st Cavalry	Surgeon	1826	
Wilks, Henry	...	Cornet	21-2-1821	
Williams, John	...	Cornet	27-7-1828	Transferred to 1st Light Cavalry 1833

Alphabetical list of British Officers, etc.—(concluded).

NAME.	Former Corps.	Rank and date of joining.	
Willard, P.	...	Lt.-Col. 27-3-1840	Capt. 4-2-71, Major 27-1-81, Lt.-Col. 27-1-87, Commandant 1885-92 Major-General 1899
Wills, Charles F.	...	Surgeon 1883	
Willoughby, James F.	...	Lieut. 16-1-1866	
Willoughby, James Gerald	Essex Regiment	Lieut. 7-9-1905	Captain 27-1-13 Commandant 1840-1. Killed at the storming of Kujjuck, 1841
Wilson, P. P.	...	Lt.-Col. 27-3-1840	
Wise, Percival Kinnear	1st Wiltshire Regt.	Lieutenant 1909	Captain 3-12-1813 Lieutenant 3-6-21, Bt. Captain 5-12-32 Lieut. 1-11-46, Bt. Major 9-12-56, Europe S. C. 20-1-58
Woodhouse, O. A.	...	Cornet 1823	
Wren, Robert Fellows	...	Cornet 1-2-1843	
Young, Henry Pottinger	...	Lieutenant 1878	Transferred 20-4-1905
Young, George Joseph Grafton	I. M. S.	Lieut. 3-10-1902	

List of Indian Officers who have served with the Regiment.

NAME AND RANK.	Jemadar.	Naib Ressaidar.	Subedar or Ressaidar.	Risaldar.	Subedar or Risaldar- Major.	Pensioned.	
Mangal Khan, Jemadar	...	...	23-12-20	...	12-10-25	31-12-40	O. B. I. 1st Class
Hoosain Khan, "	...	...	"	...	...	8-1-24	...
Mullic Bustee, Havildar	4-5-20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohamed Cawn "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemut Cawn "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzoola Beg "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhavani Singh "	"	...	1-11-25	...	...	...	...
Alpal Singh "	"	...	22-12-25	...	...	...	...
Jeyram "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silar Bux "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramjee, Jemadar	"	...	4-2-22	...	...	...	From 2nd Cavalry
Pandoo Rung "	4-5-20	...	...	...	...	...	"
Shaik Adam "	...	...	4-5-20	...	...	3-12-22	...
Jewan Singh, Havildar	4-2-22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shaik Mahammed, Jemadar	...	...	1-1-24	...	...	...	...
Budhah Khan, Havildar	1-1-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latham Singh, Standard Havildar	12-10-25	...	...	...	...	19-4-30	...
Wyhad Cawn, Jemadar	...	...	1-11-25	...	...	...	...
Govind Singh, Havildar	1-11-25	...	1-1-39	...	...	...	Native Adjutant 20-8-33
Ganga Singh "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhawani Singh "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salabat Khan "	"	...	1-2-40	...	...	...	...
Raswant Singh "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...

List of Indian Officers, etc.—(continued).

NAME AND RANK.	Jemadar.	Naib Rissaidar.	Subedar or Rissaidar.	Rissaidar.	Subedar or Rissaidar. Major.	Pensioned.	
Adam Khan, Jemadar	22-12-25	..	22-12-25	..	..	21-12-39	..
Mattha Deen, Standard Havildar	..	..	..	..	..	1-1-50	..
Sheik Jasmoodin "	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhan Singh, Subedar	..	..	..	..	..	13-12-26	..
Krishanji Pannar, Subedar	..	..	..	..	..	13-12-26	..
Omar Singh "	..	..	..	..	..	19-4-30	..
Bansi Singh, Jemadar	..	..	..	..	..	"	..
Dhan Singh, Subedar	..	..	..	..	..	"	..
Rawa Singh "	..	..	..	..	..	17-6-35	..
Himat Khan, Jemadar	..	..	1-1-35	..	..	..	..
Selar Bux "	..	..	1-1-38	..	..	13-12-48	..
Boodhan Khan "	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
Budrinath, Havildar	1-1-38	..	23-8-42	..	..	..	..
Pandurang, Subedar	..	..	..	..	..	21-12-39	..
Moula Buksh "	..	..	..	..	..	"	..
Hannmant Singh "	1-2-40	..	..	..	..	1-1-40	..
Mattha Densa, Drill Havildar	..	..	..	..	..	1-1-50	..
*Cassiram, Jemadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	Native Adjutant 1-5-41 Died 23-8-42
Mohamed Khan Subedar	..	..	..	..	1-1-42	..	..
Pimchaed Aggusti, Jemadar	..	..	8-12-42	..	..	..	..
Badal Khan, Havildar	29-7-42	..	31-3-48	..	..	..	..
Sena Persend "	28-8-42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allaudin "	23-8-42	..	26-12-48	..	..	1-1-51	..
Shin Pershad Jemadar	..	..	..	..	..	31-12-44	..

Guzrat, Havildar	1-1-45	...	1-1-41	...	1-1-49	...	...	...
Shaik Jooman, Subedar	...	...	...	...	...	1-1-54	...	...
Unoop Singh, Standard Havildar	1-1-49	...	...	...	...	1-1-50	...	...
Sheik Parro, Havildar	1-1-41	...	...	...	1-1-67	27-10-72	I. O. M. 2nd Class, B. I. 1st Class	...
Soojat Khan, Havildar-Major	1-8-50	...	1-1-56	...	...	...	Native Adjutant 23-2-52	...
Parmam, Drill Havildar	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gugraj Singh, Jemadar	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalla Ram Sahoy, Standard Havildar	1-1-54	...	...	...	...	8-7-59	...	...
Narjee Chowan, Havildar	5-6-54	...	...	...	...	1-1-56	...	...
Rajpuram Amir Khan, Subedar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Native Adj. 1-1-56	...
George Edwards, Tumpet-Major	1-1-56	...	...	...	...	8-7-59	...	...
Ally Khan, Jemadar	...	...	1-1-61	...	...	...	...	...
Ranjit Singh "	...	...	"	...	R. M.	31-12-67	Wordie Major 1-1-61	...
Jallam Singh "	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wordie Major 1-1-69, Died 74	...
Soorat Singh, Havildar	1-1-61	1-1-69	...	27-10-72	...	...	O. B. I. 1st Class	...
Bhavani Singh "	"	...	...	...	27-10-73	...	...	...
Benni Singh "	"	...	1-1-61	...	...	...	...	...
Emam Khan, Jemadar	...	...	28-9-67	74	...	...	...	...
Kalha Pershad "	...	4-1-65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goolab Tewari Kote, Dafedar	4-1-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shew Sahay "	1-1-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanmantraw, Naib-Risaldar	...	...	...	28-9-67	...	...	...	...
Rahman Khan, Kote-Dafedar	28-9-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sobat Singh, Jemadar	...	1-1-69	...	...	5-10-79	...	Wordie Major 27-10-72	...
Nadir Khan, Kote-Dafedar-Major	1-1-69	74	...	...	...	...	O. B. I. 2nd Class	...
Dina Singh, Qr M Dafedar	"	...	1-1-75	5-10-79	...	...	...	...
Lalloo Singh, Naib-Ressaldar	...	...	28-2-71	74	...	...	...	...
Pershad Singh, Ressaldar	...	...	...	...	...	28-2-71	...	...

List of Indian Officers, etc.—(continued).

NAME AND RANK.	Jemadar.	Naib Ressaldar.	Subedar or Ressaldar.	Subedar or Risaldar. Major.	Pensioned.	
Francis Matthews, Jemadar	... 28-2-71	28-2-71 ...	... 5-10-79	... 5-10-81	3-12-78 ...	I. O. M. 1st Class, O. B. I. 1st Class Died 27-10-72
Dhaukal Singh, Kote-Dafedar
Ramjee Bradey, Naib Ressaldar	...	21-6-72	...	28-2-71	78 1876	...
Ragoonath Singh, Jemadar	13-3-77	...
Oodmat Singh, Kote-Dafedar	1884	...
Koonj Behari, Jemadar	...	27-10-72	1881	...	1876	Wordie Major 5-10-79
Sewgoolam Missir, Kote-Dafedar-Major	...	26-3-76	...	...	1884	Wordie Major 81
Mattha Din, Jemadar	...	1872	...	1882	7-1-74	...
Hayat Khan, Kote-Dafedar
Isree Pershad, Subedar	...	1874	...	1-1-75	...	...
Bhyrechi Singh, Kote-Dafedar	1-1-78	...
Niamat Khan, Naib-Rissaldar
Nabee Bux, Kote-Dafedar
Curreem Bux, "	...	Sup. Ress	1879	1-10-79	...	Killed at Maiwand
Conbhair Singh, "	...	"	187	2-9-80	...	...
Narain Tewary, "	...	26-3-76	...	...	...	...
Behair Singh, Jemadar	1-1-78	...
Hazrat Noor Khan, Kote-Dafedar-Major	...	1-1-78	1881	1883	1887	Died 15-10-80
Hussain Ali Khan, Kote-Dafedar
Sambhoo Parshad, Kote-Dafedar-Major	...	1879	1880	1881	...	...
Juman Khan, Kote-Dafedar	...	1879	...	...	...	...
Sheik Samsudeen, Ressaldar	I. O. M. 3rd Class
Baloo Gaiikwar Drill-Dafedar	...	1879	...	1884	8-2-1890	...
Kalka Pershad, Ressaldar	5-10-81	5-10-1879	...	...

List of Indian Officers, etc.—(concluded).

NAME AND RANK.	Jemadars.	Naib Ressaidar.	Subedar or Ressaidar.	Risaldar.	Subedar or Risaldar-Major.	Pensioned.	
Ajudhia Singh, Drill Dafedar	25-9-89	...	16-9-93	11-4-1900	1-4-1910	15-2-1911	Wordie Major 6-3-94
Hira Singh, Kote, Dafedar	9-9-90	...	...	...	...	31-3-93	Invalided
Shaik Umer, Kote-Dafedar-Major	1-8-91	...	...	...	...	22-8-92	...
Hukam Singh, Jemadar (from 18th B. L.)	...	...	1-10-92	1-3-96	16-2-1911	29-2-1912	O. B. I. 2nd Class
Jodhar Singh, Dafedar	9-9-92	...	10-4-95	...	...	1-11-1903	...
Ram Singh	1-10-92	...	...	...	...	...	Died
Rupeband, Kote-Dafedar	1-1-93	...	14-7-99	1-4-1910	1-3-12	...	...
Mahmood Khan, Dafedar	15-4-93	...	...	...	...	...	Dismissed the service by order of H. E. the C-in-C. 1-4-95
Shiuraj Singh, Kote-Dafedar	11-9-93	...	...	...	...	1-11-1903	...
Ramji Lal, Jemadar (from 14th B. L.)	30-5-94	...	13-5-95	1-4-09	...	1-4-1910	...
Shaik Hussain, Kote-Dafedar, Major	13-5-95	...	1-11-03	1-4-10	...	...	Wordie Major 1-11-03
Tiloke Singh, Kote-Dafedar	20-2-94	...	...	...	...	...	O. B. I. 2nd class
Amir Miah Lal Miah Native Gentln	...	...	...	...	...	...	Transferred to 32 Lans.
Thakar Singh, Kote-Dafedar (from 2nd Bo. L.	10-7-99	...	...	...	...	...	Resigned 5-4-99
Mangal Singh, Dafedar	10-4-95	...	...	...	...	...	Transferred to 29th Lancers 28-2-1906
Sujjat Khan, Jemadar from 7th Bo. L. 95	...	...	11-4-00	...	...	15-10-04	Wordie Major 11-4-00
Taj Mahomed Khan, Dafedar	1-3-96	...	1-3-96	...	...	16-6-1903	O. B. I. 2nd class
Shu Chand	16-7-97	...	1-8-06	...	...	31-8-1913	...
Ranmast Khan	5-4-99	...	1-4-10	1-9-13	...	...	...
Aladad Khan	28-7-99	...	16-2-11	16-11-13	...	15-6-1913	...



APPENDIX.

A short account of the causes which led to the outbreak of hostilities of the various campaigns in which the Regiment was engaged.



"1st AFGHAN WAR."

"About the year 1837, the conduct of certain Agents of Russia in the countries lying to the westward of India excited the apprehensions of the British Government. It was consequently desired to establish an alliance with the ruling powers of Afghanistan, and overtures were made to Dost Mohamed Khan. They failed; the attention of the British authorities was then turned to the exiled prince, Shah Soojah, who had fled to Lahore, where he had been confined and plundered by Runjeet Singh, but he ultimately escaped, and found a retreat in British territory. An expedition from British India on a large scale was prepared for the purpose of restoring him to the throne from which he had been expelled. At this time Dost Mohamed Khan held Kabul and a considerable portion of the Hazara Country, while his three brothers held Kandahar and the surrounding country. The British force consisted of 28,000 men, aided by a Sikh force of 6,000, and by a force of 4,000 nominally under Shah Soojah's eldest son, the whole commanded by Sir John Keane. Shah Soojah was enthroned on the 8th May 1839 at Kandahar, and later Ghuznee was stormed, and Kabul entered, and the war was considered at an end. However, the wild tribes manifested the most inveterate hostility, and British troops engaged in maintaining the throne of the prince found they were virtually in an enemy's country. The climax came in November 1841, when a fearful outbreak took place in Kabul, when several distinguished British officers were massacred, including Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, and in December when our envoy, Sir William Macnaghten, was murdered, at a conference with Akba Khan. On the 6th January 1842, the disastrous retreat of the British Army from Kabul commenced.

690 European Troops,

970 Native Cavalry,

2,840 Native Infantry,

in all 4,500 fighting men, 12,000 camp followers, with a great company of women and children. Of this force Dr. Brydon alone struggled to Jellalabad on 13th January.

Including Dr. Brydon those left in Kabul and prisoners made during this retreat, 118 were saved. These comprised 12 ladies and European women, 34 officers, 17 children, 54 N. C. O.'s privates and clerks.

To avenge this, what might be called the second phase of the 1st Afghan War took place, and General Nott's force formed one of the columns."

"SIND."

The East India Company established a factory at Tatta in 1758, but the Talpur Mirs were never friendly to trade, and the factory was withdrawn in 1775. In 1839 Alexander Burnes was permitted to pass up the Indus on his way to the Court of Runjeet Singh at Lahore; and two years later Henry Pottinger concluded a commercial treaty with the Mirs. It was, however, the expedition to Afghanistan in 1838 for the restoration of Shah Shuja that forced matters on. The British Army, under Sir John Keane, marched through Sind, and the Mirs were compelled to accept a treaty, by which they paid a tribute to Shah Shuja, surrendered the Fort of Bukker to the British, and allowed a steam flotilla to navigate the Indus. The crisis did not arrive till 1842, when Sir Charles Napier arrived in Sind, and fresh terms were placed on the Mirs. The Baluch Army resented this loss of independence, and attacked the Residency at Hyderabad, which was bravely defended by Outram. The result of this was the Sind War and the ultimate annexation of the country.

"PERSIA."

On pretence of resisting an Afghan invasion Prince Murad Mirza was ordered to advance with a Persian Army and occupy Herat in March 1856. Previous to these transactions, the new British Minister, the Hon'ble A. C. Murray, arrived in Teheran in April 1855. Mr. Murray (now Sir Charles) remonstrated with the Persian Government, pointing out they were acting in defiance of the agreement made with Colonel Sheil in January 1853, which stipulated that Persia should send no troops to Herat, or interfere with its internal affairs, or to have a permanent agent there, etc., and that they knew England would disapprove of the conquest of that important city.

The Persian prime minister, the Sadr. Azam, bent on flattering the vanity of the Shah, not only turned a deaf ear to the just remonstrances of Mr. Murray, but took every opportunity of insulting and annoying the British Mission. Every kind of petty annoyance was heaped upon him. Persons under British protection were thrown into prison, personal and slanderous attacks were made upon the minister himself, all redress was refused; and at length longer endurance becoming impossible, Mr. Murray hauled down his flag in December 1855 and retired to Baghdad.

In October 1856 Herat was taken by starving it out, the besieged having fought with heroic bravery, and the Shah declared Herat part of his dominions.

It may be mentioned that Murad Mirza had a besieging force of 30,000 men, and the operations were conducted by a Frenchman named Buhler.

It was impossible for England to allow the Shah to take possession of the most important place in Central Asia—'The key of India'—in defiance of an engagement ratified by himself; and it was absolutely necessary that an apology and reparation should be made for the gross insults that had been offered to Mr. Murray. The British demands formed the basis of a negotiation at Constantinople between Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Farukh Khan, the Persian envoy about to proceed to Paris; but it failed, and the Persian sailed for France.

On November 1, 1856, the Governor-General of India declared war on Persia for having broken her engagement with Colonel Sheil, and seized upon the city of Herat.

"THE MUTINY."

The cause or causes of the Indian Mutiny are so generally known that it is not necessary to detail them here. The following brief account, however, of the general state of the country round Jhansi, which was the centre of the mutiny in Central India, where the regiment was engaged, will sufficiently show that the outbreak in Meerut and Delhi simply served as the excuse or opportunity for Central India to join the mutineers.

The Mohamedan Governors were constantly making irruptions into the Bundela Country, and in 1732 Chhatar Sal, the Bundela Chieftain, called in the aid of the Mahrattas, who came at once to his assistance, and in 1734, on the death of the Raja, were rewarded with a bequest of one-third of his dominions.

Their General founded Jhansi and peopled it with inhabitants from Orchha State. In 1806 British protection was promised to the Mahratta Chief, and in 1817 the Peshwa ceded his rights over Bundelkhand.

In 1853 the raja died childless, and his territories were ceded to the British. The Jhansi State and the Jalana and Chanderi Districts were formed into a superintendency. The widow of the Raja considered herself aggrieved, because she was not allowed to adopt an heir, and because the slaughter of cattle was not allowed in the Jhansi territory. Reports were spread which excited the religious prejudices of the Hindus. The events of 1857, accordingly, found Jhansi ripe

for mutiny. In June a few men of the 12th Native Infantry seized the fort containing the treasure and magazine, and massacred the European officers of the garrison. Everywhere anarchic quarrels arose among the rebels, and the country was plundered mercilessly. The Rani put herself at the head of the rebels and died bravely in battle. It was not till November 1858, after a series of sharp contests with various guerilla leaders of whom the chief was Tantia Topee, that the work of reorganization was set on foot.

"ABYSSINIA."

In 1855, Theodore, after defeating the Governor of Tigre, was crowned King of Ethiopia, when in the zenith of his power, his Queen died, which event made a great impression on his subsequent life. Being in possession of all Abyssinia, Theodore marched against the Mohamedan Gallas, who had destroyed some churches, obtained possession of Magdala, ravaged the Galla country, and enlisted many of the chiefs and their followers in his own ranks. But rebellion began to spring up in his annexed possessions, owing to which Mr. Plowden, the British Consular Agent for trade, was ordered in 1860 to proceed to Massowah. While proceeding there he was attacked by a rebel named Garred, a cousin of Theodore, mortally wounded, and taken prisoner. He was ransomed by the merchants of Goadar, but died shortly afterwards. Theodore attacked Garred, who was slain by Bell, an officer in high position in the service of the Ras, who in his turn lost his life in preserving Theodore's. Theodore avenged the Englishmen's death by a slaughter of about two thousand rebels. When the news of Plowden's death reached England, Captain Cameron was appointed Consul in Abyssinia, and arrived there in 1862, where he was received with great honour. In October of that year he was dismissed by King Theodore, who sent by him a letter to the Queen of England. After forwarding the letter, Cameron proceeded to North-west of Abyssinia to look after the interests of the Christian community there, which had been plundered by the Shangallas tribes. While there he became ill, and after recruiting his health in the high country, reached Jenda in 1863. In 1864 Theodore commenced to imprison missionaries, Cameron and his suite and other Europeans, being apparently extremely annoyed at having received no reply to his letter to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. He tortured some prisoners most brutally, and it was not until 1866, when Mr. Rassam, Assistant Political Agent at Aden, was sent as bearer of a letter from Queen Victoria to Theodore, that the prisoners were set at liberty. The British Government hardly believed

the report of Cameron's detention, until confirmed by a letter from himself, in which he begged that a reply might be sent to Theodore's letter. Rassam's mission after being received with all honour, was also imprisoned. Theodore now became very unpopular in his own country on account of his atrocities, though at this time he treated the prisoners fairly well. The British Government after having endeavoured by many appeals to obtain the release of the prisoners, which were ignored and whose detention was absolutely unjustifiable, informed Theodore, through the Political Resident at Aden, that an expedition would be sent. This despatch was dated 9th September 1867. The expedition was sent and was commanded by Sir R. Napier.

"2ND AFGHAN WAR."

On the death of Dost Mohamed, civil war broke out, the result of which was that Shere Ali, Dost Mohamed's son, succeeded to the rulership of Afghanistan. This took place in 1868; the same year Bokhara became a dependency of Russia. The non-intervention of the British Government in Afghan affairs appearing no longer possible, a meeting in consequence took place between the Amir Shere Ali and the Viceroy (Lord Mayo) at Umballa in 1869, which drew nearer relations between the two Governments; the Amir consolidated and began to centralize his power, and the establishment of a strong, friendly and united Afghanistan became the keynote of British policy.

Accordingly, the conquest of Khiva by the Russians in 1873 and their gradual approach towards the Amir's northern border alarmed Shere Ali so much that he applied to the British for support; but he was disappointed at the failure to obtain distinct pledges of material assistance; and Great Britain's refusal to endorse all his claims in a dispute with Persia over Seistan, so far estranged him from the British connexion, that he began to entertain amicable overtures from the Russian authorities at Tashkend. In 1869 the Russian Government had assured Lord Clarendon that they regarded Afghanistan completely outside their sphere of influence, and in 1872 the boundary line of Afghanistan on the North-west between England and Russia was settled. Correspondence, however, continued between Kabul and Tashkend, and as the Russians were extending dominions all over the regions beyond Afghanistan on the North-west, the British Government determined in 1876 to secure their political ascendancy by taking active measures. But the Amir, whose feeling of resentment had by no means abated, was now leaning towards Russia, though he mainly desired to hold the balance between two equally formidable rivals. The result of overtures made to him from

India was, that in 1877, when Lord Lytton proposed to Shere Ali a treaty of alliance, Shere Ali showed himself very little disposed to welcome the offer; and upon his refusal to admit a British Agent into Afghanistan, the negotiations finally broke down. In the following year, 1878, the Russian Government to counteract the interference of England with their advance upon Constantinople, sent an envoy to Kabul to make a treaty with the Amir. It was immediately notified to him from India, that a British Mission would be deputed to his capital, but he demurred to receive it, and when the British envoy was turned back on the Afghan Frontier, hostilities were proclaimed by the Viceroy in November 1878, and the 2nd Afghan War began.

“CHINA 1900.”

In 1898 a reform movement took place, in which large demands for translations for foreign works into Chinese came into existence, which was boomed by Chinese papers at the treaty posts and spread the ferment for new ideas far into the interior. The Emperor also gradually emancipated himself from the Dowager Empress' control, and summoned several reform leaders to Peking for considering progressive measures being introduced into the Government of the country. Various edicts were carried into effect, and one was contemplated for the abolition of the queue or pigtail. This and others had the effect of rousing the popular superstition and unreasoning conservatism.

The Dowager Empress now saw her opportunity. The Emperor was virtually made a prisoner and forced to issue an edict restoring the regency, and all reforms were stamped out. The reaction was accompanied by an anti-foreign feeling, and foreign ministers had to bring up guards to protect their legations. The unpleasant impression produced was removed to a great extent by a reception given by the Empress to the wives of the foreign representatives, an act of unprecedented courtesy in Chinese history. In 1900 the Boxer movement sprang up. Its origin was obscure, but its motto was, “exterminate the foreigners and save the dynasty.” Brutal murders of missionaries took place; the Chancellor of the Japanese legation was murdered; foreign buildings, churches, mission houses in the Tartar city were pillaged and burnt; and hundreds of native Christians massacred. The German minister was murdered and the Chinese attacked the legations, and Peking was cut off. An international force composed of troops of all the chief powers was despatched to save the situation. This regiment formed part of the Cavalry Brigade despatched from India for this expeditionary force.

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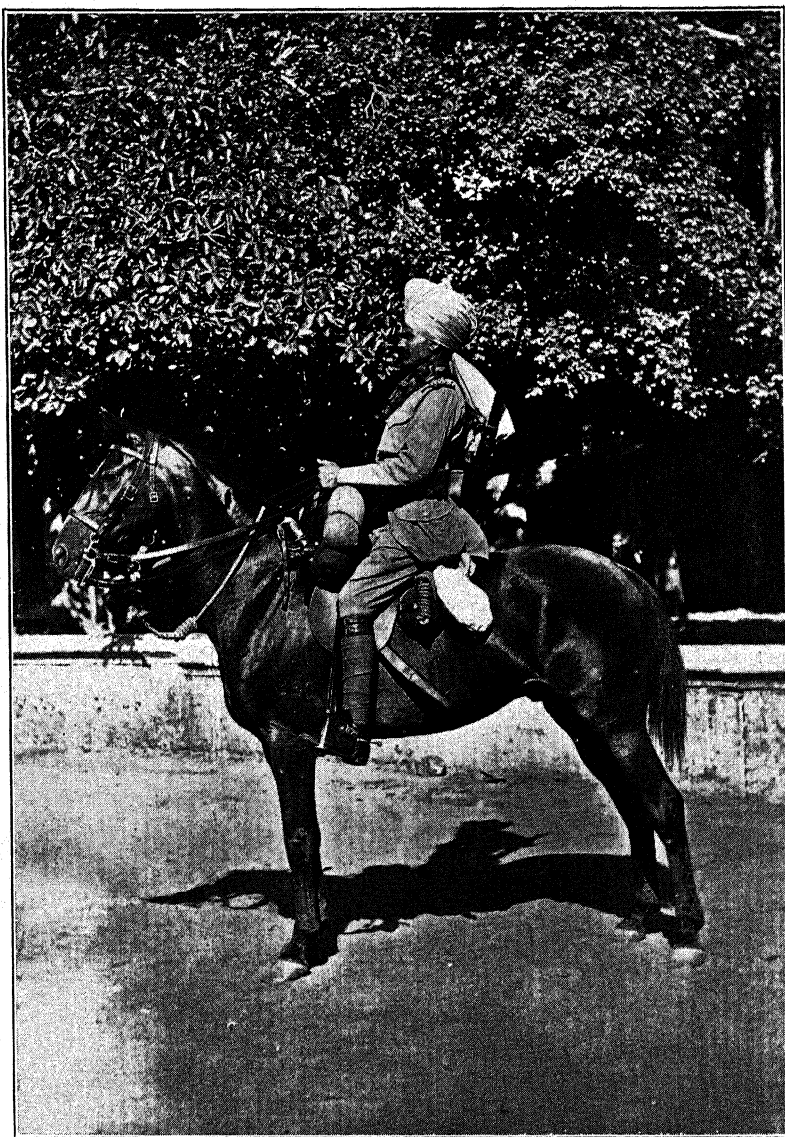
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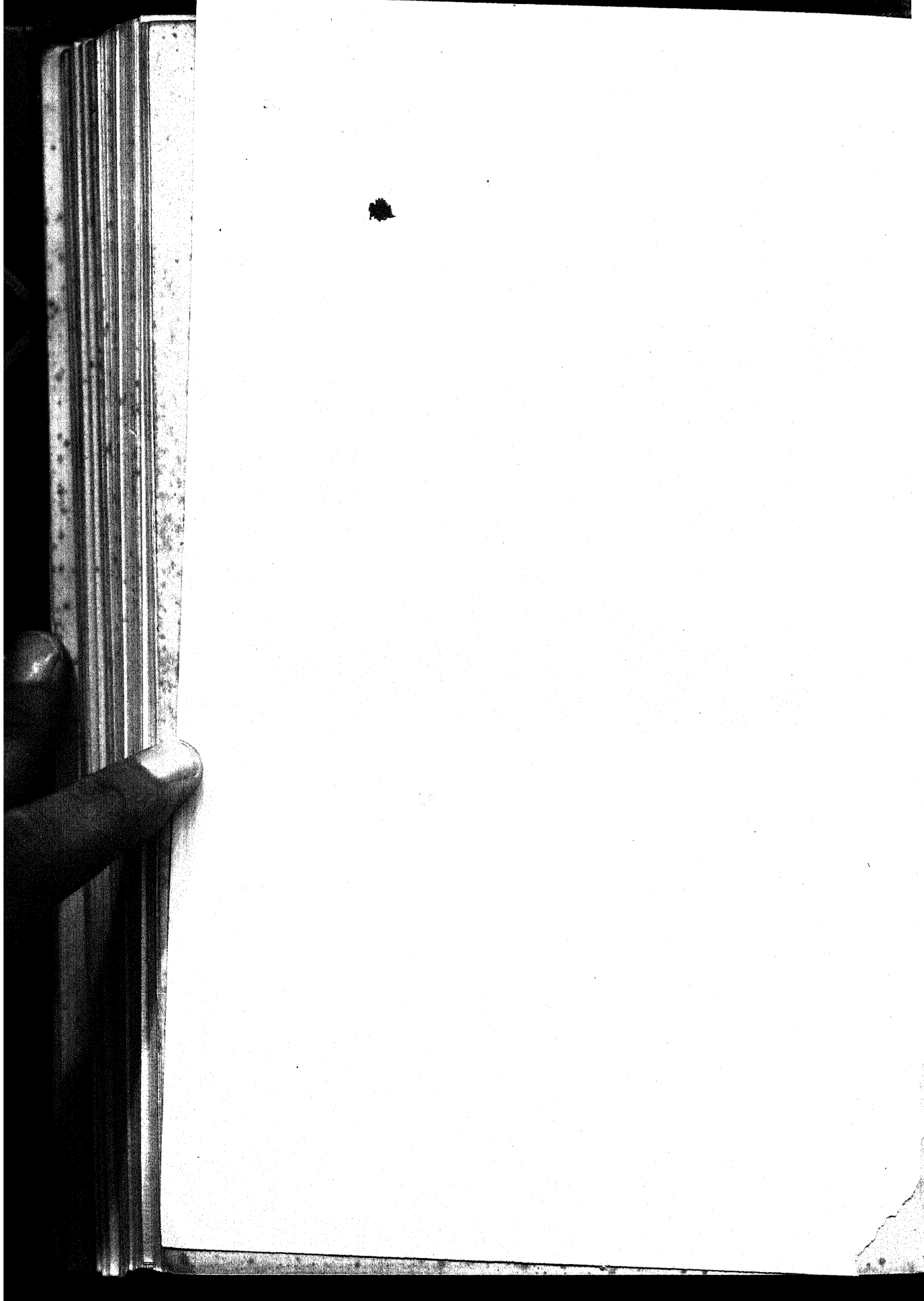
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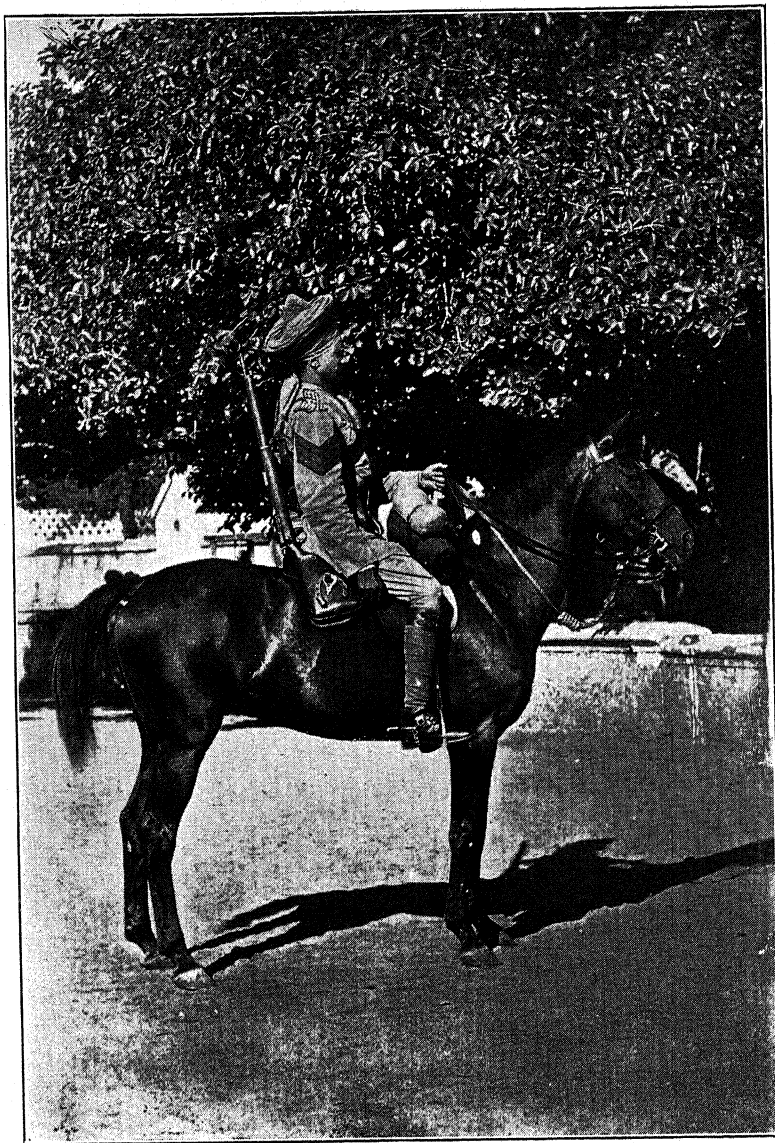
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RIFLE-CARRYING EQUIPMENT (MOUNTED) AND METHOD OF CARRYING THE SWORD
USED BY THE 83RD CAVALRY FROM 1902-1912.

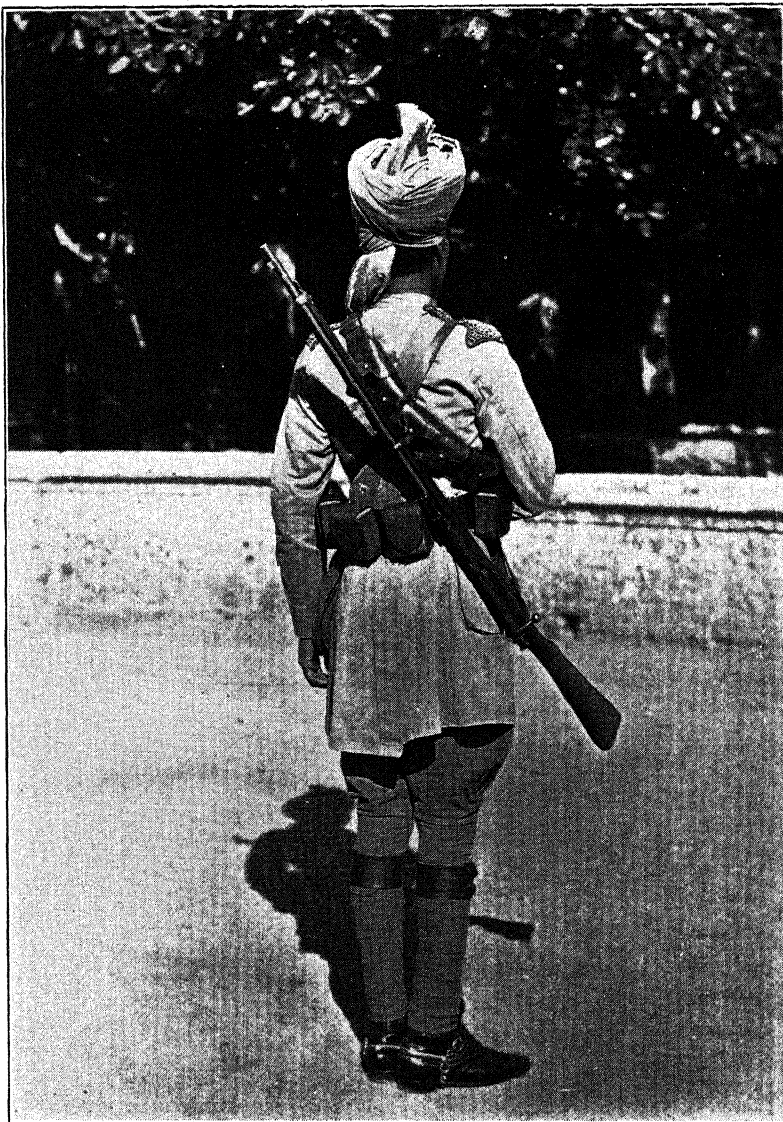
N.B.—In above field service order, ten pounds of corn are carried; eight pounds in corn sack (over the cloak) and two pounds in the nosebag. The hand rubber and small towel is carried also in the nosebag. Head and heel-ropes and one iron peg are carried, the latter on the fans of the side bars. The spare shoe (and nails) and shoe pick are carried outside of the rifle bucket. Aluminium water-bottle. No wallets, no surcingle, no shoe-case. Shackle on head-rope. Headstall made very light. Folded blanket under the saddle.





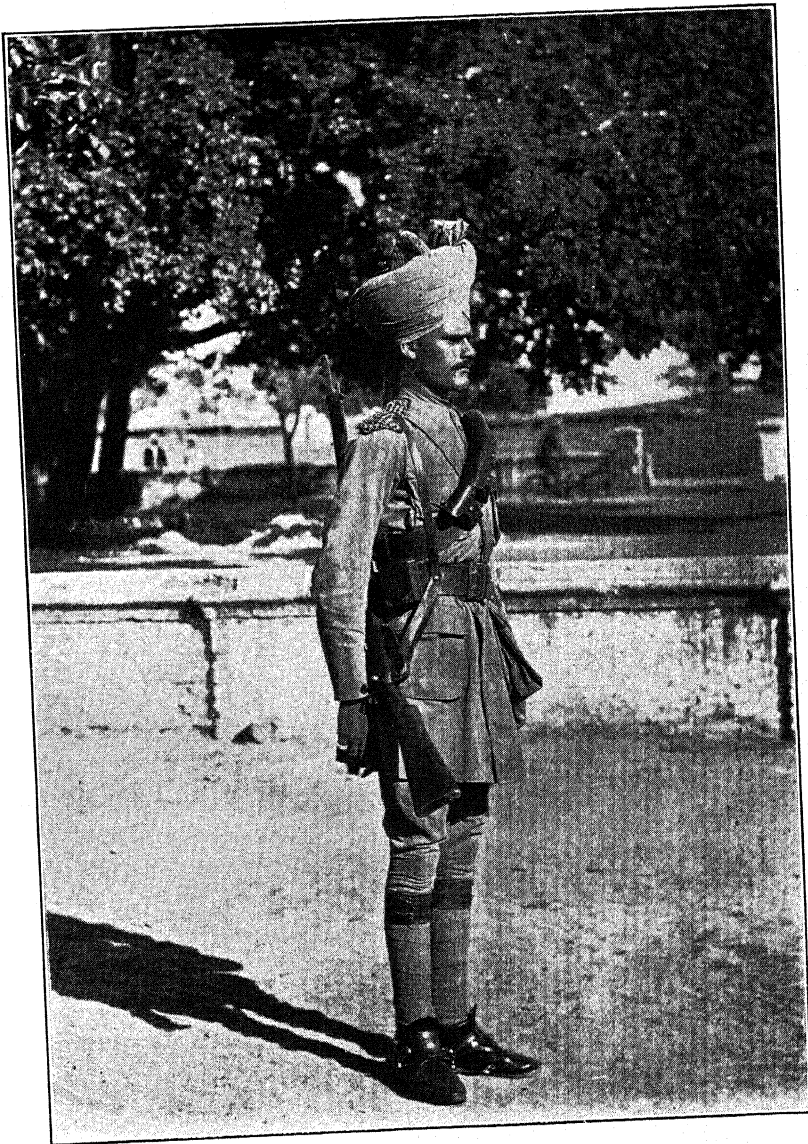
RIFLE-CARRYING EQUIPMENT (MOUNTED) USED BY THE 33RD CAVALRY
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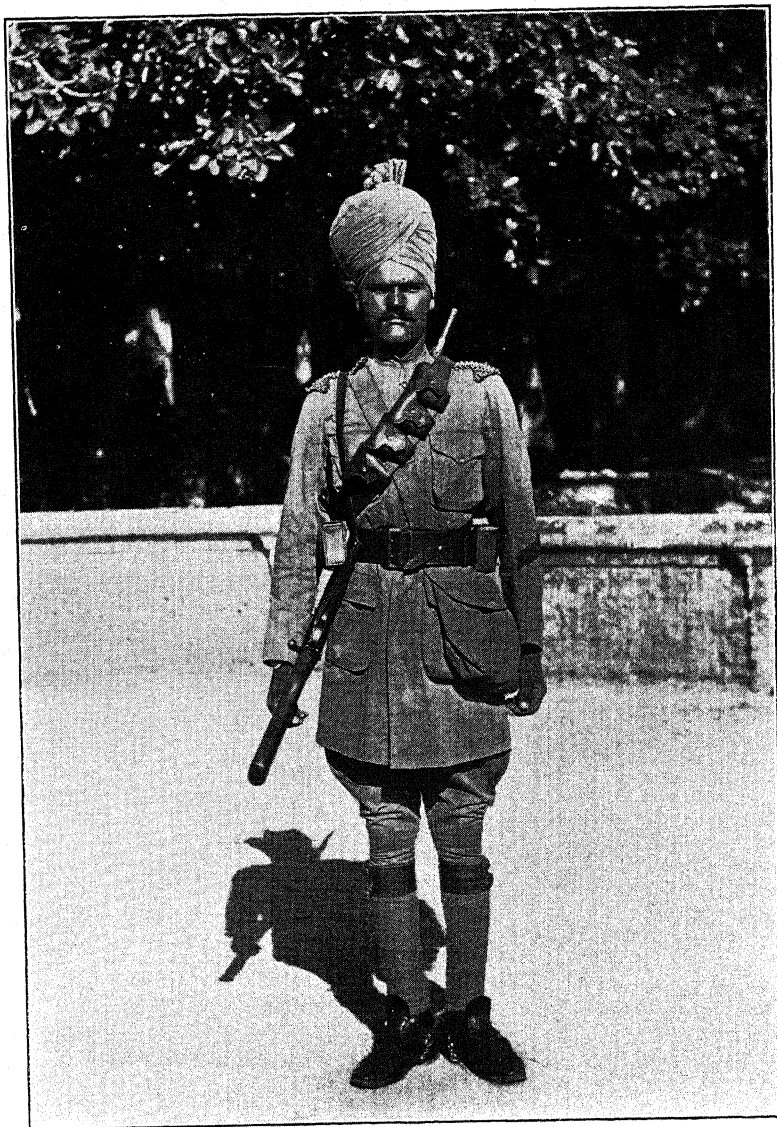


RIFLE-CARRYING EQUIPMENT (DISMOUNTED) USED BY THE 88RD CAVALRY
FROM 1902-1912.

N.B.—One hundred and sixty rounds of Ammunition are carried in the bandolier and pouches.



RIFLE-CARRYING EQUIPMENT (DISMOUNTED) USED BY THE 33RD CAVALRY
FROM 1902-1912.



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